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Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

FARIBAULT,
MINNESOTA

1921



Neighbor!

Take an old timer's advice, "Stick to 'Farmer Brand' Seeds."

THE TWO MOST
PROFITABLE CROPS
FOR THE
NORTHWEST

*Golden
Jewel*

*Silver
Jewel*

REFER TO PAGE 128
FOR DESCRIPTION

*Farmer
Brand
Alfalfa*



"FRIENDS, WE GREET YOU AND WISH YOU WELL."

Back to normal—that's the trend of the times.

The pendulum of high prices has swung from one extreme to the other. It reached the highest point last spring and now has swung back to the other extreme—in some cases, to prices below the cost of production. Its momentum, however, will soon be spent and prices on everything are bound to settle down to normal.

Values of farm products were among the first to tumble; however, you have one way left to equalize matters and bring up your earnings and that's THRU INCREASED PRODUCTION—not cultivating more acres but producing bigger and better crops on the acreage you do cultivate.

"Farmer Brand" bred up seeds will help bring this about. Breeding is recognized equally important in seeds as in cattle. During the 33 years we have preached the gospel of pure seeds and quality crops, we have proved their great advantage to thousands of customers.

This book will be of great help to you if you read it carefully and follow suggestions.

May you prosper as never before.

FARMER SEED & NURSERY COMPANY., Wm. Kueker, President and Manager.

SUGGESTIONS TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN ORDERING.

PLEASE USE ORDER SHEETS enclosed in this catalog. Orders for Nursery Stock should be made out on the Special Order Sheet; the departments are separate, and the orders cannot be shipped together. More order sheets will be sent upon request.

NAME AND FULL ADDRESS must be plainly written on each order sheet, in ink, if possible. We receive numerous orders, with remittance each year, which we cannot possibly fill because the name of the sender is not given. Before sealing your order, see that your full name and address, street number, P. O. Box, or Rural Free Delivery, also shipping station, are plainly written on the order sheet.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER—Check goods received with this copy, then you will know whether you have received just what you ordered.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer, yet in the press of business errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please do not return goods until you hear from us.

ORDERS ARE FILLED PROMPTLY, or in case of delay, customers are notified. We aim to fill all orders for seeds the day after they are received. In the rush of our busy season, when our stocks become low, delays are unavoidable.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES—We guarantee safe delivery of all merchandise sent to any part of the U. S. in good condition. If shipments are delayed, notify us promptly, giving full name and address, duplicate of orders and other information necessary to trace promptly. Such delays are frequently caused by lack of proper address on the order.

SHIPMENT OF SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK—We deliver, postage paid, to any Postoffice in the U. S., Vegetable and Flower Seeds at the prepaid prices quoted in this catalog. Potatoes, Nursery Stock, Implements, and Field Seeds are always shipped by express or freight at purchaser's expense. If seeds which are quoted without postage are ordered by parcel post, postage must be added according to zones and extra allowance made for weight of boxes, packing material, etc., otherwise we must send less seed.

If our patrons will leave the way of shipping to us, we will use our best judgement in sending the order the quickest and cheapest way. We believe that, with our 32 years of experience in sending out thousands of orders each year, we can handle their orders satisfactorily.

We strongly advise shipping larger orders by express, as it is the safest and quickest way. Express companies are responsible for safe delivery while the Postoffice Department is not, unless goods are insured. All express lines in U. S. and Canada now send seeds and nursery stock at the reduced rate of 20% less than regular merchandise rate. Nursery Stock especially should be sent by express, as it is apt to suffer from long delays in hot storage rooms and cold cars if sent by freight.

PREPARED RAILROAD STATIONS—Many of our farmer customers live at Prepaid Railroad Stations where there is no agent. In such cases, enough money must be sent to prepay the freight charges. If this is not done, we will ship to nearest station that is not a prepaid station.

We are located on the C. M. & St. P.;—C. R. I. & P.;—and the C. G. W., 50 miles south of St. Paul, and besides these we secure thru rates to nearly all points on the C. N. W.—C. B. & Q., and their branches.

POTATOES AND ONION SETS cannot be sent in extremely cold weather, but are shipped as soon as weather moderates, and customers are then notified of shipment.

ORDERS FOR NURSERY STOCK are filled in the order they are received, as soon as the weather is warm enough for shipping. Nursery Stock and Seeds cannot be shipped together.

OUR GUARANTEE—All the seeds offered in this catalog have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and repeatedly tested. Such seeds as we do not grow ourselves, on our farms, are grown for us under contract, under our personal supervision, by growers whose reliability we have verified by repeated tests and experience. We can therefore guarantee their high germination.

DISCLAIMER—As seeds, plants, and bulbs are subject to climatic, soil, and other conditions over which we have no control after they are placed in the ground, the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, or productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, plants, or bulbs, they may send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles listed in this catalog will be executed under these conditions only. We cannot under any circumstances assume responsibility for more than the actual price paid for seeds, plants or bulbs. If the purchaser does not accept goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—Our catalog goes to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. It will reach many who have never dealt with us before. To these we would say; You are perfectly safe in sending us your money. Ask your banker, or look us up in the Commercial Agency reports, or if you prefer, write (enclosing stamps) to the Citizens' National Bank, Security Bank, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Faribault State Bank, American R. R. Express Co., or the Faribault Civic Association, all of Faribault, Minnesota.

CORRESPONDENCE—We endeavor to give prompt attention to all proper letters of inquiry, etc. We ask, as a favor, that all questions be stated clearly and briefly, but not on order sheets.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who buy Vegetable Seeds in large quantities should ask for our Market Gardener's Wholesale Price List.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER—We cannot fill orders unless cash for the full amount is enclosed. We cannot send out any goods C. O. D. unless one third of the amount of order accompanies it. Our patrons will readily understand that it is impossible for us to ship on open account to our 200,000 customers all over the world.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money can be sent safely either by Postoffice Order, Bank Draft, Express Draft, Express Order, or in a Registered Letter. When the order amounts to less than \$1.00, 1 or 2c stamps may be sent. Do not send Canadian or other Foreign Stamps, nor Registered and Special Delivery Stamps.

PARCEL POST ZONES AND RATES

Weight in Pounds	Local	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
		Up to miles	50 to 150 miles	150 to 300 miles	300 to 600 miles	600 to 1000 miles	1000 to 1400 miles	1400 to 1800 miles	1800 to Over 1800 miles
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.76	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Packages weighing 8 oz. or less can be forwarded anywhere in the U. S. at a cost of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof.

Your local postmaster will inform you what Zone you are in from Faribault Minn., if you are in doubt, and you can add for postage accordingly.

Shipments of 10 lbs. or more to the 4th zone or farther will go cheaper by express.

VEGETABLES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

We offer herewith a list of exceptional varieties of vegetables that are worthy of a place in every garden. They represent introductions that have been tried out in our own trial grounds and can be recommended most highly. Surprise your neighbors by growing these exceptional varieties not commonly found in every garden.

BEANS—Early Golden Cluster Wax.

A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole 6 to 8 feet high. It bears its bright golden-yellow pods in clusters of 3 to 6 in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by frost. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, very broad, quite thick and fleshy, entirely stringless and of the very best quality. Seed is large, of white color. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

BEANS—Early Wonder Wax.

Extra Early—Rust Proof—Heavy Yielder. This variety is a flat podded sort. Plant is a strong, sturdy grower, 18 inches high and 2 feet across, well loaded with pods 5 to 7 inches long, slim, flat, plump and handsome. Quality tender, brittle and of fine texture; of a clean waxy-yellow color. Very early, coming into edible condition much sooner than any other wax podded sort. Rust-proof. You will make no mistake by planting this new sort. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.

BEET—Red Ruby.

We are pleased to put on the market one of the best deep red turnip beets that it has been our experience to grow. It is by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained of most other varieties. Its early maturity, and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular everywhere. On account of its small, upright growing tops the rows may be close together. Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermillion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



Red Ruby Beet.

CARROT—Sweet Cream.

An exceptionally well developed all around variety. Quite similar to the Danvers Half Long and will produce a first class carrot from any kind of soil. Roots are of rich, dark orange color, grow to a good large size, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, and are smooth and handsome. Easily harvested and a good keeper. This carrot is excellent for table use, and owing to its productiveness, largely grown for feeding purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.



Sweet Cream Carrot.

CABBAGE.

Charleston Wakefield.

One of the best early heading cabbages in cultivation. A strain of which the plant is larger than the Early Jersey Wakefield and just a trifle later in maturing. This is an

exceedingly hardy sort and on account of its earliness and size of head, it is deservedly a popular sort with Market Gardeners and shippers. It is used generally as the second early crop. The strain which we offer is exceptionally fine and sure to give satisfaction. In some sections where these two varieties are grown, it is said that the Charleston Wakefield heads are 50% larger than those of the Early Jersey Wakefield; of course, where this is true, it is a fact that the former will mature about a week later than the earlier kind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, pp'd.

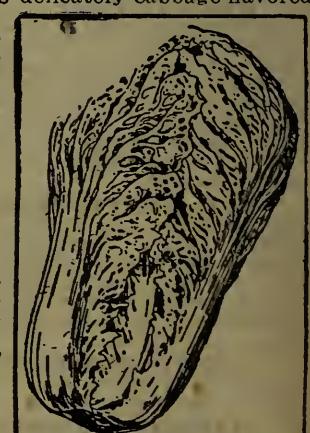
CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE—Pe-Tsai.

This splendid vegetable is gaining in popularity and can now be found on many markets, and where known the demand is larger than the supply. The full grown plant resembles a head of Cos Lettuce in appearance. Flavor is excellent, very mild and it may be eaten raw as a salad, or cooked. Boiled, minced, and seasoned with butter, it is especially delicious. Pe-Tsai has a mild cabbage flavor, very delicious, and makes excellent slaw; also a very fine salad. When cooked it makes greens delicately cabbage-flavored and not at all like boiled cabbage. It blanches to almost clear white. When the plant has grown up 5 to 6 inches in height thin to 10 inches apart, keeping the best and pulling up the others. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.

Having received a trial package of your Early Golden Sugar Sweet Corn, will inform you that it was very good, fully a week earlier than the other sweet corn and much sweeter; all liked it, and will plant all of that kind next year. Many thanks for the trial package.

MISS JENNIE MOLTRASIO.

Genoa, Wisc.



Chinese or Celery Cabbage.



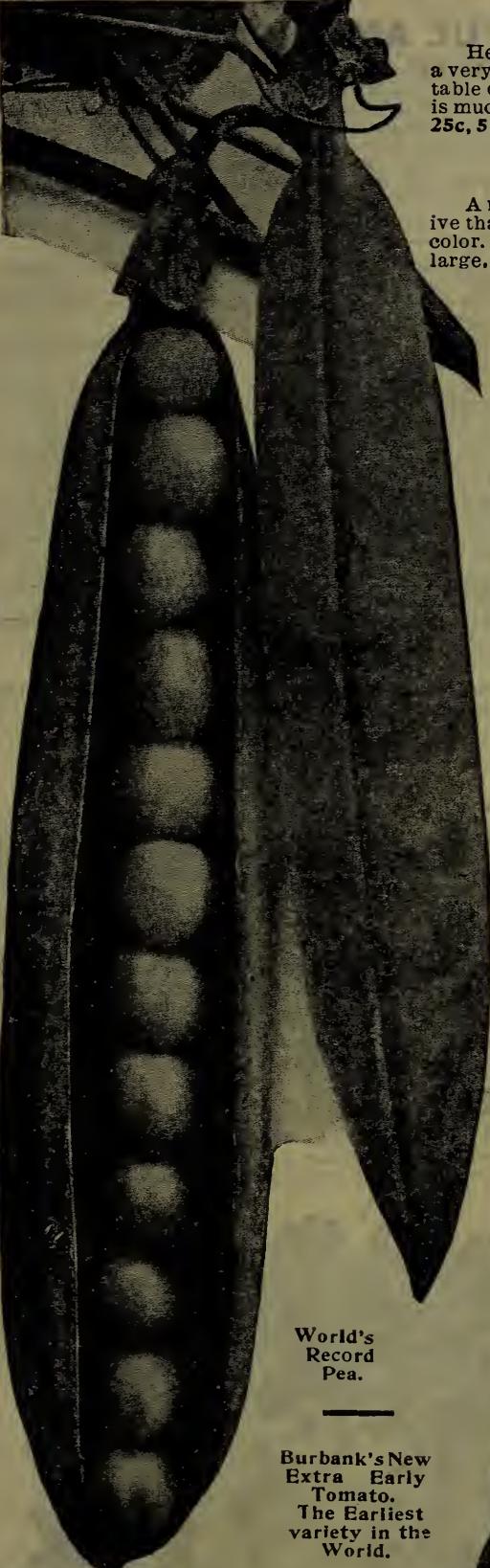
Early Golden Sugar Sweet Corn.



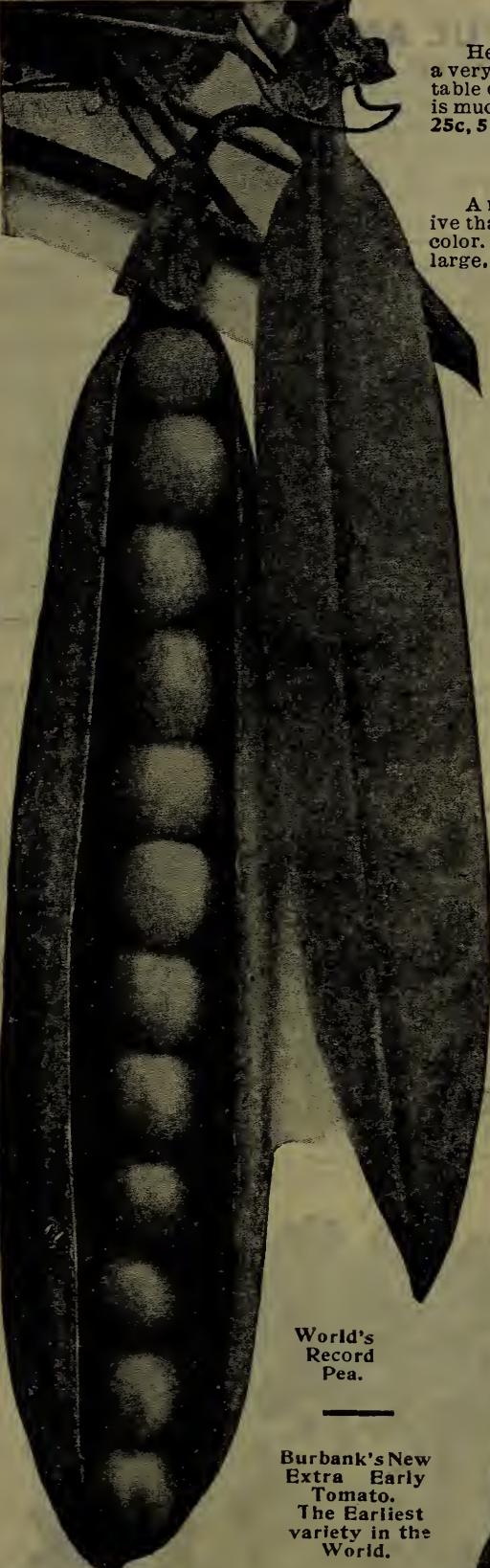
Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

VEGETABLES OF SPECIAL MERIT—Continued.

PEA—Carter's Early Eight Weeks.

 Height 12 to 15 inches. A variety which we have long been looking for. It is exceptionally early, a very vigorous grower, heavy cropper, and better still, for such an early dwarf variety, is of excellent table quality. They come to maturity about a week earlier than the Thomas Laxton and the quality is much better than the Alaska or Lightning. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

PEA—World's Record.

 A new variety which resembles the Gradus in many ways. It is earlier, more dwarf and productive than the older variety. Produces moderately stout vines about two feet high, of a light green color. Pods are medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fairly broad, pointed and well filled with 8 to 12 very large, dark green peas of exceptional quality. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.60.

TURNIP—New Danish Bortfelder.

This is a new variety put on the market for the first time this year. Its greatest claim over the other varieties is that it has a more delicate and sweet flavor. It is a globe shaped yellow type of medium size, with pale yellow flesh. Produces very hard firm roots and is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

MUSK MELON—Honey Dew.

The original seed of this new melon was secured from a melon shipped to New York from Africa. This seed was planted at Rockyford, Colorado, and crossed with Rockyford Cantaloupe. The originator says: "It is as sweet as honey, and has the mingling of several flavors—pineapple, banana, and vanilla predominating".

The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and it weighs 5 or 6 pounds. The skin is smooth, with an occasional net, and creamy yellow when ripe. Flesh is emerald green, very thick and fine grained. The melon does not shrink in weight, is not easily bruised, and is a splendid shipper and keeper, late maturing ones keeping until Christmas. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, prepaid.

MUSK MELON—Burrell's New Golden Honey Dew.

This is a distinctly new variety, originated by the celebrated Colorado melon grower, Burrell. It has all the excellent qualities of the original Honey Dew. Similar in size and shape but is said to mature somewhat earlier. The flavor surpasses anything ever hoped for in a musk melon, and its rich golden flesh makes it the most appetizing melon nature has ever given us. Our supply of seed is limited and we therefore advise ordering early. This melon is bound to command a fancy price on the market and if you want to spring a sensation in your neighborhood, grow a patch of New Golden Honey Dew Melons. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

MUSK MELON—Extra Early Knight.

An extremely early medium sized melon of the Acme type. Fruit oblong, showing the neck tendency of its parent. Distinctly ribbed and closely netted; flesh fairly thick and very sweet, color medium green, blending to a light pink near the center. The earliest high quality melon for the far North and a good shipper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

TOMATO—The "Burbank". The Earliest Tomato in the World.

"By far the earliest, smoothest, solidest, most productive, and best of all early tomatoes; resists wilt and other tomato diseases better than most others. The "Burbank" is so much earlier than other tomatoes that from the seed of the tomatoes which ripened here in June, a second crop has been again and again grown and ripened the same season, something probably never before known. This extreme earliness means millions of dollars to American tomato growers, as one-half the tomatoes grown in the United States, even in California are taken by frost instead of by the grower."

"Fruit, bright crimson; thick, solid, heavy, smooth, firm, medium to large in size, superior quality, unusually heavy and continuous bearer thruout the season; best keeper and shipper. The "Burbank" has one other unique and most remarkable quality which will be appreciated by those who like fresh sliced tomatoes for the table; unlike other tomatoes, the skin peels freely from the rich, firm flesh. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.05, 1 oz. \$2.00.

World's
Record
Pea.

Burbank's New
Extra Early
Tomato.
The Earliest
variety in the
World.

PEPPER— PIMENTO OR PERFECTION.

This is the mildest and sweetest pepper grown, and very prolific, with very thick, mild flesh. It is a splendid keeper and shipper, and most desirable for salads, stuffing, pickling, canning whole, and for flavoring. It is of medium size, rather elongated, and tapering to a sharp point. When ripe, the peppers are brilliant scarlet and very attractive. Pimiento Pepper will be found especially fine for all culinary purposes because of its delightfully mild, sweet, fresh flavor; thick, firm flesh, and handsome appearance. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, prepaid.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.



New Dahlia
Flowered Zinnia.

SIX BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN ASTERS.

- 1190. AMERICAN BEAUTY**—In form and habit of growth, this resembles the Giant Branching varieties, with somewhat larger flowers produced on long, stiff stems. Flowers are very double, averaging four to five inches in diameter, with broad, incurved petals. They are an exquisite shade of carmine rose, identical with that of the American Beauty rose, and are unsurpassed for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.
- 1191. PINK ENCHANTRESS**—The exquisite blossoms are soft delicate pink, very double and full. Petals are broad, those towards the center curving inward, while those on the outside recede from the center, forming large, Chrysanthemum-like flowers. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.
- 1192. ROSE KING**—A handsome, distinct variety, with large, double flowers of bright rose. Petals are long and narrow, folding lengthwise, to give a quilled effect. Rose King is a favorite for cutting, because of its graceful beauty and lasting qualities. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
- 1193. VIOLET KING**—Similar in habit and form to the Rose King, with very double, quilled flowers of soft violet. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
- 1194. SENSATION RED**—The most brilliant red Aster introduced so far, and one of the most effective for bedding. The plants branch freely, growing 18 to 20 inches high, and produce flowers until killed by heavy frosts. It is the most free flowering, and the best keeping Aster we know. Flowers are very double, three to four inches across, with broad, curved petals. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.
- 1195. WHITE PERFECTION**—An extremely early white Comet or Ostrich Feather Aster, which begins to flower in July. Plants are compact, with flowers on long stiff stems. Flowers are very large, pure white, with loose, shaggy petals. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

ONE PACKET EACH OF THE ABOVE SIX SORTS FOR 50 CENTS.

CALENDULA.

One of the best and showiest annuals. Blooms continually until killed by frost. Will produce best results on good soil. The plants in the ground under open field cultivation attain a growth of 18 inches to two feet high, and produce blossoms three and one-half inches in diameter.

1217. METEOR—Orange striped on creamy white. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

1218. ORANGE KING—Double, dark orange red, a very select strain. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

ZINNIA—Picotee Edged.

1935. DOUBLE GIANT PICOTEE—This is an American introduction, first grown in 1916. The flowers measure fully five to six inches across, with petals of rather irregular form, many of them fringed, each petal being bordered and distinctly tipped with a darker shade, which gives the flower a most unusual appearance. It is considered, by all who have seen it, the most attractive Zinnia yet produced. Our seed was grown for us by the originator, and includes orange, flesh, lemon, pink, and cerise. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA—New Dahlia Flowered.

1938. MIXED—This is a new and distinct race of Zinnia, which will greatly increase the popularity of this flower. The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation, the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers in full bloom often measure four inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance, the flowers compare favorably with the Show Dahlias. The flowering season lasts from July until the frost comes. We offer this in mixture, a wide range of color, including golden yellow, burnt orange, old rose, mauve, cerise and an endless range of pleasing shades of pink, from rose pink to Tyrian rose and many bicolor shades, describable only with the aid of a color chart. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT MASTODON PANSIES.

A giant-flowering, American Pansy, which is rapidly taking the place of all other strains. It includes many new shades and varieties, besides improved strains of Pansies offered by foreign growers. Flowers are of mammoth size, produced on long stiff stems, and are of heavy texture, often with frilled petals. The richest and most delicate self colors, as well as combinations of every shade, are included in this class. We are able to offer Mastodon Pansies in the following separate colors this season.

1605. BLACK MASTODON.

1606. BRONZE MASTODON.

1607. WHITE MASTODON—(Grand Duke Michel)

1608. MADAME STEELE—Deep purple.

1609. METEOR—Wine red.

1610. PARISIAN YELLOW—Golden yellow.

1611. PRINCE HENRY—Royal blue.

Price: Pkt. 15c. One packet each of above seven colors for 75c.

1612. MASTODON MIXED—Wonderful selection of colors and markings; the finest mixture grown. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

GIANT PRIZE PANSY.

1622. GOLDELSE—Pure yellow. Pkt. 15c.

Winter or Early Flowering SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

This new type of Sweet Peas is of great value, not only for growing under glass, but also for outdoor culture. Early Flowering Spencers begin to bloom four to five weeks earlier than the ordinary Sweet Peas, and usually continue for a period of four months, if carefully picked before seed pods form.

1870. EARLY ASTA OHN—Soft lavender, shaded pink. Identical in color, size, and form, with the late flowering Asta Ohn.

1871. EARLY WHITE ORCHID—Pure white, deeply frilled.

1872. LIBERTY—Large beautiful crimson flowers.

1873. EARLY YARRAWA—The well known Australian variety. Large, beautifully waved flowers of bright rosy pink.

Price: Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.15. One packet of each variety for 50c.

1875. EARLY FLOWERING MIXED—A splendid mixture of all colors now found in this class. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00.



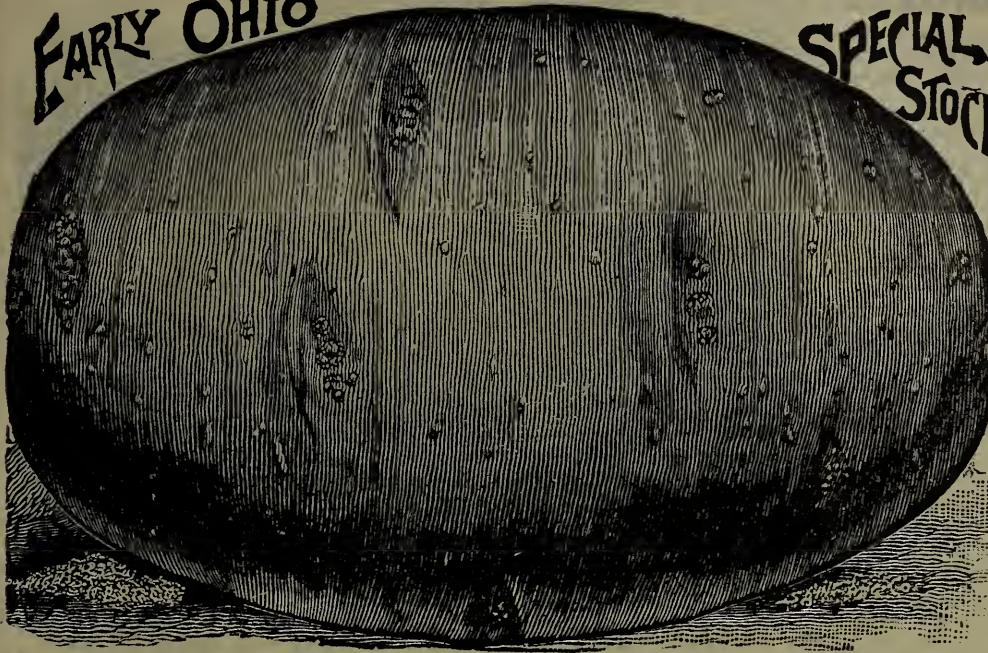
Pink
Enchantress
Aster.

OUR FOUR BIG LEADERS.

Varieties That You Can Depend Upon.

EARLY OHIO

SPECIAL STOCK



will remain firm and sound until June if properly stored. Early Ohio is of a nice oval form, very smooth, with eyes flush with the surface. The color varies a great deal, depending on the conditions of the soil, and ranges from light flesh color to a deep shade of red. The tubers are of medium to large size, very firm, with fine grained white meat. Early Ohio is an old standard potato, producing from 155 to 250 bushels per acre. It is very seldom affected by blight. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

CARMAN NO. 3.

For a main crop and late market potato the Carman No. 3 cannot be recommended too highly. It combines all the good qualities required of such a potato. Like Carman No. 1, it is a seedling from seedlings, and resembles this kind in having few and shallow eyes. This potato is the heaviest cropper ever introduced. It seems as tho' blight, drought and the ravages of potato bugs have no effect upon it at all. The tubers grow large to very large, and are of a regular oblong form, with few and shallow eyes, creamy white color, and its flesh is of extreme whiteness, both raw and when cooked. It boils nice and floury, like the Snowflake and Freeman and in flavor it ranks almost as high as any of these. Altho' the tubers grow very large, they have neither hollow hearts nor dark parts, as generally found in large and coarse-growing varieties, but will boil nice and mealy all thru. It is the most perfect keeper, and will keep until late in the spring without sprouting. The tubers set while the vines are small, but do not ripen until late. This giving it such a long season, it has the advantage of developing very large tubers and yielding such heavy crops. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

ic conditions and many other things that enter into and make the growing a failure. It always makes a crop; rain or shine, drought or wet, it seems always to deliver the Potatoes in fall and you can plow up bushel after bushel in ordinary soil. The vines are large, spreading, bright green, and grow very vigorously. **PRICE:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List for current prices.

SNOWFLAKE.

No other potato ever introduced drew so much attention and was so favorably known as the old Snowflake Potato, introduced years and years ago. The Snowflake was also introduced by a prominent eastern seed firm by the name of Freeman.

In comparing potatoes as to quality, the Snowflake was always, and is still, referred to as standard or as a gauge to judge the quality of other potatoes by and rightly so, for no other potato has been originated that approaches the great old Snowflake in choice table quality. In the wrangle and rush for new varieties and something better and larger yielders, the grand old Snowflake was almost lost sight of during the last eight or ten years, but we were fortunate enough to perpetuate this splendid variety thru one of our growers in the northern part of the state and have kept it up in its original purity, vigor, productiveness and incomparable table qualities. We are confident it will take the lead once more and become the favorite with all potato growers and all lovers of potatoes.

The tubers of this variety are always of good uniform size, white color and finely netted skin; the meat is always pure white, and when cooked or baked, is like snowflakes and of the most delicious flavor.

Another important feature is that our Snowflake yields just as much as in olden times and takes the lead also in this respect. We are confident you will be more than pleased with these potatoes after you have given them a trial, and that you will just wonder how it has been possible to get along without them. **PRICE:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

The Potatoes received from you yielded two bushels from one peck planted. The Potatoes were good quality. We consider they did very well as nearly all Potatoes failed in this vicinity.

FRANKLIN CURRY, Litchfield, Minn.

Last spring the northwest was in the clutch of a great potato shortage, stocks were short and the demand was greater than any year previous. Government reports are that there is a greater shortage this season than there was last and we have prepared accordingly. Write us for our prices on certified stock, if you are interested, we will be glad to quote you our prices.

EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

This variety is without a doubt the most popular early potato in the country. Our customers order more of this kind than any other of the early types. Every one knows what it is, and knows that it can be relied upon for an early market type in every locality. A large percentage of the stock sold as Ohios thruout the country are more or less mixed with other kinds. We have often found it sold as the Extra Early Six Weeks.

The Early Ohio is by far the best all around potato for all sections. In the South, if the Early Ohio is the first seed planted, it will be the first crop to be harvested, while in the North, the Ohio makes potatoes before any other variety will. Many people are under the impression that this variety is for early eating only, because of its maturing so extremely early. Some claim that the Ohio will not keep nearly as long as most other varieties. This is not true—it will keep in good shape and just as long as most of the late varieties if it is kept in the proper storage. It has been proven that this variety

extra early six weeks.

smooth, with eyes flush with the surface. The tubers are of medium to large size, very firm, with fine grained white meat. Early Ohio is an old standard potato, producing from 155 to 250 bushels per acre. It is very seldom affected by blight. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

This is one of the most reliable of the late sorts. It is continually increasing in popularity wherever known and in fact, in many sections it has now superseded most other main crop varieties. It thrives in all Potato soils and in most all localities, yielding big crops of large, smooth, white skinned tubers of oblong form, somewhat flattened. On good soils, the Potatoes are all good size, entirely free of small tubers. Eyes are few and well distributed. The flesh is white, solid, fine grained and cooks white, dry and mealy; it has a very fine flavor. It seems to be almost entirely free of diseases, scab, etc. Recommended highly by our Minnesota Experiment Station as a standard late sort.

We can recommend this variety as being one of the heaviest cropping varieties known, in fact it seems that all the diseases which cause a decrease in yield never effect the Green Mountain. Altho' the tubers grow exceptionally large they have neither hollow hearts nor dark parts, as is generally found in the larger coarse growing varieties. It is the most perfect keeper, and will keep until late in the spring without sprouting, under favorable conditions.

This is one of the varieties of Potatoes to tie to, owing to the fact of its ability to overcome in its sturdy, vigorous growth, poor soil, climate, etc. It always makes a crop; rain or shine, drought or wet, it seems always to deliver the Potatoes in fall and you can plow up bushel after bushel in ordinary soil. The vines are large, spreading, bright green, and grow very vigorously. **PRICE:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List for current prices.



Snowflake.

SUDAN GRASS—Andropogon.

THE AGRICULTURAL WONDER.

Sudan Grass is the greatest forage plant ever introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and certainly has taken this country by storm. It is not only a grass for the South and for the arid and semi-arid regions of the West, but produces remarkable yields everywhere and will undoubtedly take the place of Millet very soon. It belongs to the sorghum family and is believed to be the wild original form of the cultivated Sorghum or Sugar Cane. It is a tall growing annual, growing from 6 to 10 feet in height when sown in drills and cultivated, but when sown broadcast it will grow 4 to 5 feet high and the stems are very much finer, about the thickness of a pencil. The seed resembles the Johnson Grass but is more plump. When the plants are scattered abundantly the stool produces as many as 15 to 25 stalks from a single root. The stems are very leafy, stiff, and erect, and have no tendency to lodge.

Sudan Grass is not particular about the soil but naturally does best on rich clay loam. On sandy and poor soil the yield is naturally not as large as on good ground. It has proven that it is of the greatest value to the central southern states, especially for parts of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado, which are deficient in rainfall. These dry sections have no other satisfactory hay crop, and Sudan Grass will be of inestimable value. In southern sections having the long growing season, Sudan Grass can be cut at least three times in one season with an average crop of 4 to 5 tons per acre of the most nourishing hay from each cutting.

It should however, not be overlooked that Sudan Grass is just as valuable for the North and for the Central Northwest, as for the more southern states, for, belonging to the sorghum family and being considerably hardier, it requires but a short growing season and is ready to cut for hay in about 72 to 75 days from the time of seeding, and matures in 100 days. This short growing season makes it most valuable as a catch crop for almost every state in the Union, and as stated above, it will in a very short time take the place of Millet not only as a catch crop but as a forage crop to be grown every year, for no other product grown on the farm could be more profitable than Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in spring. It can be sown at any time in summer 70 to 75 days ahead of the frost. It is sown in rows from 18 to 24 inches apart; sown this way it takes from 4 to 5 pounds per acre; on good soil where there is plenty of moisture it is also sown broadcast or drilled in, and then 15 to 20 pounds of seed are required per acre.

Sudan Grass is easy to cut with a mower and cures readily. When wanted for seed, it is harvested with an ordinary grain binder. Used for hay, it is cut just after full bloom. After cutting, it resumes its growth promptly and in about 40 to 45 days another cutting is ready. In Texas it has been cut four times, but further north only two or three cuttings may be expected.

Sudan Grass makes a very nutritious and palatable hay which is greatly relished by cattle, horses and other farm stock. In feeding value the hay is second only to Alfalfa and far better than Millet, which is usually grown as a catch crop. Its yield is also much larger than those of the Foxtail Millets, and Sudan Grass will no doubt largely supersede them in course of time.

Price of Sudan Grass Seed: Pkt. 10c, 1b. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. For prices on larger quantities see Blue Figure List.



Sudan Grass.

SOY BEANS—Glycine Soja.

Soy Beans were known first in China and Japan, being introduced into the United States as early as 1804. Until a few years ago, they have been grown primarily as a forage crop, tho a constantly increasing demand for seed for food and planting has led to the development of a very profitable Soy Bean seed industry in many sections of our country.

The Department of Agriculture recommends this crop as being of utmost value, when cut for hay, because the soy bean hay is as high in feeding value as Alfalfa or Red Clover hay and the yields are exceptionally heavy. As an ensilage crop combined with corn, the silage keeps well, is readily eaten by stock, and animals fed on it show good gains in flesh and milk production. One of the most profitable methods of utilizing the Soy Bean is as a pasture for hogs with a corn ration.

It thrives best upon a warm, well-drained loamy soil, and seed should not be planted until all danger from frost is over. The land should be prepared by plowing and harrowing in the early spring, and the harrow should be used two or three times before the seeds are planted. Best success is attained by planting in drills, rows to be from 2½ to 3 feet apart, and the hills in the row 18 to 20 inches apart. During the early periods of growth, cultivation should be frequent, preferably with a fine-toothed implement. After the plants have grown so that the ground is well shaded, the tillage may be discontinued.

To the horticulturist the Soy Bean is valuable chiefly as a soil-renovator. The soil of the orchard can be given clean culture during the early summer and the Soy Beans may be sown broadcast about July first, and harrowed in. One bushel of seed to the acre will be required. It is good policy to sow one bushel of rye to the acre at the same time, for when the beans are killed down in the fall by the frost, the rye will then come as a cover crop for the winter. When the soil is so hard and forbidding that clover will not thrive, the soy bean may be made to serve as a nitrogen gatherer.

Soy Beans should be inoculated. We can supply bacteria: 1 acre size 75c, 2 acre size \$1.40, 4 acre size \$2.25, 6 acre size \$3.00, not prepaid.

ITO SAN SOY BEAN.

The Ito San is a yellow variety and among the earliest in maturing, of all the kinds. The yields from it are heavy in the North and produce still larger quantities in the South. Matures in 90 to 100 days and produces plants 2½ to 3½ feet high.



Soy Beans as a Pasture. (Courtesy of U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

MEDIUM YELLOW SOY BEAN.

Also a very early maturing variety, grown commonly throughout the Northwest because of this quality and because it is a heavy yielder.

WISCONSIN BLACK SOY BEAN.

This is a type of the early Soy Bean which is grown mainly in Wisconsin. It has become well known in the North in a very short time because of its quality of early maturing. An extremely early variety like this is also desirable for any other section. The seed itself is jet black and accordingly is easily distinguishable from all other kinds.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEAN.

The Mammoth Yellow is quite similar in growing habits to the Medium Yellow, the only difference being that it is much later in maturing and produces a slightly heavier yield. It is being recommended by farmers and county agents in Minnesota as a variety which is particularly adapted to sowing with corn for silage purposes on account of its yielding qualities. They make a point that it is not so necessary to have the Soy Beans fully matured as it is to have them produce a good bulk.

For prices of above varieties, please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

In regard to the Wisconsin Black Soy Beans I purchased from you, I must say I was well pleased with them. I planted them with my silage corn, and some vines grew up to 9 feet long. I filled my silo, 14 by 35 feet from 5½ to 6 acres, and other years it used to take 8 to 9 acres. I will order more Soy Beans next year.

ALVIN W. LUNDEEN, Lindstrom, Minn.

GARDENING TIPS.

MAKING THE HOTBED AND COLD FRAME.

HOTBED. A hotbed may be considered simply as a board-edged garden covered with glass. Generally these are made in the fall with a sub-frame which extends from 15 to 20 inches beneath the soil, depending on the climate, and fastened on this is the frame proper, 18 inches high in back and 12 inches high in front, sloping toward the south. A tight fitting glass sash should cover this, which helps to conserve heat and warms up soil in the sunlight.

The soil in the hotbed is heated thru the use of manure, which is first piled up outside in small quantities until it begins to heat, it is then stirred so that it will heat evenly.

After the manure has reached a uniform heat it should be packed tightly and evenly into the sub-frame. On top of this is put from 4 to 6 inches of finely sifted soil. After several days the temperature will go down to about 90 degrees and seeds may be planted. In southern Minnesota hotbeds may be started from the first to the middle of March.

With a good well stocked hotbed the kind and condition of plants will have much importance in deciding at which time they may be transferred to the open ground; the safest time in our latitude is the latter part of April for some more hardy plants and the first part of May for the less hardy varieties. It is necessary that the hotbeds should be well watered the night before the plants are lifted, and best results will come from the plants if they are not transplanted until late in the afternoon. If the soil is very dry the furrows or holes should be wet before setting the plants, but when finished the covering should be

made with dry, fresh earth, which prevents evaporation of moisture. For garden tools, one needs a hoe, a rake, a spade and fork, a good line kept dry on a reel, and a wheelbarrow.

The following vegetables can be raised profitably under glass: Radish and lettuce to be started about March 1st for the first crop. The radishes should be ready in about 25 days, lettuce in about 45 days. The lettuce thinnings are good used for salads. Some of the plants may be left for future transplanting. Egg plants, peppers, tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower may be started from March 15th to April 1st in the hotbed or March 1st in boxes in the house. When about two inches tall, transplant to pots or set direct in the hotbed. Care should be used to have the cauliflower and cabbage set in the hotbed near the edge where the glass is raised for ventilation, as they will stand cold weather better than any other variety mentioned. Plants are allowed to remain here from 3 to 5 weeks or until it is safe to set them out in the garden. Cauliflower and cabbage may be set out the latter part of April. The more tender plants, as tomatoes, peppers and egg plants, not earlier than the middle of May and in many instances they are caught by frost as late as June 10th.

COLD FRAMES. These are frames put up in the same manner as the hotbed but with little attention paid to keeping them as tight as the hotbed. They are used for transplanting from the hotbed, also for starting vegetables in August and having them for table use until late in the fall.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

LOCATION AND SOIL: Choose a level location, or a slope toward the south. A wind break—hedge, board fence or wall—on the north and northwest, facilitates earliness of crops. The soil for at least a foot in depth should be prepared so that it will be rich and mellow. This is accomplished by adding humus, which increases the moisture-holding, food-dissolving capacity of soil. Leaf mold and rotted stable manure form ideal humus, but where the former is not available, a crop of clover sown the summer or fall before and turned under with manure in the spring, answers equally well.

DRAINAGE:—Underground drainage differs from surface drainage and is much better than the latter, because it permits water to percolate thru the soil, which absorbs the needed quantity of moisture to hold the plant foods in solution and in assimilable condition for the feeding roots, the surplus water being stored or discharged below. If the subsoil be gravelly or sandy—nature's drain—no further attention need be paid to this question, but if the subsoil is stiff clay, it should be drained.

PLANT-FEEDING:—To grow bumper crops of vegetables, a liberal quantity of plant food must be incorporated with the soil. Both stable manure and commercial fertilizer should be used, the manure to improve the mechanical condition of the soil, and the fertilizer to supply any lacking essential in potash, nitrogen or phosphoric acid. Rowed crops may be stimulated during growth by two or three supplementary side dressings of fertilizer, applied at the rate of 150 pounds per acre at each application.

It is well to remember the functions of various plant-feeding ingre-

dients as a guide in their use for various crop requirements. Nitrogen produces early, rapid and succulent growth of plant. Potash hardens plant growth and throws the vigor into fruit or flower. Phosphoric acid aids in nutrition, influences maturity and color. Lime releases inert plant foods, rendering them available for feeding roots.

CULTIVATION:—Garden crops require frequent cultivation, especially in dry weather, the object being not only to destroy weeds, but what is of more importance to conserve the soil's moisture by keeping the surface crust broken and pulverized, thus forming an "earth mulch" which checks evaporation. If the garden is planted in straight rows and on the level—that is, no raised beds—a handpower wheel hoe may be utilized in cultivation, thus reducing the work to a minimum of speed and labor.

Firm the soil over seeds as soon as sown and about plants when set out, providing the soil is mellow and dry, not when damp and sticky. This firming of the soil is very important, for it brings soil particles in contact with seeds and roots, prevents them from drying out, and facilitates quick growth. The best way to firm the soil in gardens is with the feet; tread every inch of the row, after which the surface soil may be leveled and the "earth mulch" formed with a short-toothed rake. In larger operations, as in market gardens, truck farms and with field crops, the same results are obtained with a roller and smoothing harrow.

When plants are set out, whether vegetable, flower, shrub or tree, firm the soil over their roots by thoro treading, without which they are liable to wobble with every wind, permitting too much air to penetrate and dry the loose soil, wither the roots and cause the subject to languish.

OF VEGETABLES.

the boxes and this will prevent drying out. One of the most important features to successful storing of vegetables is to see that the temperature does not get below 35 degrees or above 40 degrees. Also, that there is a good ventilation.

Pumpkin and squash will keep best in a dry atmosphere of a room that is kept at about 50 degrees temperature. If warmer, they lose weight. If moist, they will rot. These should be gathered before frost and the leaves should be left on.

Parsnips should be dug as late as possible or left in until they have had one or two hard freezes and the ground has frozen to a considerable depth. Then about Thanksgiving time they can be taken up when the ground thaws out, and stored in the cellar as the other vegetables were. Salsify can be handled in the same manner.

Cabbage requires a cool moist storage room. The plants should be pulled, leaving all the leaves, stems and dirt on. They may either be hung, or placed roots down, in a box in the cellar. A more favorable way of handling this vegetable is to use the trench, leaving them outside in trenches, carefully covered, until wanted for use.

WINTER STORAGE

An ordinary family of five would require during the winter vegetables which would cost them from \$30.00 to \$40.00, if they were to buy these at retail. This amount can easily be grown on a piece of land 40 feet square. Many people, however, after going to the expense of raising their vegetables, throw them into barrels or boxes, put them in the cellar and after two or three months are much surprised to find that an entire summer's work on root crops has been thrown away by these vegetables spoiling. In harvesting your crop pick up the roots or bulbs carefully and lay them down into the box or basket, being careful not to bruise them. Beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, turnips and rutabagas should be taken in before the first severe frost. Brussels sprouts, kale, and parsnip need a heavy frost in order to improve their flavor.

When gathering the root crop just before the first heavy frost, best results are obtained, if the tops are cut off within one or two inches from the crown of the root. These are then placed carefully into the basket or box, carried to the cellar and covered with sand or soil which has been slightly moistened. The latter is to prevent the shriveling of the vegetables. If dry sand is used in covering the roots and the cellar is dry, wet bags or pieces of wet carpet may be placed over the tops of

CANNING OF VEGETABLES FOR WINTER USE.

This is an age of the high cost of living. The fundamental cause being the increase of 20% in our population every decade, which far outstrips the increase in acres tilled. Therefore it behoves all who control any ground capable of being gardened to develop their resources, grow their own vegetables, small fruits, etc., supply their tables during summer with fresher and better products than are usually sold in markets and stores, and can, or otherwise preserve some for winter use. There is no more healthful, interesting and profitable diversion than this when modern gardening methods are practised and then you are at least partially independent when "things are too high priced."

TO CAN STRING BEANS—String and wash the beans. They may be canned whole or cut. Cover with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil rapidly 20 minutes. Drain and pack into jars. Fill the jars with cold water, adjust the rubbers, put the tops on loosely. Stand these in a boiler, the bottom of which is protected by a rack. Surround the jars partly with cold water, cover the boiler, and boil continuously one hour. Lift one jar at a time, screw down the lid, put back in boiler and boil 30 minutes longer.

TO CAN BEETS—Select young, tender beets. Put into boiling water and boil for 20 minutes; cool and slip off the skins. Pack the beets

into jars, and proceed exactly the same as for beans, cooking first one hour, and again one hour after the lids are screwed on.

TO CAN CORN—Corn must be perfectly fresh from the field. Remove the husks, cut the tips from the grains, or score them down the center, and press out the pulp. Pack this pulp at once into clean glass jars, filling the jars within one inch of the top; adjust the rubbers and lay on tops. Stand the jars in a wire protecting rack boiler and surround them with cold water. Cover the boiler, and after the water begins to boil, boil for three hours. Lift one jar at a time and fasten the top; do not lift the lid. Then add sufficient boiling water to entirely cover the jars and boil for one hour. Let them cool in the boiler, taking it, of course, away from the fire.

TO CAN PEAS—Select perfectly fresh green peas; shell and pack at once into clean jars. Fill the jars with cold water; adjust the rubbers, lay on tops, and finish precisely the same as with corn, cooking the same length of time. The last boiling must be done with the jars covered with boiling water.

Asparagus, Lima Beans, Mushrooms, Stewed or whole Tomatoes can be canned with equally good results, while other vegetables, like cucumbers, peppers, etc., may be pickled in various ways.

COLLECTIONS OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Altho we offer these collections at comparatively lower prices than seeds selected from our regular list, we use only seeds of the highest quality for them. On account of being able, however, to put up these collections at our leisure, before the rush of our busy season begins, we are in a position to offer them at such low prices, but cannot make any changes in the assortments.

The selection of the seed for the different collections is made with the greatest care, and offers to the private planter, not familiar with the different kinds, the advantage of obtaining only such seeds as will bring the best results.

Collections of Vegetable Seeds. Our "SURE CROP" COLLECTION.

Present Price Only 35c. Regular Catalogue Price 50c.

See outside back Cover Page for Colored Illustrations.

Contains one packet each of the following 6 vegetables.

PEAS, P. S. & N. Co's Little Marvel—Pods are very well filled with delicious, deep green peas and the crop is ready for use as soon as American Wonder and is more productive.

BEET, Detroit Dark Red—Its early maturity, and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular everywhere. Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermillion red.

BEANS, P. S. & N. Co's Faribault Kidney Wax—Strong, robust plants. Immense pods. Absolutely stringless. Enormous yielder. We consider this bean of greater value to the market gardener than any other wax bean known to-day. The plants reach the height of 18 to 20 inches and are immune from bean diseases, such as blight and rust.

CUCUMBER, Extra Early White Spine—The very best sort for table use. Very early, with vigorous and prolific vines.

CARROT, P. S. & N. Co's Superior Market—Resembles Danver's Half Long, but is of much finer texture; flesh deep orange nearly to center, leaving hardly any core; very sweet and tender, never becoming stringy or woody. The finest carrot for the market or table use.

TOMATO, Scarlet Extra Early June—Earlier than any other sort without exception, ripening a week earlier than the Earliana.

SMALL HOME GARDEN COLLECTION.

Price 50c, Postpaid. Catalogue Price 80c.

The price speaks for itself, and quality is in our collections, because high quality and low prices mean satisfied customers. We are in business to satisfy our patrons. Try us.

BEANS, Wax.

BEETS, Early.

CABBAGE, Early.

CARROTS, Early.

CUCUMBER, Pickling.

KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE, Early.

ONION.

PEAS, Early.

RADISH, Scarlet.

SPINACH.

TOMATOES.

SWEET PEAS, Mixed.

ZINNIAS, Mixed.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf Mixed.



F. S. & N. Co's Faribault Kidney Wax Beans.

LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN COLLECTION. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

Contains one packet each of the following 30 varieties of Vegetable Seeds.

BEANS, Wax.

BEANS, Green Podded.

BEETS, Early.

CABBAGE, Early.

CABBAGE, Late.

CARROT, Early.

CAULIFLOWER, Early.

CELERY.

SWEET CORN, Early.

SWEET CORN, Late.

CUCUMBER, Pickling.

KALE, Early Curled.

KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE, Early Curled.

LETTUCE, Head.

MUSKMELON, Early.

WATERMELON.

ONION, Yellow.

ONION, Red.

PARSLEY, Curled.

PARSNIP,

PEAS, Early.

PEAS, Late.

PUMPKIN, For Pies.

RADISH, Scarlet.

RADISH, White.

RUTABAGA.

SPINACH.

SQUASH.

TOMATO, Early.

FAMILY GARDEN COLLECTION.

Price \$2.00, Not Prepaid.

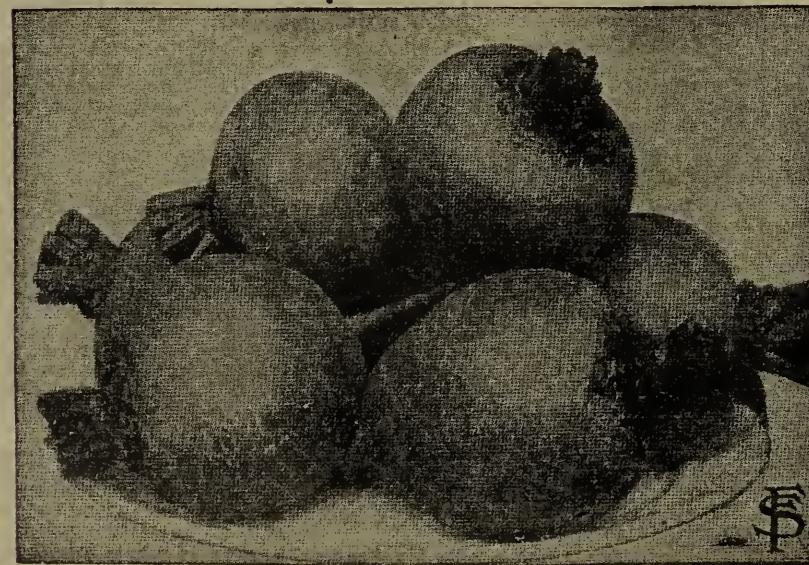
Charges To Be Paid By Purchaser. Weight when packed 9 pounds.

This collection is offered for the farm garden and contains the same high quality seeds as the above. No mistake can be made by taking advantage of this big bargain.

BEANS, Yellow.....	1 lb.	ONION, Yellow Globe.....	1 oz.
BEANS, Green Pod.....	1 lb.	ONION, Red Globe.....	1 oz.
BEANS, Dwarf Lima.....	½ lb.	PARSLEY, Curled.....	1 pkt.
BEETS, Detroit.....	1 oz.	PARSNIP.....	1 oz.
CABBAGE, Early.....	1 pkt.	PEAS, Early Wrinkled.....	1 lb.
CABBAGE, Late.....	1 pkt.	PEAS, Late.....	1 lb.
CARROT, Danvers.....	1 oz.	PUMPKIN, for Pies.....	1 oz.
CELERY, White Plume....	1 pkt.	RADISH, Round.....	1 oz.
SWEET CORN, Early.....	1 lb.	RADISH, Long.....	1 oz.
SWEET CORN, Late.....	1 lb.	RUTABAGA, Purple Top...	1 oz.
CUCUMBER, for slicing...	1 oz.	SPINACH.....	1 oz.
LETTUCE, Curled.....	1 oz.	SQUASH, Summer.....	1 pkt.
MUSKMELON, Early.....	1 pkt.	SQUASH, Winter.....	1 oz.
WATERMELON, Early...	1 pkt.	TOMATO, Early Red.....	1 pkt.
		TURNIP, Purple Top.....	1 oz.

We have used your seeds for a number of years and found them very good. Your June Pink Tomato has proven a wonderful producer.

W. T. WENZEL. Bixby, S. Dak.



Detroit Dark Red Beet.

HARDY NORTHERN GROWN VEGETABLE SEEDS



Collection of Vegetables grown from F. S. & N. Co's Vegetable Seed.

POPULAR VEGETABLE ASSORTMENT. Our Price only 50 cents.

Regular Catalogue
Price 75 Cents.

One packet each of the following ten varieties.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent mild flavor. By sowing in April and planting out in July, it may be had in fine condition until December.

CORN SALAD, Large Round-Leaved—This is a hardy, quick growing plant: the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during winter; can also be cooked and used like spinach. Sow in Aug. or Sept.

CELERIAC, Turnip Rooted Celery, Large Erfurt—Roots large, smooth, turnip-shaped and of excellent flavor and used as parsnips, and turnips.

EGG PLANT, New York Improved Large Purple Spineless—The plants are large, vigorous, spreading, and the fruits are very large, oval, of glossy dark purple color; usually 4 to 8 fruits are produced by a plant.

KOHLRABI, Earliest Erfurt Delicatesse—The earliest and finest sort for the market and private garden. Flesh is white and of excellent flavor, tender and juicy.

BORECOLE OR KALE, Dwarf Green Curled—The plant is low and compact with large bright deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. The best sort and when well grown and cooked is the most palatable of vegetables.

LEEK, London Flag—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. A species of onion, highly esteemed for flavoring soups, being of more delicate flavor than the onion.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

NO. 2000.—THE FOUR MOST POPULAR ANNUALS. Only 15c.

1 Packet **SWEET PEAS, Grandiflora Mixed**—This consists of all the newer varieties and will give a beautiful display in the proper proportion of colors.

1 Packet **NASTURTIUM, Mixed**—A splendid mixture of all the best named varieties especially desirable for group or border planting.

1 Packet **ZINNIA, Mixed**—These well known free growing annuals will supply a wide range of color including every shade of yellow, orange, red, rose, purple and pure white. The plants are bushy, erect and rather formal, adapted for bedding and borders.

1 Packet **BALSAM, Mixed**—The old favorite garden annual producing tall spikes of gorgeous flowers in profusion. Tender and of easy culture requiring rich soil.

NO. 2001—SIX CHOICE ANNUALS. Only 20c.

Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea Cyanus).	Moss Rose (Portulaca)	Poppy, Annual
California Poppy (Eschscholtzia).	Pinks (Dianthus)	Scabiosa.

NO. 2002.—TWELVE POPULAR ANNUALS. Only 45c.

Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea).	Marigold, Tall African.	Poppy, Annual Mixed.
Calliopsis, Mixed.	Pot Marigold, (Calendula).	Scabiosa.
California Poppy (Eschscholtzia).	Mignonette.	Snapdragon.
Cosmos, Early Flowering.	Pinks (Dianthus).	Verbena, Finest Mixed.

NO. 2003.—This includes ten varieties not grown extensively. As a special introductory offer we will send this collection, valued at 70c, for only 45c.

Anchusa Capensis.	Ricinus (Castor Bean).
African Golden Daisy (Dimorphotheca).	Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue).
Bush Poppy (Hunnemannia).	Schlitzanthus.
Lupins, Annual Mixed.	Sweet Sultans (Centaurea Imperialis).
Nicotiana (Tobacco Plant).	Walflowers.

NO. 2004.—EVERLASTINGS, SIX VARIETIES. Only 25c.

Acroclineum. Ammobium. Gomphrena. Heliocnemum. Rhodanthe. Xeranthemum.

NO. 2005.—PERENNIALS, FIVE VARIETIES. Only 30c.

Achillea, The Pearl.	Grass Pinks (Plumarius Semperflorens).
Pyrethrum, Hybridum.	Scabiosa (Caucasica).
	Sweet William.

NO. 2006.—PERENNIALS, TEN VARIETIES. Only 60c.

Achillea, The Pearl	Bellis (Double Daisy).	Gaillardia (Blanket Flower).
Anthemis Kelwayi	Coreopsis.	Hollyhocks, Double Mixed.
Aquilegia (Columbine).	Delphinium	Oriental Poppy. Sweet William.

VEGE-
TABLE
SEED
COLLEC-
TIONS.

Continued.



HARDY NORTHERN GROWN VEGETABLE SEEDS.



A Prizewinning Collection.

PRICES and SPECIAL OFFERS.

We are offering to our customers not only the highest quality seeds obtainable, but also our years of experience in the handling and growing of garden seeds as well as our up to minute service which enables us to make shipment of mail orders within a day after the same are received. Conditions in our country are gradually changing. Normal times are coming and we are looking forward to this change before our 1922 catalog is sent to the printer. Atto paper, labor and other items are much higher at this time than they have been previously, we are again reducing the prices of many garden seeds so that they now practically conform to prewar times.

On all orders for seeds in packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00 we allow 25c worth of seed extra. In other words, order \$1.25 worth of seeds and remit only \$1.00. If the order amounts to 50c we allow 10c worth of seeds selected extra. Special attention, however, is called to the fact that these selections can be made only in packets and ounces. We dont allow a 25c deduction when \$1.00 worth of seeds are ordered nor a 10c deduction when 50c worth of seeds are ordered. Seeds put up in quarter pound, half pound and larger quantities, and our vegetable and flower seed collections are excluded from this offer.

OUR BEST VARIETIES.

We wish to do everything possible to be of the utmost service to our customers and accordingly have this year carried out a new method of bringing out the varieties which we consider the best in each class. We

PARCEL POST ZONES AND RATES ON PAGE 1. For the convenience of our patrons, we quote prepaid prices on smaller quantities of Vegetable Seeds. When larger lots are wanted by parcel post, postage should be figured at zone rates, allowing enough extra to cover weight of packing. 70 lbs. can be sent by mail in the local, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Zones while 50 lbs. is the limit in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Zones.

C. O. D. shipments add unnecessary expense; if goods are to be sent by that method, one third of the amount must be enclosed with order.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION—Rich sandy loam, with good drainage and sunshine, is best, altho any soil which can be well worked and enriched, will produce some kind of vegetable. Plow or spade the garden deeply, as early as possible, and then carefully harrow or rake. Success in gardening usually comes in proportion to the liberality with which fertilizers are applied. Good stable manure is best; if this is not obtainable, commercial fertilizers may be used, but with caution, as they are usually more powerful.

GOOD SEED PROPERLY PLANTED—Most failures in amateur gardening result from improper or careless planting. Cover the seed with carefully pulverized earth, pressing it well over the seed, so as to bring the particles of earth into close contact with the seed. Corn should be planted about an inch deep, peas and beans from 1 to 3 inches, while small seeds need not be covered more than half an inch.

The proper tools for gardening are a necessity, and mean a great saving in labor. They will be found on pages 125-126.

With every \$1.50 order for Vegetable and Flower Seed, we will send our beautifully illustrated booklet, "Making the Garden Pay", if requested.

ARTICHOKE.

Seeds may be sown indoors and plants set out in May, or can be sown outside, and thinned out to one plant in a hill. Plants are set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row.

1. LARGE GREEN GLOBE—The well known French vegetable. The undeveloped flower heads when properly prepared make a most delicious dish. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ppd.

ASPARAGUS.

In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant them into permanent beds that have been deeply dug and highly manured. One ounce of seed to 50 feet drill; five pounds to the acre.

5.* BONVALLET'S GIANT—Especially recommended for home and market gardens. A strong and rapid grower, most rust proof. Furnishes large size shoots for a longer period than any other kind. Flavor unexcelled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.40, ppd.

6. EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Earliest large green sort, of superb flavor. Used extensively by gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

7. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A mammoth green sort of the best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 75c, prepaid.

8. PALMETTO—An early, light green sort, prolific and very desirable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

9. COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This variety is in great demand because it furnishes white shoots. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

FOR ASPARAGUS ROOTS SEE NURSERY DEPARTMENT.



Bonvallet's Giant Asparagus.



BUSH BEANS.—Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties.

NOTICE:—If larger quantities are wanted write us and we will be pleased to make special quotations.

CULTURE—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart; the rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. For succession plant every two weeks until middle of July. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

One pint is approximately one pound, one quart is approximately two pounds.

10.* F. S. & N. CO'S FARIBAULT KIDNEY WAX—Strong, robust plants. Immense pods. Absolutely stringless. Enormous yielder. We consider this bean of greater value to the market gardener than any other wax bean known to-day.

The strong plants are of erect bush habit, reach the height of 18 to 20 inches and are immune from bean diseases, such as blight and rust. The fleshy pods are flattened in form, from six to seven inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and of lemon yellow color; they are remarkable for their meatiness, brittleness, absolute freedom from strings or tough fibre, and fine table quality. The season of bearing is the same as of Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but this new variety produces nearly twice the number of pods, and pods of much larger size and more handsome in appearance, while it also is greatly superior in quality, which the snapping of the pod will quickly demonstrate. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

11. PROLIFIC BLACK WAX or BUTTER BEAN—This is no doubt the earliest and one of the most productive of all beans, and is rust proof. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods of medium length, borne well up from the ground, cylindrical, fleshy; of a clear, creamy white color and remain a long time in condition for use as a snap bean. Splendid bean for early and late plantings. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

12. BLACK PENCIL POD WAX—The best quality round pod early wax bean. Of bushy growth and extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black. High quality sort for the home garden or market gardener. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

13. IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A well known standard variety and largely planted everywhere. Medium early, of vigorous, bushy growth, rust proof. A reliable heavy cropper, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall. Pods, long, flat, thick and solid. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

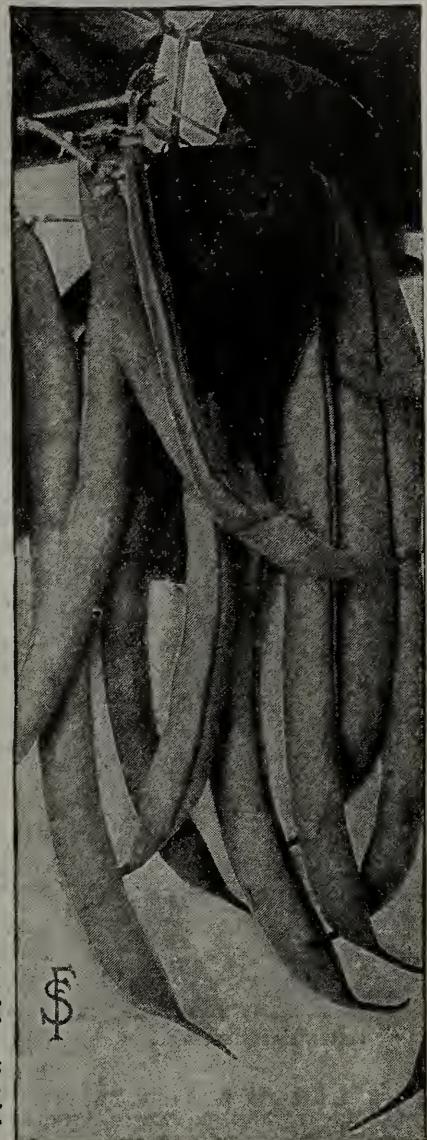
14. DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—The most hardy wax podded bush bean in cultivation. The vine is rustless, very vigorous and productive and bears its pods near the center in clusters. The pods are very long, flat, waxy-white, straight and handsome, and when young are brittle, crisp and tender. Seeds are clear white, excellent for baking and for cooking purposes. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

15. SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—A very fine new wax podded bush bean that proved to be the surest cropper out of some twenty-five varieties of wax beans we had in our trial grounds. The plant is of remarkable vigor and productiveness, free from blight and rust, and seems to be much more hardy than any other bean. The pods are of rich golden yellow color, and they are perfectly stringless at all stages of development, and are exceedingly brittle, crisp and tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. One of the best beans for shipping as a snap bean, and of the greatest value as a market variety. Sure Crop Stringless Wax is the bean "par excellence" for dry sections. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

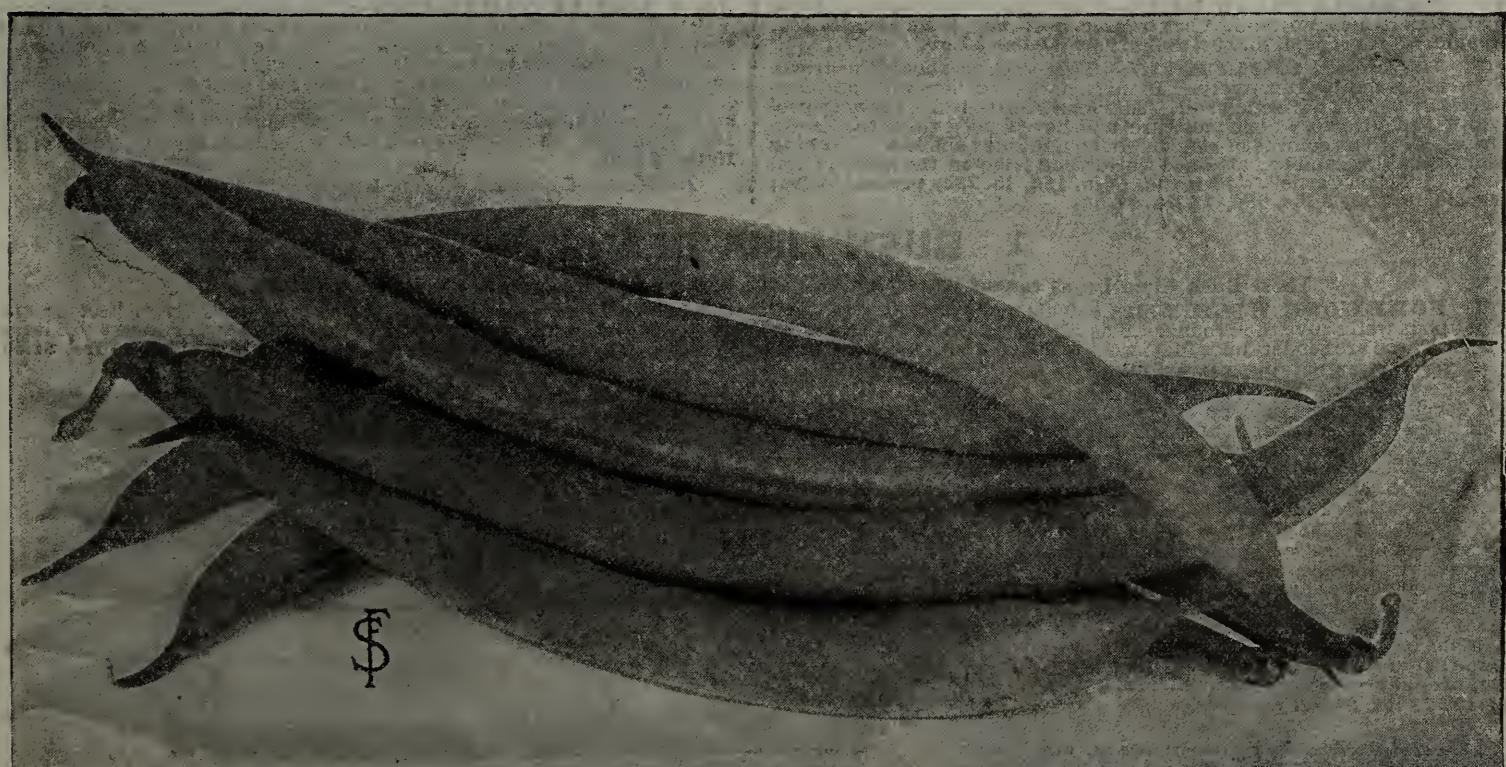
16. BRITTLE WAX or ROUND POD KIDNEY—One of the most valuable wax beans. The pods are round, long and entirely stringless. It is an exceedingly heavy bearer, hundred pods having been counted on a single bush, is fully as early in maturing its pods as the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, and is of excellent quality. We consider it very desirable, especially for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

17. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, flat, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods, which are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making this variety one of the best for market gardeners. A well known and largely planted bean. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

18.* WEBBER BUTTER WAX—A new variety which is grown extensively by the market gardeners around Chicago and in that market always secures top price. The vine is strong, holding the large pods well up. The pods are of rich bright yellow color, very fleshy, tender and stringless. Early and very prolific. Does well in all sections, and is very resistant to unfavorable weather conditions. The seed is yellow. A splendid bean for market and home garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax.



F. S. & N. Co's Faribault Kidney Wax.

BUSH BEANS.—Green Podded Sorts.

Beans are one of our specialties, we grow a large acreage and supply only best stock, while our prices are extremely moderate.

25.* **BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD**—This bean is unequalled for the home garden as well as for market. It has a combination of features that makes it the best for this purpose, being early, prolific and absolutely stringless. The pods are round, of a deep green color, straight and broad, with thick, meaty flesh. For succession, plantings can be made at intervals of two weeks as late as August. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

26. **GIANT GREEN POD**—Extra early, producing large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing pods which are perfectly round, very fleshy, extremely crisp and entirely stringless. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

27. **BOUNTIFUL STRINGLESS**—A bountiful yielder, extra early, with large, flat, tender pods which are absolutely stringless. An improved Long Yellow Six Weeks, being earlier, harder and producing many more, better and larger pods. Valuable for the market and home garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

28. **BLACK VALENTINE**—A great improvement over the popular standard sort, Early Red Valentine, the pods being one-third longer than that variety, perfectly round and straight. A most desirable sort for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prep., lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

29. **LONGFELLOW**—An extra early variety. The plants are of robust, compact habit and unequalled in productiveness. The pods are round, straight, from 6 to 7 inches long and are wonderfully tender and brittle, having no strings except when quite old. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

30. **RED VALENTINE, EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD**—Very hardy and can therefore be sown early; they mature quickly, often being ready to pick in 45 days after sowing. Pods are round, long, fleshy, rich green in color, and when gathered young are practically stringless. It is extensively grown by gardeners. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

31. **FULL MEASURE**—This new main crop, green podded bean is of most excellent quality, entirely stringless and exceedingly prolific. The plants are practically blight proof. The pods are round, five inches long, firm but tender, and remain fit for use many days after maturity. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

32. **EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE**—Very early, hardy and productive, pods round and straight. A fine all around bean and largely planted everywhere. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

33.* **LATE REFUGEE or 1000 to 1**—An immense producer and splendid market bean in many localities, good for canning. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

34. **EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS**—Another standard and well known variety. Very early, a good yielder, excellent snap bean and good market sort, of vigorous, upright growth, bearing in great profusion slightly curved pods, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.75.

FIELD BEANS.

For more definite prices see our Blue Figure List issued from time to time.

40.* **IMPROVED WHITE NAVY BEAN**—This is the small white bean grown so extensively throughout the Northwest. Our stock of these beans has been bred for extreme earliness and great productiveness, while the beans average very small and are of a crystal white color. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

41. **WHITE TEPIARY**—The Desert Bean. This is the best bean for dry sections. It is a shell bean, much more prolific than the Navy bean, maturing quickly, 65 days from seeding to harvest, making it valuable as a catch crop. Not subject to diseases. The beans are of clear white color, they cook well and are of delicious flavor. For the dry sections of North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, etc., the White Teipary is a sure money making crop. Be sure to try this excellent variety. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. 3.00

42. **BOSTON PEA BEAN**—An improvement over the old Navy bean. A very prolific field bean, and largely grown in all sections where field beans are grown in a commercial way. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.00

43.* **LARGE WHITE MARROW**—Excellent as a shelled bean for home use and market, the best cooking bean of all. The beans are ivory white and twice as large as the Navy. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

FIELD BEANS.—FAVORITE WESTERN VARIETIES.

44. **MEXICAN PINTO BEAN**—A favorite western bean. Does well in most any soil. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.60.

45. **MEXICAN CHILI BEAN**—This variety should be grown much more extensively. It thrives where others fail, and does especially well in dry sandy soil. Mexican Chili Beans are very productive, require very little moisture and have a good value that is unsurpassed. The color is of rich mahogany, kidney shaped. Nothing finer for baking and has attained world wide fame in the much prized dish, "Chili Con Carne". Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c, 15 lbs. \$2.60.

46.* **GREAT NORTHERN**—The earliest field bean ever produced, Pierpont Navy excepted. It is a pure white, kidney shaped bean of the very best quality. This bean has been grown in the Northwest probably for many hundred years, and is the same variety as that grown by the Indians for an indefinite period. They are identically the same as some found in the Mandan Indian mounds near Bismarck, which have been buried for several hundred years at least. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

*The Mexican Chili Beans were fine last year and yielded well.
MRS. IDA C. KELLEY, Lead, South Dakot*

BUSH LIMA BEANS.

These Bush Lima Beans cannot be recommended too highly; no home garden should be without them.

50. **FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA**—This new dwarf form of the Potato Lima is a great improvement, as it grows stiffly erect, bearing the pods well above the ground. The Fordhook matures early and is very productive. The pods measure 4 to 5 inches and contain 4 to 5 large beans. These are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prep'd.—Not pp'd., lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

51. **BURPEE'S DWARF LIMA**—The plants grow 18 to 20 inches in height, and develop into magnificent circular bushes from 2 to 3 feet in diameter and are immense yielders. The pods are large and well filled with luscious beans of large size. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prep'd.—Not pp'd., lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

52.* **HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA**—A perfect bush, about 18 inches high, maturing its first beans earlier than the Pole Limas. The beans are of the size of the Sieva or Small Pole Lima, and are of delicious flavor. It is the earliest of the Bush Limas and a reliable cropper. Withstands drought to a remarkable degree. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prep'd.—Not pp'd., lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

The seeds I ordered from you some time ago were fine and arrived in good shape.

ARTHUR BALDRIDGE, Wheeler, Wis.



Great Northern Field Bean.

POLE OR RUNNER BEANS.

The beans should be planted the middle of May if the season is suitable. Set poles 4 feet apart each way, and plant 4 to 6 beans, about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole, if soil is rich; pinch off the ends of plants when they overrun the tops of the poles, to effect more perfect growth below. They succeed best in sandy loam. One quart will plant about 100 hills.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES.

55. KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This vigorous wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder but the pods are a little broader. They are very fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, usually somewhat shriveled, dark brown. Its earliness and hardiness commend this as a pole bean well adapted even for northern latitudes. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

56.* EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—A strong, vigorous grower, requiring a pole 6 to 8 feet high. It bears its bright golden-yellow pods in clusters of 3 to 6 in the greatest abundance from July until cut down by frost. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long, very broad, quite thick and fleshy, entirely stringless and of the very best quality. Seed is large, of white color. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

57.* BURGER'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (White Seeded Kentucky Wonder)—The best Green Pod Pole Bean for the Northwest. The vines are not very long and can be grown on brush instead of on a pole. The pods are borne in clusters and average 6 to 8 inches in length; are uniformly straight, and of dark green color. They are absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and sweet in flavor. The dry beans are small and white, being good for baking after the pods have become too ripe. Equally desirable for the market and for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

58. WHITE CREASEBACK—Very early and a heavy yielder. Pods medium long, silver-green and of the best quality as snaps, being very fleshy and tender. Seed pure white and excellent shelled for winter use. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

59. HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY—An old favorite, excellent both as a snap and shell bean. Beans are large and of fine flavor. A very productive variety; medium early. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

60.* OLD HOMESTEAD or KENTUCKY WONDER—The pods are 7 to 9 inches long, very fleshy. Stringless when young and of the finest quality. Ripens very early. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

61. SCARLET RUNNER—Popular for both ornamental and culinary purposes. The flowers which are borne profusely in large sprays, are of brilliant scarlet color; they are followed by large, green pods of beans which are of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

62. YARD LONG—A great curiosity and withal a bean of excellent quality. Pods usually 18 to 24 inches, but frequently 30 inches and sometimes 36 inches in length. An excellent table vegetable, pods being tender and of rich asparagus flavor. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, prepaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

65. NEW CARPINTERIA—This is considered the most perfect Pole Lima Bean. The beans have a greenish tint, a sure indication of good quality. The vines are very strong, vigorous in growth, with many large branches on which are produced an immense quantity of pods, filled with 3 to 4, usually 4, large broad beans. These beans are much thicker than those of any Pole Lima. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

66.* EARLY LEVIATHIAN—Leviathan is about 14 days earlier than any other Pole Lima, making it possible to grow this delicious vegetable in many localities, where on account of the short season the older varieties would not mature. The pods are borne in large clusters and contain 4 to 5 large beans of excellent quality. Especially recommended for the Northwest. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

67. EXTRA EARLY JERSEY—A well known variety. Early, very productive and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

68. KING OF THE GARDEN—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with large, white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. A late variety bearing a long time. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

70. BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This is one of the best vegetables for winter use, producing an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages; of excellent mild flavor. By sowing in April and planting out in July, it may be had in fine condition until Dec., and in the South may be had from Nov. to March. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Borecole, Kale and Greens are the general terms applied to certain cabbage-like plants which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. The greens are for early fall, winter and spring use. Sow seed about the middle of June and later transplant to rows.

from 2 to 2½ feet apart. The dwarf can be sown later, and need not be transplanted to furnish nice heads. A frost improves the quality.

75.* DWARF GREEN CURLED—The plant is low and compact with large bright deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

76. TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Very hardy plants which are not injured by a moderate frost, and are about 30 inches tall, have many dark green leaves, densely curled and cut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

77. DWARF PURPLE—Like Dwarf Green Curled, but of rich purple color. This variety is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75 pp'd.

THOUSAND HEADED KALE—See Farm Seed Department.

BROCCOLI.

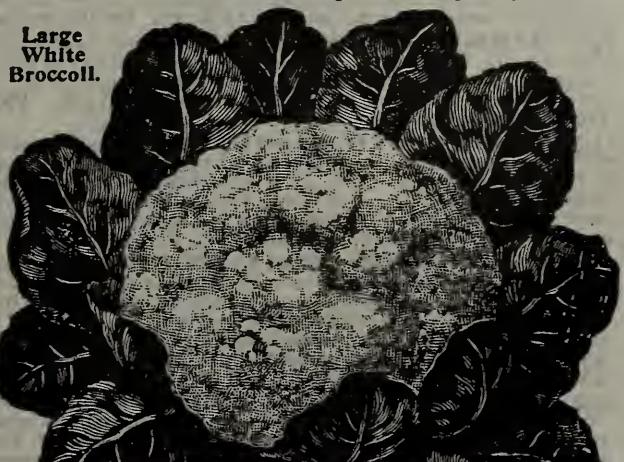
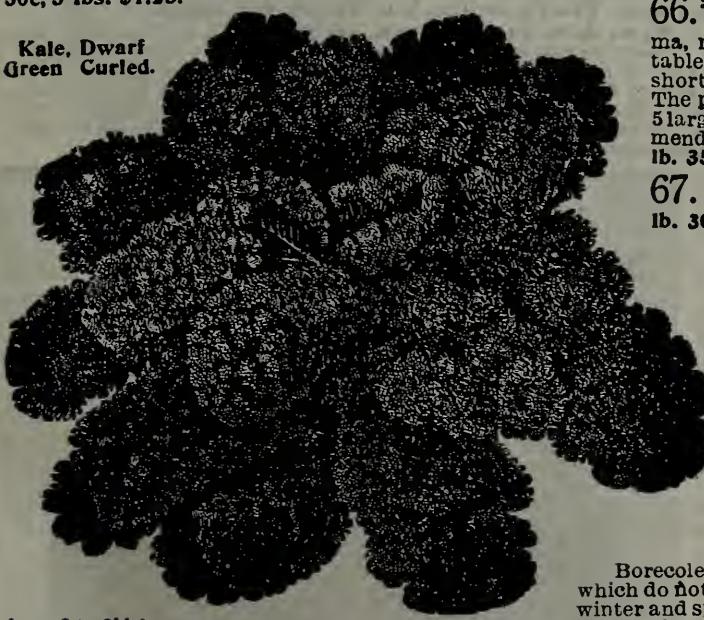
Sow seed early in May; transplant in June. Growth and habit like cauliflower, but far more hardy. Of special value in the North. Cultivate and use same as cauliflower. One ounce will produce 2500 plants.

80. PURPLE CAPE—Large heads, similar to cauliflower, but purple. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

81.* LARGE WHITE—Improved strain, finest quality. In great demand in eastern markets where it is often sold as cauliflower. Is in every way equal to choicest strains of imported cauliflower. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, prepaid.



Kale, Dwarf Green Curled.



Large White Broccoli.

BEETS.

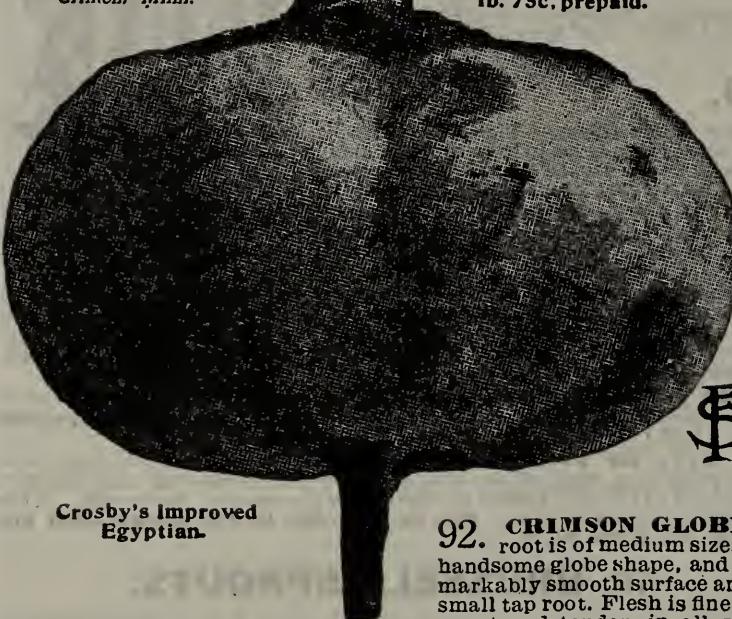
The soil for beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July; when the plants are large enough, thin out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

85.* DETROIT DARK RED—Long experience has shown this variety to be one of the best deep red turnip beets, not only for market gardeners, but also for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained of most other varieties. Its early maturity, and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular everywhere. On account of its small, upright growing tops the rows may be close together. Leaf stems and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermillion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. The stock we offer of this variety will produce a crop uniform in shape, color and quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

86. CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—This variety is sown more than any other where an extra early beet is wanted for forcing in frames, as well as for first sowing outside. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other kind. The roots are of very even shape; the flesh is a bright red with zones of a darker shade; fine quality; sweet and tender. A standard market gardener's variety, it is excellent for bunching. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

Enclosed find my small order for seeds and remittance in money order. Have always received good seeds from you and will recommend them wherever I have a chance.

MRS. E. DOUGLAS,
Clinton, Minn.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian.

growth; both skin and flesh are deep rich red. The leaves are small, very dark green, and borne on slender, upright growing stems. The fine shape and color of the roots, their tenderness, fine flavor and early maturity render them popular with all who plant them. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

93. EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Roots are of medium size, bright red with lighter zones, good quality, small top. A good beet for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

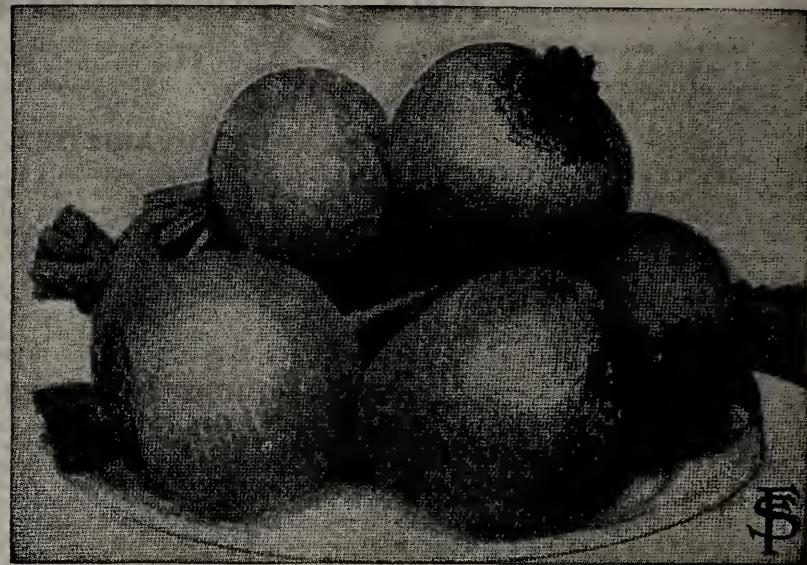
94. EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Very uniform roots with small tops; are always smooth, round and handsome; of good marketable size, and among the best for table use. Color dark red, quality crisp, tender and sweet; a good keeper. Can be planted close, as roots do not grow large and coarse. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

95. MARKET GARDENER'S—This beet is of very symmetrical form, oblong, with but few fibrous roots and small tap root. The flesh is of beautiful color, zoned blood-red and a darker shade. They are fine grained and unsurpassed in quality. The skin is a deep blood-red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

96. LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Long, slender roots, seldom more than two inches thru, which grow partly out of the ground, and are smooth, having no side roots. Skin dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, very tender and sweet. Matures rather late, but is an excellent keeper. We have a very fine strain, the foliage of which is a beautiful dark crimson color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

97. SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET—A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before them. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are cooked the same as asparagus. Swiss Chard is of superior quality to spinach and ordinary beet greens. An ounce or two of seed is sufficient for the family garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

98. SWISS CHARD, "LUCULLUS"—Also called "Cut and Come Again" Spinach. This vegetable gives maximum returns for little care and space; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and much easier to prepare than spinach, and are far superior to beets. Can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, ppd.



Detroit Dark Red.

87.* F. S. & N. CO'S FIREBALL—A splendid new variety of great merit, being suited for forcing under glass and for open ground culture. It is perfectly globe shaped and very early. The leaf stalks are single, tiny tap-root are very small, making it valuable for both early and late sowing in frames. The skin is smooth; the flesh is very sweet, solid and an intense bright red in color. A very desirable beet for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

88. F. S. & N. CO'S IMPROVED HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are symmetrical, about three times as long as thick, and of a dark blood-red color; the top is small. It is always smooth and handsome, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody. One of the best beets for winter use. A heavy yielder, highly esteemed for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

89. EARLY ECLIPSE—Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red. This variety is extremely early, in fact one of the first to be ready for the table. It does not grow to large size, but is desirable for its earliness and sweet, tender quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

90. EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—One of the best varieties for the kitchen garden and for first early crop out of doors. Has small top; leaf dark green with dark red veins and stem; root very dark red, rounded on the top but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.

91.* F. S. & N. CO'S BLACK QUEEN—One of the very finest beets for home use and market. A distinct, new early variety of pear-shaped form and medium size, with a very smooth surface. The flesh is very fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet, and never woody or stringy; its color is the darkest of all beets, a rich, deep blood crimson. In quality this beet is surpassed by none. Very attractive for ornamental gardening. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Fireball.

MANGEL-WURZEL. FOR STOCK FEEDING.

The value of Mangel-Wurzels for stock feeding can not be overestimated. No one who keeps horses, sheep or cattle should be without these roots for fall and winter feeding, as the results from their use are wonderful, being clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals, the increase of milk from the cows and the great saving in hay.

Mangels are a surer crop than any other root; they can be raised at a very trifling cost, and yield immense crops per acre. Our trade on Mangels and Sugar-Beets for feeding is one of the largest in the country and is increasing enormously every year, owing to the fact that our stocks are of the highest quality obtainable and our prices always very reasonable. Five to six pounds of seed are required per acre.

Prices for all Mangels and Sugar Beets except where noted: Packet 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

105. MINNESOTA GOLDEN TANKARD

The Golden Tankard is considered one of the best mangels grown, and our selected strain is unsurpassed in yielding and feeding qualities. The flesh is firm, solid and of a rich golden yellow color. The roots have small necks, are of cylindrical form and grow nice and even in shape; they are easily lifted and are excellent keepers. With no specially selected ground and good average cultivation the yield will be from 40 to 50 tons per acre, while with extra cultivation it will yield 60 to 70 tons per acre.

106. IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED

This is the best long red mangel. It is enormously productive, yielding from 50 to 60 tons per acre and a single root often weighing from 25 to 35 pounds and more. They are of good and massive shape, of very fine texture and good quality, and tho growing to immense size, are not coarse. They are easily harvested, as they grow well above the ground. Our strain is the best in the market.

107. GIANT RED ECKENDORF—This is the most popular variety of mangels in the old country, being planted there more than any other kind, but it has also given the best results in this country wherever planted. The roots are smooth, of cylindrical shape, and weigh from 15 to 25 pounds apiece. The flesh is firm, solid, of white color and highly nutritive value. The Eckendorf Mangels are phenomenal yielders and are easily harvested, the root growing to the largest part above the ground. A splendid long keeper.

108. GIANT SLUDSTRUP—Sludstrup is considered the best and heaviest yielding of all mangels, and holds the world's record for dry matter content. This mangel has been awarded a first-class certificate several times by the Danish Government, the highest honor in Denmark, where mangels are as important as corn is here. Sludstrup is a long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above the ground. Easily harvested, and by actual test far exceeds any other variety, in both the weight and feeding value of yield. Our seed is from the best Danish growers.

109. MAMMOTH GOLDEN GIANT—Very large, oval-shaped roots, growing over one-half above the ground and having white flesh which is sweet and tender, and never becomes woody. An enormous yielder; the roots are easily harvested and keep well.

Giant Red Eckendorf.

SUGAR BEETS—For Sugar Making.

115. KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Probably more widely grown than any other, and undoubtedly the best sort for general cultivation. It produces from 14 to 18 tons per acre, and contains from 15 to 18% of sugar. The root grows below the surface. Easier grown than any other variety.

116. VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—Altho not quite as large as the Klein Wanzleben, it contains fully as large a percentage of sugar. The root grows below the surface.

Price for Sugar Beets as quoted above.

SUGAR BEETS—For Stock Feeding.

SUPERIOR TO MANGELS.

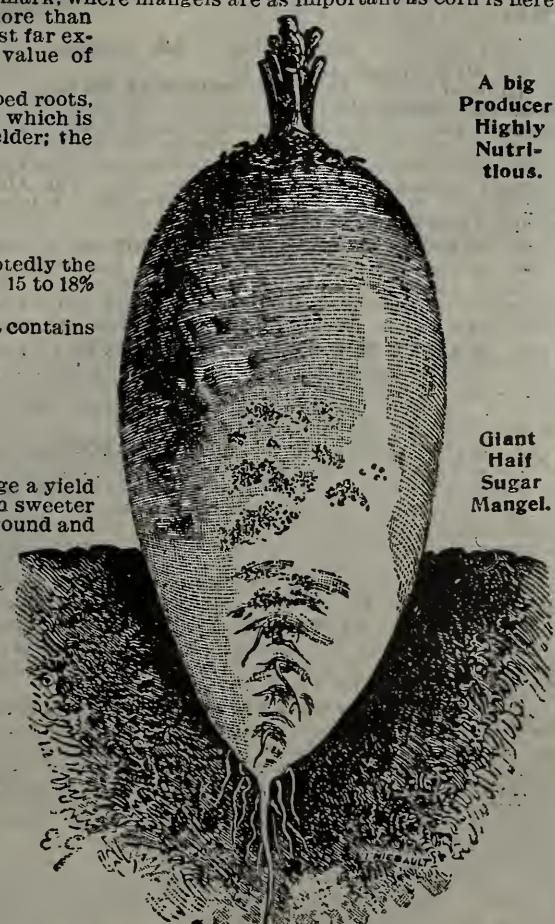
117. GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL—A strain of beets which, while giving as large a yield and being as easily grown and harvested as a crop of mangels, supplies a food which is much sweeter and consequently of very much higher nutritive value. The roots grow partly out of the ground and are therefore easily harvested; they are very large, firm, smooth, clean and of oval shape. The color of the skin is light bronze green above and white below the ground; the flesh is white, crisp, sweet and unexcelled in feeding quality; is more succulent than sugar beets, and preferred to them by all stock. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

118. ROYAL GIANT or HALF SUGAR ROSE—A beet of highest nutritive value for feeding. Somewhat egg-shaped; on account of growing half out of the ground, it is very easily harvested. Quite similar to Giant Half Sugar except in color of skin which is bright rose above the ground, white below. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 70c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

A big
Producer,
Highly
Nutritious.

Produce your own Sugar and Syrup.

Any garden that will produce good vegetable crops will produce also the Sugar Beet from which any housewife can keep her table supplied with syrup or sugar by a very simple process. The Government is anxious to have Sugar Beets growing tried out in the small family garden. It will require only five to six pounds of seed per acre. The seed should be planted about two inches deep in rows sixteen inches apart and eight to nine inches apart in the rows. Pamphlet giving full directions how to make your own sugar and syrup will be sent you free on request.



Giant Half Sugar Mangel.



SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS.

130. F. S. & N. CO'S VOLGA or EARLY STONE-HEAD—One of the very earliest large flat-head varieties especially recommended for Fall, Winter and Spring market. Planted as late as the first week in July, it will mature a grand crop of cabbage with large heads, often measuring a foot in diameter and weighing from 15 to 20 lbs. They are extremely hard, uniform in size, with very few outer leaves. The quality is very fine, both for cooking and kraut. On account of its compact growth, the plants can be set very close together. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

131. F. S. & N. CO'S ALLHEAD or SURPRISE—If a gardener were to plant but one kind of cabbage, he could get none that would answer all purposes as well as the All Head Early. It is the earliest of the large flat-headed cabbages, at least a week in advance and one-third larger than Henderson's Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably uniform in shape, size and color, with finer ribs than other flat kinds; are very tender; the quality is excellent. Suitable for growing in spring and early summer, and is also very fine for winter use. The All-Head Early is one of the most profitable cabbages to grow, as on account of its compact habit of growth, a close planting can be made. It is a grand variety for the home garden and one of the very best to grow for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

132. HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—It is about a week later than Early Summer, but double its size, and remarkably uniform in size and shape. It is certainly a good cabbage, and should be included in every order. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

133. EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—An excellent second early variety, producing fine, large heads. Highly valued for its fine quality and ability to resist heat. Head solid, tender, and fine grained. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

134. F. S. & N. CO'S ALL SEASONS—Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; are very solid and of best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Plants are very vigorous and sure to head. Remarkable for ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Trials have shown that heads fit for market by July 10 were salable Sept. 10, increasing in size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, pp'd.

135. EARLY SUMMER—The popular flat-headed variety for early market. Heads are of good size, very solid, sweet, tender, and of very fine appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

136. * EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET—A splendid variety, especially popular with market gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early cabbage in cultivation. Its most desirable characteristic is that all heads mature at the same time, enabling the grower to harvest the entire crop at the first cutting. Heads average about ten pounds in weight, are very solid, with small core. The quality is especially fine and sweet. It matures as early as Wakefield, and yields more to the acre, in weight. Copenhagen Market is short stemmed, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and very tightly folded. The plants may therefore be set closely in the field. With all these good points, Copenhagen Market is without question the best variety for the Market Gardeners and for home use. Liberal pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, lb. \$4.75, prepaid.

Early Jersey
Wakefield.

All Seasons.



Early Copenhagen
Market Cabbage.

CABBAGE—Early Varieties.

CULTURE—Seed of the early varieties should be sown $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hot-bed, or in boxes in the house, about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. **Late Cabbage**; May be sown in rows one foot apart or broadcast in the garden, about May 15, and plants set in field the latter part of June.

Our "Gardde" is death to the cabbage worms.

120. MINNESOTA'S EARLIEST—The earliest heading cabbage in cultivation, producing pointed, hard heads of good size, fully a week ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. The ideal short season cabbage, of greatest value in northern localities and exposed situations. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

121. * EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best first early, oblong sort. Heads are conical, very hard and solid, and of excellent quality. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop, and its hardness to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions insures the greatest likelihood of satisfactory results. Selected seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

122. LARGE WASHINGTON or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—A strain of which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Is exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size of head, it is deservedly a popular sort with market gardeners and shippers to follow Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

123. EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early; the heads are the hardest of any early cabbage. By reason of its great solidity, it is also a popular variety to plant in the summer for winter use or cutting for kraut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

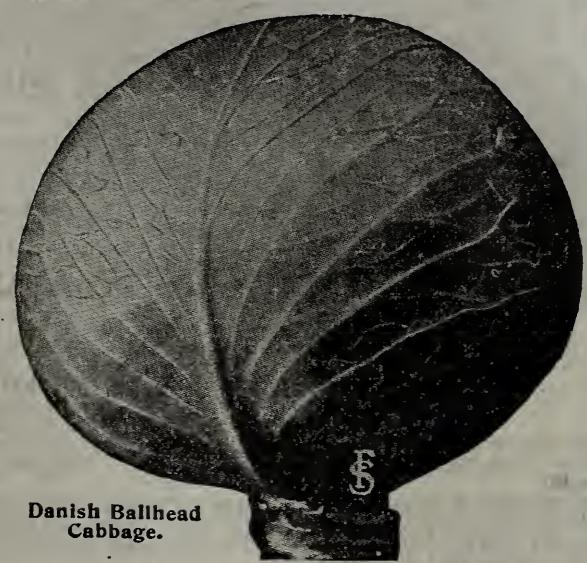
124. EARLY FIEDERKRAUT—A great favorite with the Germans. Forms large conical heads which are very hard and solid, and keep well. Much used for kraut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

125. EARLY SPRING—The earliest flat head cabbage. As early as the Jersey Wakefield, stem short, heart very small, almost the entire head fit for use, quality extremely fine, small veins, no sign of coarseness. Will yield more heads on the same space than any other variety. A very valuable variety for extra early market and for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

126. GLORY OF ENK-HOUSEN—A very early cabbage, only a little later than Jersey Wakefield, but produces quite large ball-shaped heads, double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, which are extremely solid, fine ribbed, exceedingly tender and of the finest flavor; it keeps in fine condition for a long time. The plants are very dwarf and compact, allowing close planting. A moneymaker for the market gardener and fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, lb. \$4.75, prepaid.

planting. Suitable for growing in spring and early summer, and is also very fine for winter use. The All-Head Early is one of the most profitable cabbages to grow, as on account of its compact habit of growth, a close planting can be made. It is a grand variety for the home garden and one of the very best to grow for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.



CABBAGE.—LATE OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

The two illustrations show head with and without the outer leaves.

This is the eighth year that I have ordered seeds from you and have always had good results. I have always bought the Amager strain Danish Ballhead Cabbage of you. This spring I had several hundred pounds to spare and sold it to some of my neighbors last month. The result—three of them asked me to order some of the same seed for them. The cabbage was as solid and crisp as new cabbage.

J. S. SWORDS, POLO, ILL.

140. *DANISH BALLHEAD, THE TRUE HOLLANDER or AMAGER—Medium or short stem—Selected stock, Danish grown. The most remarkable cabbage yet produced, and a great favorite with all who have grown it. The heads, which are round, very solid and compact, are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs; in color they are entirely distinct, being a fine white; they never burst and keep as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring as when put away in the fall. This cabbage is of the finest quality, crisp, tender and sweet in flavor. It grows excellently on almost all soils and under most conditions, notwithstanding cold, dry and hot weather. It is without question the most popular winter cabbage and is grown most extensively in the cabbage growing sections of the Northwest. Our seed is grown in Denmark by the best grower and is unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00 prepaid

143. DANISH BALLHEAD

or HOLLANDER—American grown seed. Some of our customers have asked for American grown seed of this cabbage, therefore we offer best stock Long Island grown seed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

144. * F. S. & N. CO'S SELECTED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—A very fine strain of Late Flat Dutch which we can recommend as a sure heading variety, producing very large, solid heads, weighing 20 to 30 pounds each, of dark green color and excellent flavor; it is a good keeper. We have taken great care in the selecting of heads for seed and our strain is very pure. Our Selected Premium Flat Dutch is one of the best fall shipping cabbages, and unsurpassed for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

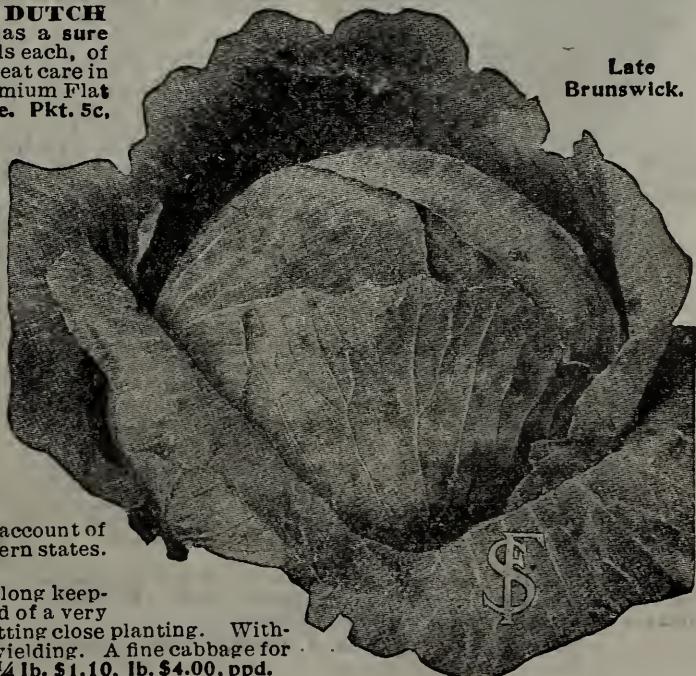
145. MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH—This is the largest kind of the cabbage family in the world; heads have been grown so large that they could not be put into a bushel basket, having a diameter two inches greater; 30 to 40 pounds is not uncommon for the Mammoth, some heads have weighed over 50 lbs. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

146. AUTUMN KING—It produces enormous, solid heads of that dark shade of green which is most desirable in a cabbage, and is always sure to head. The large, broad heads are rounded at the top, fine grained, tender and solid as a rock. It has small outer leaves and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

147. STONEFASON DRUMHEAD—By many gardeners this is considered one of the most reliable varieties for fall and winter use. The plants are of medium size with a very moderate number of leaves. Stem medium length; heads good size, round and slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, tender and free from the strong flavor found in many late sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

148. * F. S. & N. CO'S SUREHEAD—A good main crop variety. Always sure to make fine heads even in most unfavorable seasons. Heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and weigh from 10 to 15 pounds each. A general favorite with gardeners, and on account of its drought resisting quality it can be recommended especially for the western states. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

149. LATE BRUNSWICK—A very fine main crop variety and grand long keeper. Heads are of uniform shape, flat, large, heavy, firm and solid, and of a very superior flavor. The plants are very compact, with few outside leaves, permitting close planting. Withstands drought and frost to a remarkable degree; equal to the best in heavy yielding. A fine cabbage for making "kraut". The seed we offer is best Danish grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, ppd.





RED CABBAGE.

151.* F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH STONEHEAD—This new red cabbage is considered one of the best strains ever introduced. The plants are strong and compact in growth, producing dark red, round, solid heads of large size, equally as hard and handsome in appearance as our famous Danish Ballhead. The red color extends to the center of each head, making it a valuable sort for the market or pickling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

152. ERFURT EXTRA EARLY—This is the earliest of all red cabbages. The heads are not very large, but of excellent quality, very hard and keep well; the color is blood-red. The best variety for pickling. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.25, prepaid.

153. RED DRUMHEAD—A grand, second early variety, with medium large, firm heads, having thin and small leaf-ribs and a black-red color. There are but few outer leaves, permitting close planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.25, prepaid.

154. MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest of the red cabbages and a sure header; the heads are round, very solid, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, and are of attractive red color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.50, prepaid.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

The Savoy Cabbages are superior in flavor to the smooth-leaved sorts.

155. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST OF ALL SAVOY

Forms medium sized, very solid heads of conical shape, with blunt point; leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy, of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00,

leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy, of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00,

leaves finely crimped. Without question the earliest and finest savoy, of equal value to the market gardener and private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

156. EXTRA EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY—One of the earliest and sweetest of the savoys. The heads are round and solid, with small, thick, fleshy leaves of fine, deep green color and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

157. IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—The best of the large, late savoy sorts, either for home use or for the market. The plants are very vigorous growers and sure headers; the heads are compact, large and showy, with fine, densely savoyed or crumpled leaves of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

BUY YOUR CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER PLANTS FROM US.

CAULIFLOWER.

Sow the seed in a hotbed in January or February, and when the plants are large enough, transplant three inches apart in boxes until time to plant out. If hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out as early as the ground can be properly prepared, $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. Keep well hoed, watering freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. The late varieties mature in autumn, and are sown and managed similar to winter cabbage. Any soil that will grow cabbage will grow cauliflower, but rich, moist soil is preferred.

NOTICE:—To kill worms and bugs on cauliflower plants use "Gardite".

160.* F. S. & N. CO'S SELECTED EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—The most popular and earliest variety. Our seed is raised by expert growers in Denmark, the best cauliflower growing country in the world, where the climate is especially adapted for raising this vegetable, and our growers select for seed only the very earliest, largest and finest, fully developed heads. We can therefore offer our stock as first class in every respect, unsurpassed by any other stock of Snowball, and no cauliflower ever grown gives more satisfactory results, either when forced under glass during winter and early spring, or planted later in open ground. Under reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid head, measuring from 8 to 10 inches across, with a very close, snow-white curd of extra fine quality. The plants are compact, with a few narrow, upright leaves and can be set closely together. We supply the most critical trade. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c, oz. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

161. F. S. & N. CO'S DANISH PERFECTION—A new variety of the Dwarf Erfurt type. While not quite as early as Snowball, the heads are better protected by leaves and are very firm, solid and heavy, snow-white and with no protruding leaves. The extra protection to the head does away, to a large extent, with the necessity of tying up the leaves. Comes very true to type and its evenness in maturing makes it possible to take care of the crop at one cutting. Practically every plant produces a good head. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

162. EARLY SNOWBALL—A splendid type of the Snowball and is very popular in the East. Our seed will give best satisfaction. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

163. EXTRA EARLY PARIS—Very popular early sort, forming medium sized, compact heads of excellent quality and flavor. The leaves are large, stalk short. For the home garden a very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

164. EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—One of the best varieties of cauliflower that can be had at any price, and growers will find this a very superior strain. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with short stalks. The heads form quickly, measure from 8 to 10 inches across, are beautiful, white, firm, and of fine grain. It gives excellent results both for the home garden and for market use and is similar in all respects to the

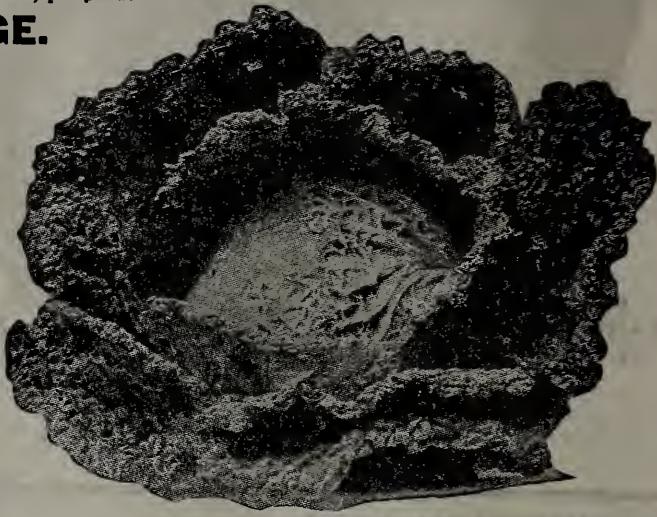
Snowball, except in earliness, being a few days later than that variety. Unsurpassed in earliness, purity of color, and solid heads. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c, oz. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

165.* DRY WEATHER or DANISH GIANT—This variety is of vigorous and dwarf growth, and produces stone-hard and snow-white heads, unsurpassed in quality. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than those of the earlier sorts. As indicated by the name, for dry, hot climates it is to be preferred to all other sorts, being a sure header there when other sorts fail. If thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the cauliflower that gives the highest yield. Dry Weather Cauliflower requires less moisture than other varieties, and is especially adapted for growing in dry localities, where it will produce good sized heads under unfavorable conditions. We recommend this variety as one of the very best for growing in the open ground. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c, oz. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

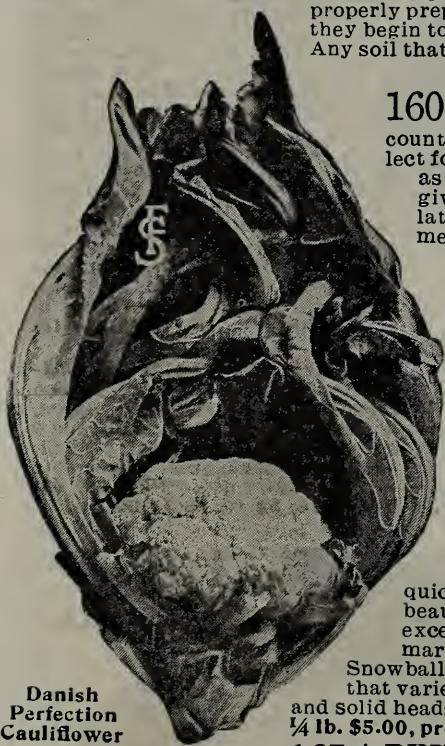
166. AUTUMN GIANT—This large, vigorous growing variety has a long stem, and large dark green leaves. It produces very large, firm heads, which are very white and of the best quality. The heads are well protected by the inner leaves and remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started early in the season to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, prepaid.

It is with pleasure that I write and say your seeds are the best we ever used and can heartily recommend them to any one in need of seeds. We have never received any seeds from your house which failed to grow.

MRS. M. T. NELSON, Hadley, Minn.



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.



Danish
Perfection
Cauliflower



The Dry Weather or Danish Giant Cauliflower seed you sent me last year was just fine. I never had such splendid cauliflower before.

Mrs. RUD. KUENG,
Neillsville, Wis.

F. S. & N.
Co's
Selected
Extra
Early
Snowball.

CARROTS—Table Varieties.

The carrot is one of the most nutritious and healthful roots, and should be more generally used for the table as well as for stock feeding purposes. Will grow in any soil, sandy deep loam is best. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering about one-half inch, and the plants should be thinned to two, three, or even four inches. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, or the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow cultivation by horse power. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, three to four pounds required per acre.

170. * F. S. & N. CO'S SUPERIOR MARKET—An elegant bunching carrot. Resembles Danver's Half Long, but is of much finer texture; flesh deep orange nearly to center, leaving hardly any core; very sweet and tender, never becoming stringy or woody. The finest carrot for the market or table use. It is very uniform in size and always yields well. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

171. DANVER'S HALF LONG—This is considered the best variety for general crop; it is a first class carrot for any kind of soil. Roots are of rich dark orange color, grow to a good large size, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, and are smooth and handsome. Easily harvested and a good keeper. This carrot is excellent for table use, and owing to its productiveness, is largely grown for feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

172. NANTES HALF LONG, EARLY—It is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine and the roots almost cylindrical, very smooth and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red and very sweet, and almost entirely without a core. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

173. EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING—The earliest small round variety, very much used for early forcing. color reddish orange; it bunches very nicely; used largely for market as well as for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

174. * GUERANDE or OXHEART—Tops small for the size of the roots, which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use, and when mature are equally good for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

175. CHANTENAY—An early main crop carrot for the market gardener. A first class table variety; stump rooted, and about five to six inches long, and broad-shouldered. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color, and of the finest quality; is medium early, with small tops. Undoubtedly one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

176. EARLY SCARLET HORN—(Stump rooted.) Popular for forcing and early garden use. Roots are of medium size; flesh deep orange, fine grained; of agreeable sweet flavor; small top. Fine for bunching for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

177. LONG RED ALTRINGHAM—Well known standard sort. The roots are smooth, fine grained, of large size, beautiful dark red color and of superior quality. The yield is very large, especially on light deep soil. Excellent carrot for table use as well as for stock feed and should be grown more extensively. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

178. IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—(Pointed rooted.) The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color, good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18 inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, prepaid.

BEST CARROTS FOR STOCK USE.

The value of the carrot as a stock food is not appreciated in this country as it should be. They make a wholesome addition to the winter feed for stock and are very valuable when fed to dairy cows, producing an increased flow of rich milk and imparting a beautiful golden yellow color to the butter. They should be fed regularly to horses, particularly to colts in winter and spring, and condition powders will not be needed, and distemper and similar diseases will not be known. We urge a more general use of carrots among our customers for feeding stock, knowing their value will be appreciated when better known.

185. VICTORIA—The largest and unquestionably the heaviest cropping yellow carrot in cultivation. The roots are remarkably fine, very symmetrical, and of excellent quality, possessing high feeding properties. It is especially adapted for rich land, altho a heavy cropper on all soils. It is easily harvested, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

186. IMPROVED SHORT WHITE—This distinct variety is destined to take first prize as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering gradually to the point; color light green at the crown, white below; flesh white, solid, crisp, and of excellent quality. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

187. * MASTODON—This will give the greatest yield per acre of any carrot grown. Roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, consequently they are very easily harvested. The flesh is white, crisp, solid, and very sweet in flavor. A yield of 15 to 20 tons and more per acre is very frequently obtained. They do not easily break in pulling for storing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 95c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$4.25.

188. LONG WHITE BELGIAN—A variety with long slender roots, about one-third of which grows above the surface of the ground, thus making it easy to pull. Very productive, highly nutritious and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

189. LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—This sort is very similar to the White Belgian, except in color. Its strong point is its keeping quality, making it of special value for late feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

190. RED ST. VALERY or INTERMEDIATE—A large and handsome carrot with very straight roots, broad at the top and ten to twelve inches long. Yields very heavy crops in rich, light soil. Splendid for stock and good for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

I received your seeds for the first time in the spring of 1919. Both vegetable and flower seeds grew fine and made favorable showings with other seeds planted, being superior to seeds grown further south, in point of earliness. The Peerless water melon seed was extra fine. I shall order my garden seed from your firm hereafter.

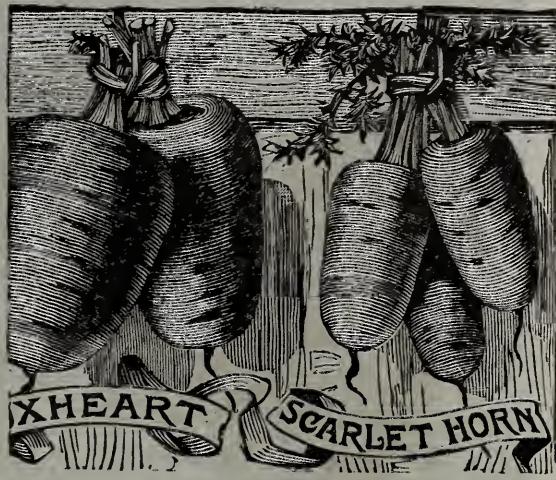
MRS. MILLICENT SMITH, Grand Marsh, Wis.

I have been planting the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's seeds for the last four seasons and can say they are unexcelled in quality and can be truly relied upon. I will use no other brand of seeds as long as they can be had.

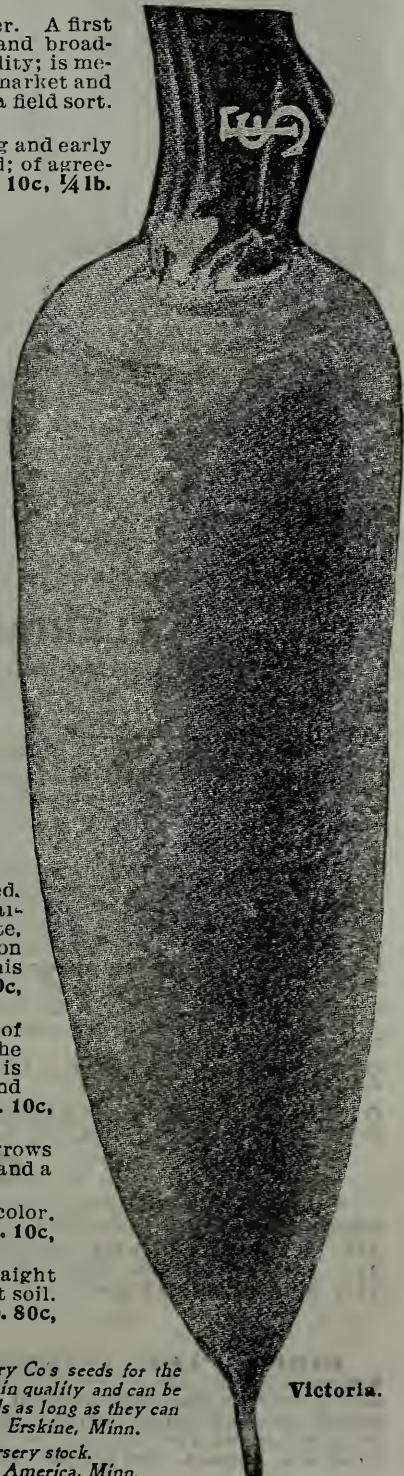
ALBERT WEST, Erskine, Minn.

Am well pleased with your garden seed and nursery stock.

FRED F. GUST, Young America, Minn.



Superior Market.



Victoria.



Golden Self-Blanching.

and solid. It has attained great popularity in many celery growing sections. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, pp'd.

200. WINTER QUEEN—Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping longer than any other variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, with again as large a heart as any other celery. The leaves blanch to a beautiful creamy white and are firm and solid. The flavor is sweet, nutty and delicious, leaving nothing to be desired. Splendid for market and the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

201. OLD CELERY SEED—Used in place of celery, for soups, pickles, etc. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, lb. 35c, prepaid.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery.

This popular vegetable is worthy of more extensive cultivation. The roots, which are used in salads or boiled like parsnips or turnips, have a celery flavor that is particularly pleasant to those who like celery. The roots keep well all winter.

205. LARGE ERFURT—Roots large, smooth, turnip-shaped and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

206. APPLE SHAPED—Roots large, round and smooth. Of very fine flavor and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

LEEK.

A species of onion, highly esteemed for flavoring soups, being of more delicate flavor than the onion. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and 18 inches apart; the plants should be thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. When 6 or 8 inches high they may be transplanted in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. The ground can hardly be made too rich, for leek is a gross feeder. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

210. GIANT EXHIBITION—On account of its large size and attractive appearance, this variety is ideal for growing to show at exhibitions and market. Produces its extra large, thick shoots very quickly. In quality it is better than any other variety, the white stems being of mild flavor. A profitable sort for the market gardener and excellent for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, prepaid.

211. LONDON FLAG—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

212. LARGE MUSSELBURG—Plants of enormous size, with large and broad leaves of mild and pleasant flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

The young seed pods of this plant are used for the well known and delicious "Gumbo" soups. Easy to grow. Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost is past. Cultivate the same as corn.

215. WHITE VELVET—Height 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; long white pods. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

216. LONG GREEN—Plant dwarf, with long tender pods. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

217. DWARF GREEN—Grows low, is very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, prepaid.

MUSHROOMS.

DIRECT PURE CULTURE SPAWN—The process by which this spawn is obtained not only insures mushrooms true to type with extraordinary regularity and uniformity, but the mushrooms which spring from the spawn in wonderful numbers come to maturity much more quickly than is the case with spawn manufactured on any other system. This spawn comes in bricks weighing about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; a brick will spawn a bed of 10 square feet. Pamphlet on mushroom culture free with every order. Price: Brick 40c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 bricks \$1.50, 10 bricks \$2.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CELERY.

The seed should be started in shallow boxes or hot bed. Sow thickly and cover lightly, keep well watered and transplant when two inches high, in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. For home use celery is often grown in double rows, ten inches apart, without trenching, and banked for winter storage, just where it grows, without lifting. One ounce of seed will make about 2500 plants.

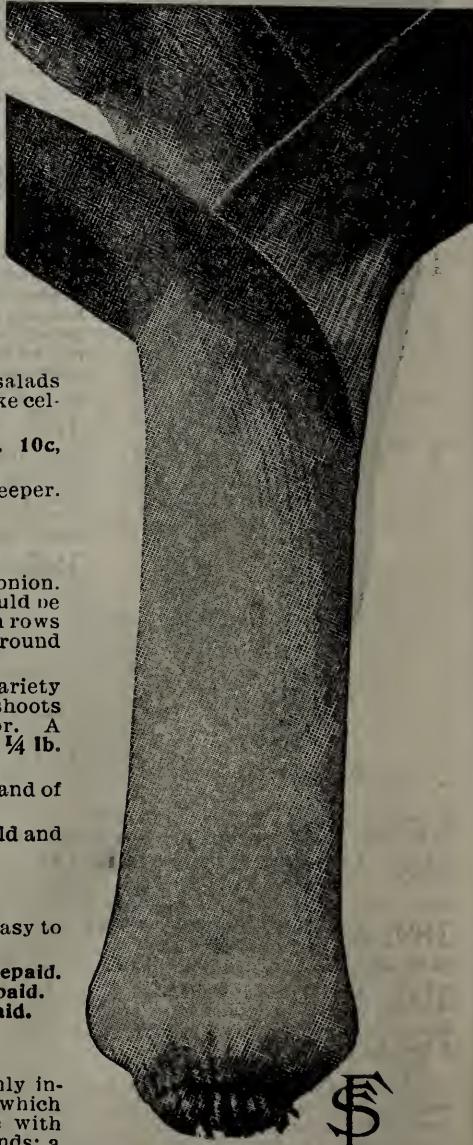
195. * F. S. & N. CO'S GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—This is the best celery for early use. In fact, the only variety now grown extensively for all markets as an early celery. The plants are of a yellowish green color, but when maturing, the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness. It is self-blanching to a remarkable degree, altho boards are generally used to hasten the bleaching. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and the fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish the standard of excellence as an early sort. We handle of this variety only the originator's seed, grown in France, which is the most expensive, yet by far the best in the market; having a larger trade on this celery, we are able to buy at the lowest figure and can therefore sell at reasonable prices. We guarantee, however, our stock to be fully equal to the best high-priced seed of other seedsmen and to give good results. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, prepaid.

196. * WHITE PLUME—This is the earliest and an easily blanched celery. Plants grow rapidly and when maturing the inner stems and leaves turn white; they blanch naturally, but in order to produce close, attractive bunches, the stalks should, when three-quarters grown, be drawn together and the soil pressed around the plants, which will then in a short time be fit for use. Our seed is grown in northern France, where the climate and soil are especially adapted for growing celery, the finest seed being produced there. We procure our stock from the same grower who furnishes our Golden Self-Blanching and who has a world-wide reputation for growing the best celery seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

197. AMERICAN GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Owing to the short crop of the best French grown seed, we offer American grown seed of this variety. The seed was grown from best selected French stock, and is the finest obtainable in this country. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, pd.

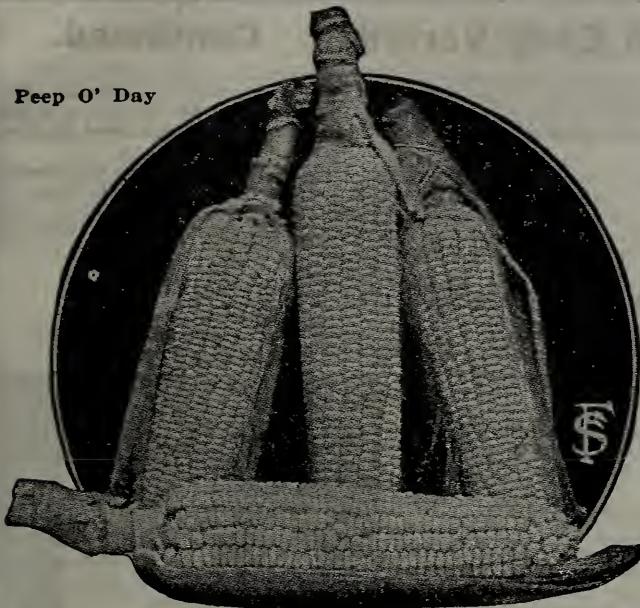
198. GIANT PASCAL—We recommend it as being of the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick, the upper portion nearly round, but broadening and flattening toward the base, blanching very quickly with little banking up. An admirable keeper. One of the best kinds for the market gardener. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00.

199. DWARF GOLDEN HEART—A long keeping Golden Dwarf of established merit. The heart is large, surrounded by a shapely solid stalk. The heart blanches a beautiful yellow after storing; it requires little trimming for market as it is so shapely and solid. It is a long keeper.



Leek.

Peep O' Day



SWEET CORN.

A rich, warm soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good soil, if deeply and thoroly worked before planting. Plant in hills 3 to 3½ feet apart each way, or sow in rows 3½ feet apart, placing seeds about 8 inches apart in the rows. First planting may be done as soon as danger from frost is past; for succession plant every two weeks until July. Give frequent and thoro, but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One quart will plant about 200 hills, one-third bushel per acre.

We have been more than fortunate this season in having under contract some of the best pieces of sweet corn in southern Minnesota. The yields have been exceptionally heavy and the quality of seed has never been better. In the seed which we are offering only the best formed and exceptionally well typed ears have been shelled. In the forepart of September, when this page is being plated, prices are expected to be very steady on sweet corn. For a larger quantity, write us for special prices.

NOTICE:—The legal weight in Minnesota of all varieties of Sweet Corn is 48 pounds per bushel. Our prices are based on this weight; some states specify only 45 pounds per bushel.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

225.* IMPROVED PEEP O' DAY—The earliest true sweet corn. The best extra early variety for the Northwest. This variety is very dwarf, from 3½ to 4 feet high; each stalk produces from 3 to 5 ears, mostly ten-rowed and about five inches long.

The kernels are smaller than those of the Cory and are deliciously sweet; of great

value to the market gardener. The stalks of Peep O' Day being small, it should be planted close together, about 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows, with the rows just far enough apart to admit cultivation. Our seed is grown on our own farms here. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, 1b. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

226.* F. S. & N. CO'S GOLDEN BANTAM—The finest sweet corn in cultivation, in every respect. The most popular variety, both for the home garden and for the market. Golden Bantam is extremely early and very hardy, permitting early planting. The stalks grow about 4 feet high, bearing 2 to 3 ears, 5 to 7 inches long, which are completely filled with 8 rows of very long golden yellow kernels. This is without exception the sweetest, richest and most tender of all sweet corn and remains in fine table condition a long time. Because of its extreme hardiness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather, it is the best sort for the Northwest. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, 1b. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

227. F. S. & N. CO'S WHITE MEXICAN—A white variety which has all the good qualities of sweetness and flavor of the old dark type. It is one of the earliest to mature, furnishing edible ears from four to six days ahead of Cory. The ears, in size and shape, are like those of the Black Mexican. For the home garden as well as for market it is one of the best. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

228. EARLY GOLDEN SUGAR—A new variety which outranks the famous Golden Bantam in every way. Fully a week earlier means everything to the market gardener. Ears grow well up on stalks, very prolific, frequently two ears to a stalk, exceptionally sweet and of fine rich flavor. This corn is destined to become the leader of all early yellow varieties. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, 1b. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

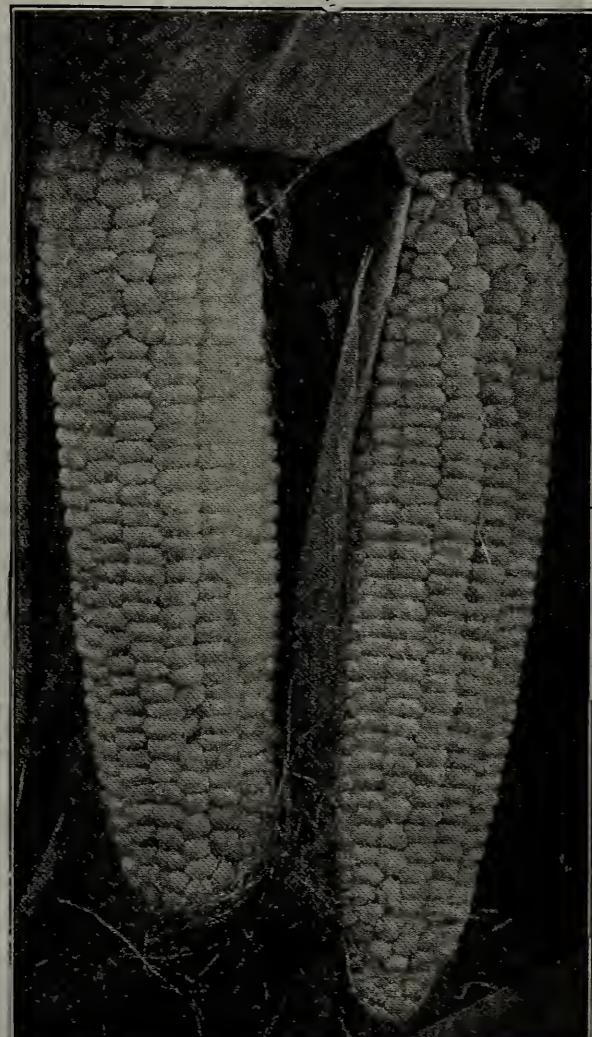
EARLY VARIETIES.

230.* F. S. & N. CO'S MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—The largest and best early variety. Each stalk produces two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other large sorts. The ears are 12-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no openings between the rows at the base. The kernel is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality. The size and beauty of this variety give it a ready sale, even when the market is over-stocked. The best variety for the northern garden, and now extensively grown for early corn by market gardeners in this state. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

231. EARLY MINNESOTA—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and private garden. The stalks grow about five feet high, bearing one or two ears, which are long and 8-rowed. Kernels are very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Our stock will be found uniform and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

232. CROSBY'S EARLY—This is a favorite second-early variety of sweet corn. The ears are about 7 inches in length, with 10 to 12 rows of fine kernels of excellent quality. In flavor it is delicious and very sweet. Crosby's Early is a popular variety for the house garden, and it is grown extensively for canning. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

F. S. & N. Co's Golden Bantam,
The Quality Sweet Corn.



Mammoth White Cory.

Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 20c,

MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES.

233. HOWLING MOB—Adapted to our northern section because of its earliness in maturity and ability to produce 2 or 3 well developed ears 8 to 10 in. long, per stalk. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not ppd., 1b. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

234.* BANTAM EVERGREEN—A cross between the Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, which has taken the best characteristics of each variety, making it the sweetest, richest and most tender of all sweet corns, with an exceptionally large ear, deep kernels and still early maturing. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 20c, 1b. 30c, prepaid.—Not ppd., 1b. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

235. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLY CHAMPION—The most popular and largest of the second-early sorts. Ears large, uniform, and covered with 12 rows of pure white kernels, which are very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, ½ lb. 15c, 1b. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1b. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

SWEET CORN—Medium Early Varieties. Continued.

236. KENDALL'S EARLY GIANT—A variety of great merit. The ears are large, measuring eight to nine inches long, with ten or more rows of plump, white kernels of most deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. Very early for such a large eared sort. Gardeners report this sweet corn ready for use in 60 days, when grown on sandy soil and in 72 days on heavy ground. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

237. BLACK MEXICAN—This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked the ear is remarkably white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernels, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is unsurpassed in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. The stalks grow about six feet high. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

Late Varieties.

240. F. S. & N. CO'S WHITE EVERGREEN—Bred from one pure white-grained ear, discovered in Stowell's Evergreen, it has been developed into a beautiful, white, large eared Evergreen variety. It has slimmer and shorter stalks, broader and more vigorous, deep green foliage, and is earlier by several days in producing ears suitable for the table than the Stowell's. Grains are pure white, very sugary and are tightly set from butt to tip. The ears remain long in edible condition, like all true Evergreens. Desirable for the home garden and for the canner. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

241.* NEW EARLY EVERGREEN—In this variety we have all the good qualities of the old standard, Stowell's Evergreen, with quite an important point in addition, namely, that of earliness. It is about ten days earlier, with fully as large an ear; and also equal to it in every other respect. This is without a doubt one of the standard main crop varieties for the home garden and the market, and used to a considerable extent by canners. It is an excellent variety to follow Mammoth White Cory. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

242.* STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Recognized everywhere as the standard variety for market and home use. Remains longer in the green state than most other sorts. Very large ears with deep and remarkably sweet grains. Our stock is of the best quality, grown from selected ears. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 15 lbs. \$2.40.

243. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the sweetest and most delicious of all sweet corn. It is extremely productive, the stalks averaging three ears, sometimes having as many as five. The small, irregular kernels are very deep and pure white in color. Ears average nine inches in length. It is a late main crop sweet corn, which should have a place in every home garden, as well as in the market gardener's field. Our stock is especially fine. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

F. S. & N. CO'S SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF SWEET CORN.

The following varieties, when planted at the same time, will produce a continuous supply of sweet corn of the finest quality, from early summer until frost.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The earliest and sweetest variety.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—A fine medium early sort.

CROSBY'S EARLY—Medium late, delicious and sweet.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Standard late variety.

We make the following special prices for the collection.

One packet each of above 4 named varieties.....15c, prepaid.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound each of above 4 named varieties.....55c, prepaid.

1 pound each of above 4 named varieties.....85c, prepaid.

WHITE EVERGREEN

From the trial package of Early Golden Sugar Corn you sent us, we had our first roasting ears July 14th. It is at least a week earlier than the Golden Bantam, as we planted both the same day. It is very sweet and ears are of good size. We are delighted with it. Many thanks for sample.

J. L. SMITH.
Ridgefarm, Illinois.

Country Gentleman.

POP CORN.

Pop Corn is a very profitable crop, yields well even in unfavorable seasons, and will always find a good market. Plant at the rate of six to eight quarts per acre in drills three feet apart, dropping the seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the rows. Or plant in hills, using 5 to 6 quarts of seed per acre.

245. WHITE RICE—The leading market sort and largely planted everywhere. The grain is white, rather large, and in popping expands to great size. It is very productive, as 3 to 6 ears are borne on each stalk. If you are growing pop corn for market, we urge you to plant White Rice, as it will yield better returns than any other kind. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, prep'd.—Not prep'd, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

246. QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Large ear and large, smooth grain of a peculiar lustrous golden yellow. Very prolific. It pops splendidly, the general appearance of the popped corn being a rich cream color. The exceeding tenderness when popped, together with the delicious and delicate taste, make this variety one of the best. Is preferred by many to the white seeded kinds. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, prep'd.—Not prep'd, 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

247.* NEW JAPANESE RICE—The Quality Pop Corn. Most tender and of delicious flavor when popped, without any hard particles; melts in your mouth. Try it once, you will not be without it again. The ears are short and thick, with deep, white kernels. Pkt. 5c, lb. 30c, prep'd.—Not prep'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

248. WHITE PEARL—The old standard variety. Exceptionally heavy yielder of large ears, with smooth, pure white kernels. For popping this kind will produce more bulk from each pound popped than any other variety. A very profitable market sort. Give it a trial. Pkt. 5c, lb. 25c, prep'd.—Not prep'd, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

CUCUMBERS.

Plant the seed three-fourths of an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing ten seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 3 or 4 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit. One ounce of seed for 50 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill cucumber bugs and worms, see page 117.

254. SNOW'S FAMOUS PICKLING — This strain of pickling cucumbers is considered the acme of perfection. The fruits are short and broad at the stem end, tapering slightly to the tip, very uniform in size, of rich deep green color. The flesh is crisp and tender. The vines are strong, remarkably blight resisting, and yield abundantly. A sure cropper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

255.* F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST PICKLING — This variety we believe to be the earliest and best strain of all pickling cucumbers. The vines are of vigorous growth and harder than other varieties, therefore permitting early planting. The fruits are of medium size, slim in shape, of superior quality. More prolific than any other cucumber we have ever tried. For the gardener our Earliest Pickling will prove a money maker. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

256. EARLY FRAME or EARLY SHORT GREEN — Desirable for pickles of medium size, and of fine quality when sliced for the table. A little later than the Early Cluster; keeps green for a long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

257. CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING — Fruits of medium length, somewhat thicker than the Boston and deep green in color, with large, prominent spines; extremely prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

258. BOSTON or GREEN PROLIFIC — A distinct and very productive variety. Fruits bright green, medium sized, slender, smooth, symmetrical, crisp and tender. Used almost exclusively by all the pickle factories in the western states. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

259. EARLY GREEN CLUSTER — Fruits of the slim form, desirable for small pickles; is very prolific, frequently setting fruits in clusters of 2 and 3. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, ppd.

260.* IMPROVED LONG GREEN — One of the best for slicing and pickles. Vines are very vigorous and productive, and the fruits about twelve inches long, are formed almost as early as those of the short sorts. They are firm, crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

261. NEW EVERBEARING — Very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this variety is that the vines continue to produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The fruit is of medium size, perfect in shape, of a fine green color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, ppd.

WHITE SPINE VARIETIES.

264.* EARLY FORTUNE — This is one of the finest types of the White Spine varieties ever produced. It is extremely early, very productive and always brings the money in the early market. One of its best features is its disease resistance and wonderful shipping qualities. The color is a rich dark green which does not fade when shipped a long distance. The fruit averages nine inches long, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very crisp and firm, with very few seeds. We recommend a thorough trial of this variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

265. EARLIEST OF ALL — This is the earliest type of White Spine grown. The fruits are small but of fine quality and attractive dark green color, changing to white when ripe. This variety is much used by pickle factories for packing in bottles; the cucumbers being straight, blunt ended and very firm, make very handsome, showy pickles of best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

266. F. S. & N. CO'S NORTH WESTERN BEAUTY — An early, most shapely and productive strain of the Improved White Spine, of a rich green color throughout its entire length and very straight and symmetrical. We have improved the old variety by careful selection of the finest specimens for seed stock, and recommend this variety to the private gardener as well as those who grow for profit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

267. IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE — The handsomest and most productive variety of the White Spine sorts. Without exception the most profitable cucumber for market gardeners, and equally desirable as a family garden sort. Only a few days later than the Extra Early White Spine, but the fruits are longer, more slender and of finer shape. The cucumbers are very straight, symmetrical and of deep green color throughout their entire length, never turning yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10.

ODD VARIETIES

273. GIANT PERA — A most prolific late variety of very large size, measuring from 18 to 22 inches long. Fine for exhibition purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

274. GHERKIN or BURR — For pickling only; the very small fruits are roundish long, about 2 in., very prickly when green. Must be used for pickling when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

275. JAPANESE CLIMBING — This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellises, thus taking up very little room in the garden. The fruits are of good size and fine flavor, adapted especially for slicing and salads. It does best in dry, warm summers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, prepaid.

268. EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE — The leading sort grown by southern truckers to ship to northern markets; used more than any other kind for forcing under glass, and one of the best sorts for table use. Very early, with vigorous and prolific vines, uniformly straight fruits of dark green color and tender flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

269. CUMBERLAND PICKLE — The fruits grow 9 to 10 inches in length, are of light green color and are thickly covered with small spines; they are very attractive and of fine quality. Excellent for both pickles and slicing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, ppd.

270.* DAVIS' PERFECT — This cucumber is a carefully selected strain of the Extra Long White Spine, and is a remarkably attractive fruit, very long, slim and dark green, measuring from 12 to 16 inches. The fruits keep their color until ripe, when they turn white; the flesh is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor. Excellent for both outdoor planting and forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

271. EXTRA LONG or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE — A popular sort of White Spine with market gardeners. Beautiful, long, smooth and straight fruits of fine, shiny, dark green color, measuring 10 to 14 inches in length, with white, crisp, tender flesh. A fine table variety, excellent to grow under glass. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

272. KILODIKE — A hybrid sort of the White Spine type, about the size of the Extra Early sort. It is a wonderful keeper, very early, of fine dark green color; a good market gardener sort and very popular in the Southwest to ship North. Quite hardy, producing fair crops, even under such unfavorable conditions as cause other sorts to fail. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

276. LEMON CUCUMBER — The fruits are nearly round, with yellow and green markings and smooth skin. The flesh is crisp, with a sweet flavor, surpassing that of all cucumbers. For pickling they can be used either green or ripe. Can also be used for mangoes like melons. A highly prized table delicacy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

278. WHITE WONDER — The fruits of this new variety are very large, smooth, of even size and beautiful, clear snow-white color, wax-like in appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, prepaid.

I have been using your seeds for many years and have always found them superior to all other seeds which I have used up to the present time.

MRS. GEO. BUCHLER, Bremen, North Dakota.

CHICORY.

285. LARGE ROOTED — Much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee. In the fall the roots should be taken up and dried, and when required for use, should be roasted and ground like coffee. In spring the leaves make a good salad, and are used extensively for this purpose. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, prepaid.

286.* WITLOOF - CHICORY or FRENCH ENDIVE — The famous winter salad so popular in the best hotels and restaurants. It is easily grown. The seed is sown in spring and the parsnip-like roots stored in a cool room until wanted for growing or in winter. It requires about one month to force the roots. Cultural directions on each package. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES.

An onion-like plant, which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad, and the green stems afford a very pleasant onion flavor for soups. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, and a new growth of leaves appears soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in the garden or in boxes and transplanted. After 2 or 3 years the plants may be taken up, divided and reset. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 90c, prepaid.

For Chives Plants see page 39.

ENDIVE.

305.* WHITE CURLED — A very beautiful sort of which the leaves are very light colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. They are crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

306. MOSS CURLED — One of the best autumn, winter or spring salads. Plants form large, dense clusters of finely divided, green leaves, which when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

307. BATAVIAN — Large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched as salad or used for cooked greens. A very fine variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

GARDEN LEMON — See page 33.

GROUND CHERRY.

See Strawberry Tomatoes, pages 38 and 39.

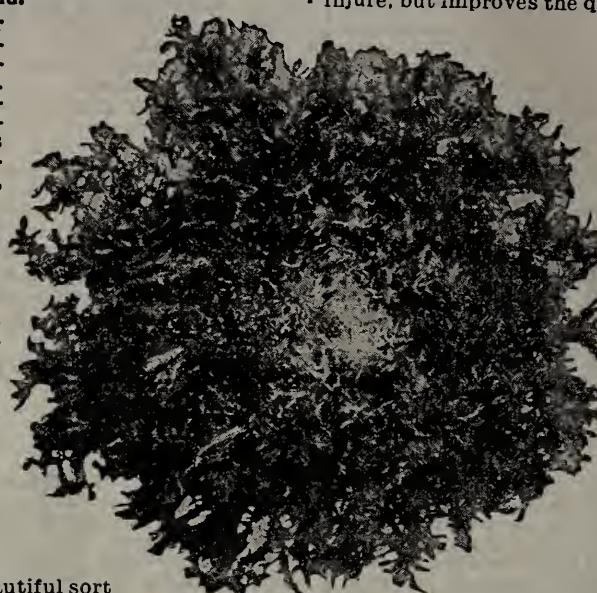
KOHLRABI.

Sow the seed early in spring, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 8 to 10 inches.

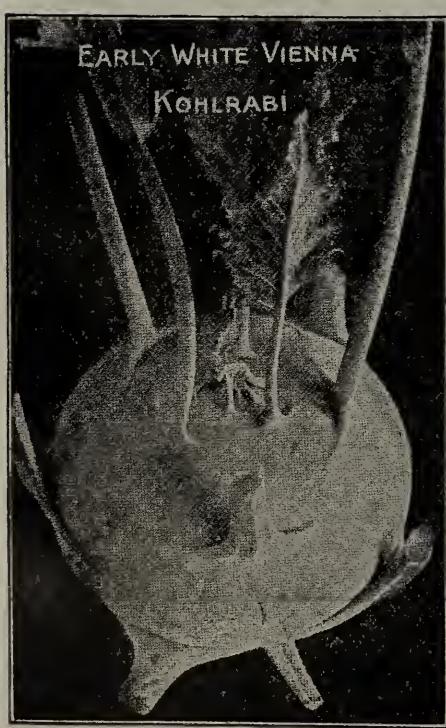
310.* EARLIEST ERFURT DELICATESSE — The earliest and finest sort for market and private garden. Flesh is white, of excellent flavor, tender and juicy. Leaves are short, permitting close planting. Best for forcing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

311. EARLY WHITE VIENNA — Very handsome, white fruit. Excellent both for forcing and open ground; flesh white and very tender; leaves short. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

312. EARLY PURPLE — Very similar to the above, except in color, which is a bright purple. A desirable variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.



Endive, Moss Curled.



MUSHROOMS — See page 20.

EGG PLANT.

Seed should be sown in hotbed or greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, pot in 2 or 3 inch pots. Plant out about June first, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. One ounce of seed for 1000 plants.

300.* NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS — The plants are large, vigorous, spreading, and the fruits are very large, oval, of glossy dark purple color; usually 4 to 8 fruits are produced by a plant. Our stock has been obtained by years of most careful selection and we have today the finest strain of all Mammoth Purple Egg Plants, the fruit growing to an immense size, being very early and entirely spineless. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00, prepaid.

301. EARLY LONG PURPLE — A very early variety with long fruits of rich dark purple color and fine quality. Especially recommended for the North. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.15, lb. \$7.75.

302. BLACK BEAUTY — Desirable for the northern states. Earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are broad, thick, of most attractive form and finest flavor. Their rich, lustrous, purple black color is very uniform. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00, prepaid.

303. NEW HIGHBUSH or TREE — An excellent tall growing variety, bearing its large fruits well above the ground, thus escaping liability to rot. The fruits are very solid and of best quality. The plant resists drought and bad weather to a remarkable degree. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00, prepaid.

COLLARDS.

290. GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE — We offer the true white or green stemmed sort, so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for table or for stock. Forms a large open head of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure, but improves the quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CORN SALAD.

291. LARGE ROUND-LEAVED, LARGE-SEEDED — This is a hardy, quick growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter; can also be cooked and used like spinach. Sow in August or September. The plant will mature in four to six weeks. It can also be sown early in the spring like other lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

CRESS.

295. FINE CURLED or PEPPER GRASS — Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery, ornamental, crisp and pungent, very refreshing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

296. WATER CRESS — Highly esteemed as a salad during spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

GARLIC.

Garlic is much esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring. Easily grown everywhere. Bulbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, prepaid. —Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00.

MUSTARD.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

315. WHITE ENGLISH — Leaves are comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. Seed is much used for flavoring, in pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

316. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED — The leaves are light green, frilled and much crimped at the edge. Highly esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, prepaid.

HORSE RADISH — See Nursery Dep't.

320. VINE PEACH or Vegetable Orange.

The fruits are about the size of a large peach, oval shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. For sweet pickles, pies and preserves they are superb. Require the same cultivation as muskmelons; are easily grown and wonderfully prolific. Full directions for growing, canning and preserving on each packet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.



LETTUCE.

Lettuce seed should be sown very early in the spring and at intervals of fifteen days for a succession; sow the seed in shallow drills, being careful to firm the soil well over the seed and thin to four inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of rows, 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Curled or Loose Leaved Sorts.

325.* GRAND RAPIDS—The best and most profitable sort for forcing. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners. A splendid shipper, not apt to rot. Plant is upright and forms a loose head or a cluster of light green leaves. One of the very best leaf lettuces for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

326.* BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—One of the best and most largely planted bunching varieties; excellent for **forcing** as well as for **growing outdoors**. Distinctly a **market gardener's sort**, but also very satisfactory for home use, as it is very reliable and easily grown; it succeeds during summer when more delicate sorts are failures. A good shipper, remaining a long time in condition for use. Leaves broad and of fine quality, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

327. SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLLED—(Seed white.) Early, erect growing. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered, and formed into a loose head; light green in color; sweet, tender and well flavored. May be cut when plants are very young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

328.* DENVER MARKET—An early variety of loose headed type, either for forcing or open ground. Forms good sized heads of light green color. Leaves are handsomely marked and blistered, similar to Savoy Cabbage. Very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

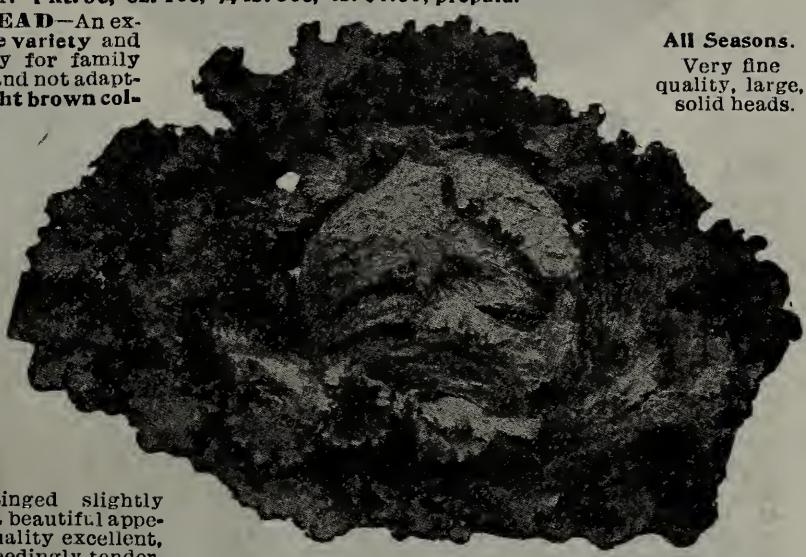
Grand Rapids.

All Seasons.

Very fine quality, large, solid heads.

use, probably more so than any other kind; not suited for shipping and not adapted for forcing. The plant consists of a loose cluster of leaves, of bright brown color, varying to bright green; the quality is very fine; sweet in flavor, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

329. PRIZEHEAD—An excellent home variety and planted extensively for family



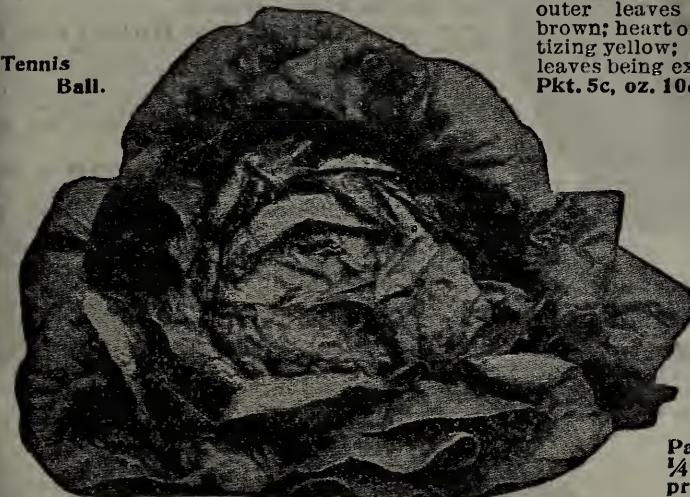
Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

331.* ALL SEASONS—Large, handsome, solid heads, rather flat. The leaves are soft greyish green, broad and slightly wrinkled, while the inner ones are beautifully blanched, thick and of finest flavor. Very crisp and tender, having that "buttery" quality so much liked. It resists heat exceptionally well, and as its name implies may be grown in the open from early until late in the season. It may be planted for the first crop, and again in mid- and late summer, for successive crops. It is a sure header, slow to run to seed, and one of the very best both for the home table and for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

332.* F. S. & N. CO'S MAY KING—The earliest head lettuce. Equally desirable for market and the home garden. Heads medium sized, with outer leaves folding close to the head, thus permitting close planting for frame work; color light green,

outer leaves tinged slightly brown; heart of a beautiful appetizing yellow; quality excellent, leaves being exceedingly tender.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

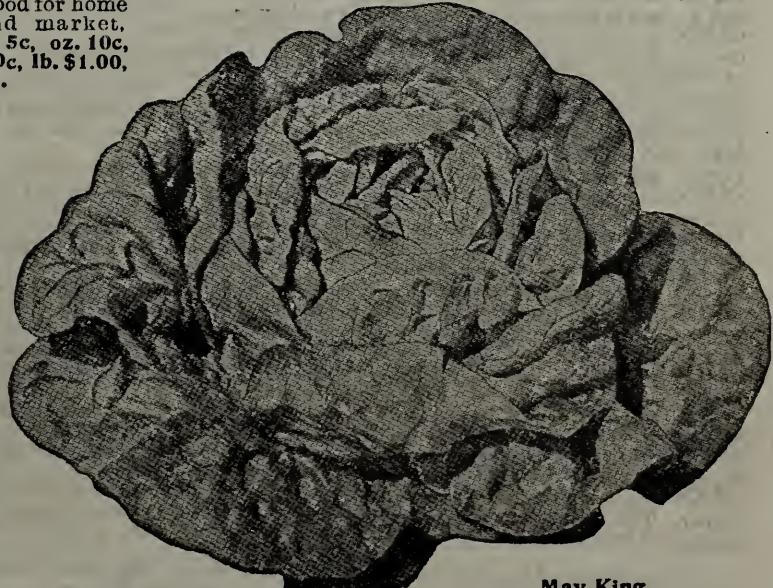
Tennis
Ball.

333. THE DEACON or ST. LOUIS BUTTER—A lettuce of the highest quality, a splendid variety for the market gardener, as well as for home use. It stands the summer well, is very reliable, sure heading and very attractive. Reported to be the best head variety for forcing. The heads are medium large, leaves broad and smooth. Quality excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

334. TENNIS BALL—(Seed black.) Also called Salamander, All Heart and Market Gardener's Private Stock. One of the best head lettuces; succeeds everywhere and at all seasons. It is a sure header and an excellent shipper. We can highly recommend it for both private and market gardener's use. The plants are medium size, with broad leaves of light green color, blistered and crumpled; the quality is excellent, sweet and buttery in flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

335. GIANT ICEBERG—An extremely hard heading, large variety. The leaves have small indentations and are of a yellowish green color. Good for home and market.

Packet 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



336. HANSON—The standard summer cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market gardener. Very reliable and a sure header. A very large, late variety, forming a very hard head of light green color, and of best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

337. CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Especially recommended to the private gardener; very hardy; succeeds well everywhere; not suited for indoor culture. A large, late variety, having a firm, well blanched heart, with outer leaves of rich, glossy green color; the most buttery flavored variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

338. WONDERFUL or NEW YORK—A large variety of very good quality, fine flavor, sweet and crisp, and of dull green color; a good shipper. A favorite variety with market gardeners near New York; one of the best for the private garden; unfit for forcing. Excellent for mid-summer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

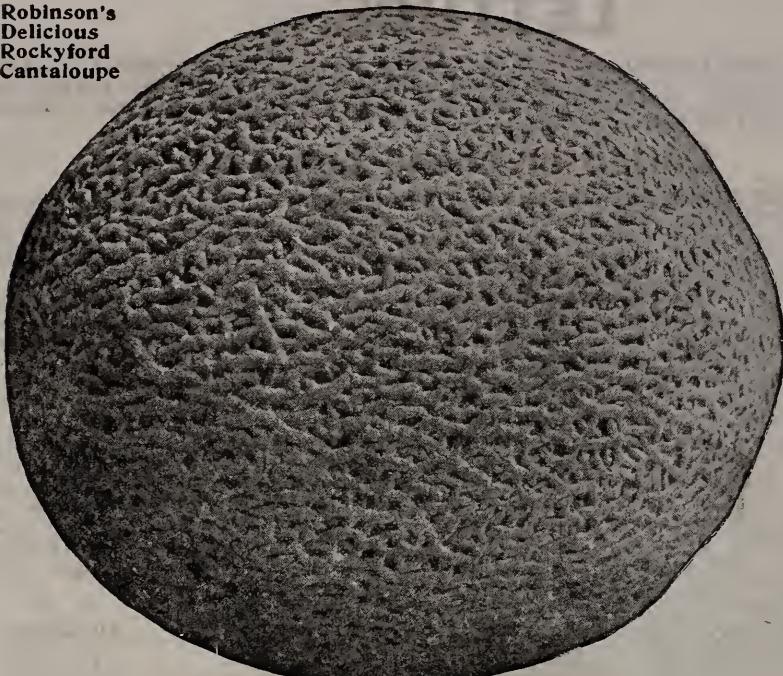
339. BIG BOSTON—A very popular sort with market gardeners; succeeds well in late fall, but also a good summer lettuce and fine for forcing. Hardy, reliable, a sure header, and a splendid shipper. The plants form large, compact heads, leaves of light dull green color with light brown border. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

340. COS LETTUCE—White Self-Folding. Of a distinct upright habit. The heads grow to a large size and are self-folding. Is considered by many to be the highest quality of all lettuces. Crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

345. MIXED VARIETIES LETTUCE—Fine for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, prepaid.

May King.

Robinson's
Delicious
Rockyford
Cantaloupe



Salmon Fleshed Sorts.

360. NEW FORDHOOK—This melon is a cross between Emerald Gem and the old prize Jenny Lind. The vine is strong, vigorous grower, branching freely and frequently setting five to nine melons close to the hill. The fruits grow very even and regular in size and attractive in appearance, slightly flattened at both ends and they are roughly netted. The flesh is very thick, color an attractive deep orange and of delicious flavor. Remarkably early and a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

361.* F. S. & N. CO'S NETTED OSAGE—This new melon is a great improvement of the old popular Osage, as it is a few days earlier and of much finer appearance, the rind being of dark green color and covered with thick gray netting. With this new feature the Netted Osage combines all the good qualities of the old sort and is fully equal to it in size, luscious flavor and shipping qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

362. OSAGE—Fruits large, oval, with dark green skin, slightly ribbed and moderately netted; flesh is deep salmon colored, very thick and of the finest quality. One of the best melons for the home garden and also for the market; a good keeper and shipper. More extensively grown by market gardeners in the Northwest than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50, prepaid.

363. F. S. & N. CO'S YELLOW MEAT-ED JAPAN—This variety is a splendid shipper and for the private garden no better melon can be found. The flesh is thick, salmon colored, melting and of rich, sweet, delicious flavor. Fruits are of large size, nearly round, slightly ribbed and covered with patches of netting; skin yellowish-white when ripe. A heavy yielder, quite early. Grown extensively for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

364. PAUL ROSE—This splendid variety is a cross between Netted Gem and Miller's Cream, combining the best qualities of both. It ripens an immense number of moderate-sized fruits; flesh salmon, deep, sweet and richly flavored, and ripens close down to the rind with small seed cavity. The bright salmon flesh is much firmer than that of our Emerald Gem. It is an excellent shipping variety, of handsome appearance and good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

365. BURRELL'S GEM—A new melon of the Rockyford type, with orange yellow meat of delicious flavor; a fine keeper and a good shipper. One of the finest melons grown. Size same as the full-sized Rockyford melons (six inches long, weighing about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each); shape elongated; meat very thick, fine grained and spicy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$5.50, prepaid.

366. EMERALD GEM—Fruit medium sized, globular, but somewhat flattened at the ends, perfectly smooth and ribbed. Skin deep green while fruit is young, becoming tinged with yellow as it matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored. A splendid variety which has but few equals for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

367. SHUMWAY'S GIANT—Largest of all musk melons. Flesh is rich, melting and sugary. A splendid large melon to grow for exhibition purposes and home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

368. BANANA—This melon attains a length of 18 to 30 inches, is 2 to 4 inches in diameter and has flesh of orange-yellow color and exquisite flavor. The fruit resembles a banana in appearance and aroma. A fine melon for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

The garden seeds I bought of you have always done well. The Cole's Early water melons were the largest I ever saw; they took first prize at our Nevis Fair.

MRS. HENRY HAMIL, Nevis, Minn.

MUSK MELON.

Earliest varieties ready in 80 to 100 days from sowing. General crop requires 115 to 140 days. Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant when the ground has become warm and dry, and danger of frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, in well enriched soil, 12 to 15 seeds in a hill. After all danger of the bugs is over thin out to three plants per hill. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, 3 pounds per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill melon bugs and worms; see page 117.

Green Fleshed Sorts.

349.* NEW BUSH—A remarkable variety in bush form, without vines or runners. Most desirable for the small garden, where space for the vining sorts cannot be spared. Plants are of vigorous growth, 15 to 18 inches in height, and two to three plants in a hill will cover a space of three feet in diameter. Plant in hills three feet apart. The fruits are five to six inches in diameter, somewhat flat, with shallow ribs; dark green, densely netted. The flesh is light green, flushed with salmon towards the center, and is very thick, lusciously sweet and juicy. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

350.* MINNESOTA MELTING SUGAR—The sweetest, richest flavored of all green-fleshed musk melons. Fruits are of just the right size for market, oval in form, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted. The flesh is very firm, of attractive green color, exceptionally sweet, sugary, juicy and tender, with a rich aromatic flavor and entirely free from stringiness. The melons are all uniform size, and everyone is of the same high quality. Vines are of vigorous, healthy growth, yielding an abundant crop quite early in season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

351. EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—This is a selection of the popular Hackensack, ripening fully ten days earlier. The melons are of good size, heavily ribbed and netted, and have thick, light green flesh of fine flavor; they are very early, hardy and prolific and one of the best varieties to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 95c, 5 lbs. \$4.00, prepaid.

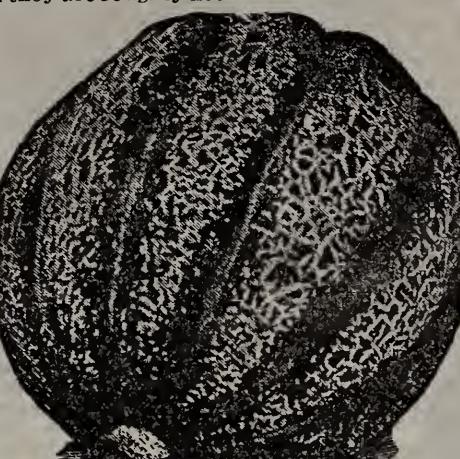
352. HACKENSACK OR TURK'S CAP—The fruits are of good size, round, heavily ribbed and netted, with thick, firm, green flesh of excellent flavor. Hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

353. EXTRA EARLY CITRON OR EARLY NUTMEG—A small round melon, valuable on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. The skin is green, becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh is light green, sweet and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50, pp'd.

354. IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG—Vines vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick and of the finest flavor. Very fine for home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

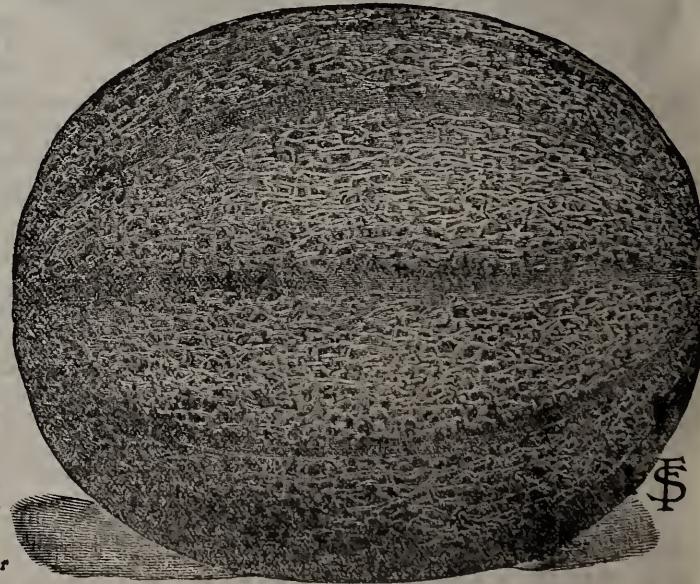
355. NETTED GEM OR ROCKYFORD—A popular small or basket melon. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and covered with fine netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and of the finest flavor. Our seed is taken from carefully selected melons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.25, prepaid.

356. OHIO MELTING SUGAR—The fruits are wonderfully uniform in shape and size, 7 to 8 inches in length by 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and very heavy for their size, averaging 3 to 4 pounds each, shape oblong, distinctly ribbed and intricately netted, the skin between the netting being of rich olive green. The seed cavity is small; flesh deep, edible almost to the rind and of a sparkling soft green color, tinged with golden salmon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



Osage.

358.* ROBINSON'S DELICIOUS ROCKYFORD CANTALOUE—This splendid melon is of the Eden Gem type, grown at Rockyford, Colorado. It is slightly oval, without ribs, heavily netted, and is green. The melon is thick meated, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$7.50, prepaid.



Netted Gem or Rockyford.

WATER MELONS.

The soil for water melons should be light, rich and sandy. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as the plants commence to run, thin out to three best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce of seed for 30 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Use "Slug Shot" to kill melon bugs and worms, see page 117.

Prices except where noted: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 75c, prepaid.
—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. and over at 65c per lb.

370.* COLE'S EXTRA EARLY—The earliest water melon grown and a most desirable sort for the Northwest, ripening delicious melons where none could be grown before, but it is also of great value for the Middle and Southern States, as it matures its fruits weeks ahead of other sorts. The fruits are oblong shaped and of dark green color, striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin and brittle, and they are one of the finest varieties for the family garden. The beautiful red flesh is of delicate texture, crisp, lusciously sweet and refreshing; little or no seed cavity, and few seeds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

371. HARRIS' EARLIEST—A splendid, large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruits are slightly oval, irregularly mottled dark and light green, weighing from 25 to 40 pounds; the flesh is bright red, tender and sweet. A good shipper and one of the best for planting in the Northwest.

372. EARLY FORDHOOK—An extra early melon, nearly round in form and averaging 35 pounds in weight. The rind is of uniform light green color and is quite tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping.



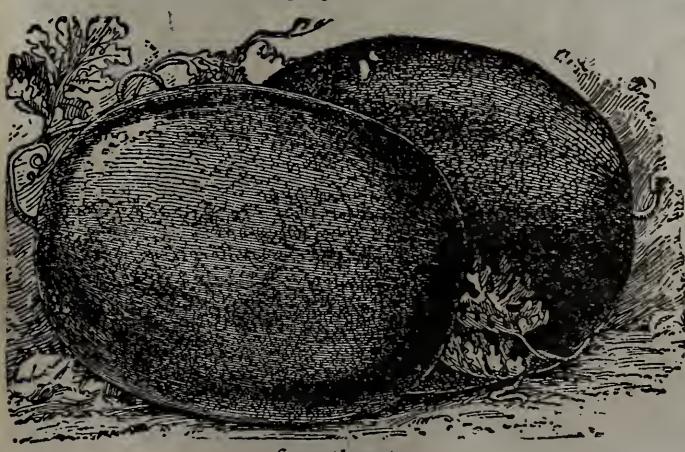
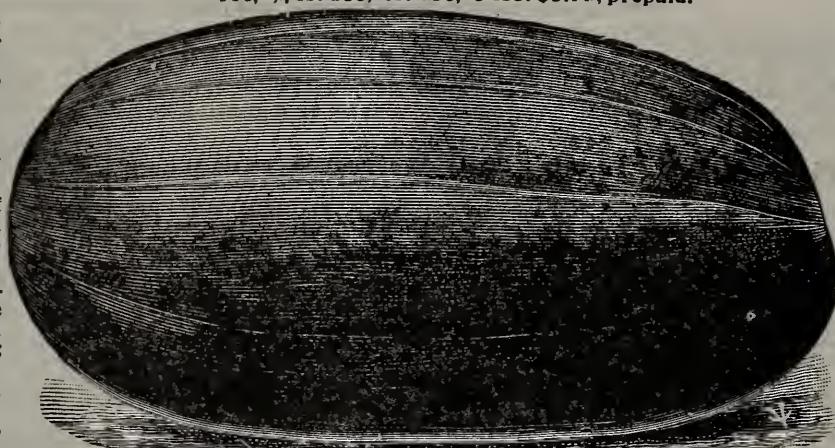
375.* ICE CREAM or PEERLESS—One of the best early sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. Fruit medium sized, oval, bright green and finely veined or mottled; rind thin, flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp, tender and sweet.

380. VICK'S EARLY—Oblong, smooth, rather small; flesh bright pink, solid, sweet, one of the earliest. This melon is very popular and is extra good for market and home use. Our seed is extra fine quality and is bound to please.

381. FLORIDA FAVORITE—A beautiful, large melon of oblong shape with dark green skin, striped and mottled with lighter shades; it has a bright crimson flesh, which is crisp and deliciously sweet. A good shipper and a big cropper.

382. DIXIE—A popular market sort. Vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruits earlier than most large sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; flesh bright scarlet, ripens close to the rind, of the best quality.

383.* KLECKLEY'S SWEET—A large oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, with dark green rind, which is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.



Fruit is round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, like water melons, but is used for making a clear, transparent preserve of peculiar fine flavor. The flesh is clear white and very solid. The fruit keeps nice and fresh all winter. Culture same as for water melon.

390. GREEN SEEDED—A round, handsome fruit of small size, used for preserving only. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CITRON.

We received all the seeds in good condition and are more than pleased to let you know that the results surely were satisfactory, as everything grew just fine. You may expect another order from us next spring.

HERMAN ALBERS, Glencoe, Minn.

391. RED SEEDED—Same as preceding kind, except seed is red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, prepaid.



A Field Of Faribault Grown Minnesota Southport White Globe.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE ONION SEED.

We guarantee our Seeds to grow and produce satisfactory results if soil and season are favorable.

The most essential item in growing onions for the market is good seed—seed that will come up, and seed that will produce the variety you want—cheap seed is very poor economy. One ounce of seed is required for 100 feet of drill, four to five pounds per acre.

We are the largest growers of onion seed in the state of Minnesota and our seed is now used by most market gardeners in the Northwest, having been found superior to that grown elsewhere. Our stock is purer, and produces much larger and better keeping bulbs than any other strain. By many years of most careful selection of bulbs for seed growing we have established strains which are of perfect type and are the highest grade of onions obtainable up to date.

395. *FARIBAULT RED GLOBE WETHERSFIELD—Earlier and more productive than the Southport Red Globe. The onion seed we offer under this name is a special strain of Red Globe which we have produced by years of careful breeding. The perfect Globe type is thoroughly established in this variety, and the onions are always of the most uniform shape. This variety differs from other kinds of Red Globe Onions not only in purity of stock and perfection of type, but also earliness, productiveness, beauty of color and great keeping qualities. The bulbs are of a dark red color, very attractive in appearance. They are thin necked, ripening down to a hard solid ball, insuring the largest percentage of marketable onions. Our seed is strictly Minnesota grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.90, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$14.00, 10 lbs. \$27.00.

396. MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—The best strain of Red Globe, western grown seed. The onion which is perhaps the best known throughout the United States is the Southport strain. It is perfectly globe-shaped and very handsome in color. The onions measure from two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter, and are very uniform both in size and shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$13.00.

SPECIAL ON THE 3 BEST GLOBE ONIONS.

399. The 3 best globe onions, Faribault Red Globe Wethersfield, Minnesota Southport White Globe and Minnesota Southport Yellow Globe, are by far the most productive, hardest and longest keeping of any onions that we know. The following special offer is made so that our new customers can give the above a fair trial. We offer: 1 Pkt. of each, 20c, 1 oz. of each 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of each \$2.25, prepaid.

397. *MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—The most beautiful yellow onion of fine globe shape, golden yellow color, large size, mild flavor, a heavy cropper, an excellent keeper and good shipper. Our strain will be found a good deal earlier than the old Southport variety. The best yellow variety to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$13.00.

398. *MINNESOTA SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Hand-somest onion grown; it sells at a higher price than all other sorts. Perfectly globe-shaped; thin, delicate skin of snow white color. Flesh is firm, fine grained and of mild flavor; a tremendous cropper and good keeper. To get fine white onions, greater care should be exercised in harvesting and curing the crop. Pull as soon as onions are ripe enough to harvest and dry in airy and shady place. Our strain is the earliest of all White Globe offered. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$9.50.



14 Of Our
Faribault
Red Globe
Wethersfield
Onions
Which
Filled a
Peck
Measure
Heaping
Full.

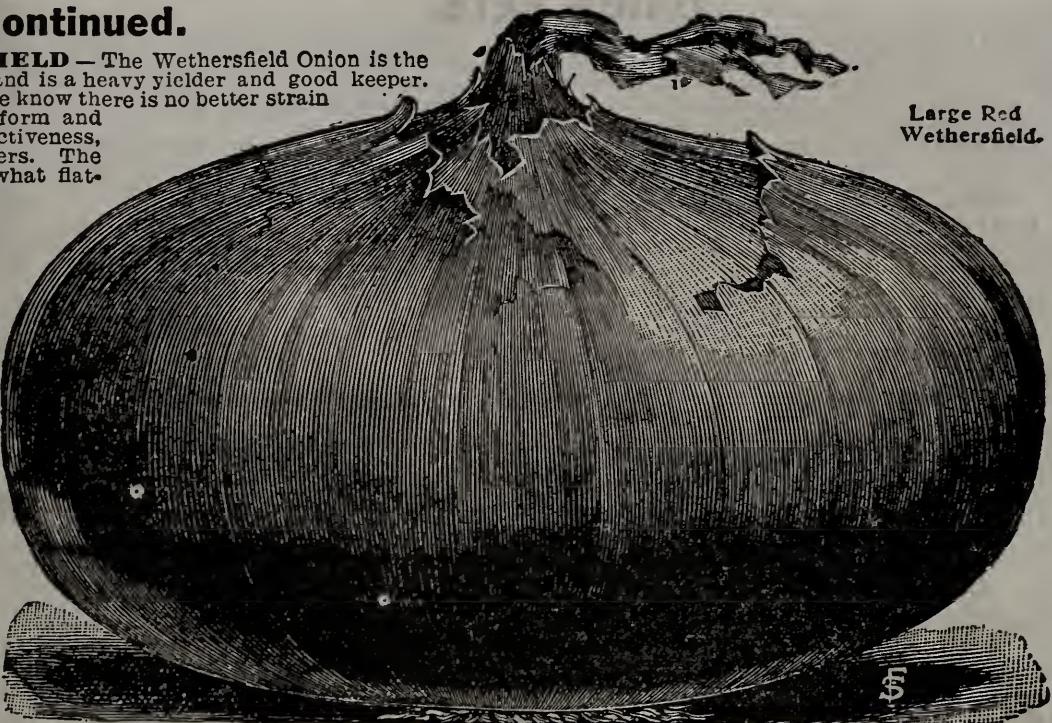


ONIONS. Continued.

403.* LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD — The Wethersfield Onion is the most largely grown red variety, and is a heavy yielder and good keeper. The stock we offer is our own growing, and we know there is no better strain raised anywhere as far as purity, beautiful form and color are concerned, and in earliness, productiveness, and long keeping qualities it excels all others. The bulbs are of large size, of a round but somewhat flattened shape; deep red skin; flesh purplish-white, rather strong flavored. The best variety for poor and dry soil. The flat onions mature earlier than the globes and are therefore better adapted for the northern sections. The Red Wethersfield is the best variety for the home garden and in many sections sells at highest prices in the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.60, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$12.25, 10 lbs. at \$2.35 per lb.

404. EXTRA EARLY RED — This is one of the standard American onions, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding even in cold, mucky ground where other sorts fail. It matures earlier than the Red Wethersfield, and in rich soils grows almost as large, is also somewhat flattened, very similar to that variety. The onion is of a rich, deep red color, mild flavor, fine grained, solid and heavy, and keeps well. It is hardy and reliable and well adapted for the early market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.60, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. at \$2.45 per lb.

405. AUSTRALIAN BROWN — Extra early, a sure cropper and a long keeper. Medium sized, hard, solid bulbs of round form and a reddish-brown color, maturing about four weeks earlier than the Wethersfield, do not produce scallions and are excellent keepers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.



406.* F. S. & N. CO'S PRIZETAKER — The largest onion grown from American seed. This has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It has proven to be an excellent keeper, and is of the finest flavor. It is handsome and very uniform in shape, nearly a perfect globe, with thin skin of a clear bright straw color. Necks are very small, and the onions always ripen down hard and present the handsomest possible appearance in the market. The flesh is pure white and fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. They grow to immense size, measuring from 12 to 16 inches in circumference. Specimen bulbs have been raised which weighed from 4 to 6 pounds each. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$9.45.

407. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS — A very popular onion. Our stock is very fine and will produce bulbs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, almost round in shape, with brownish-yellow skin, and white flesh which is crisp and mild in flavor. Like all other Minnesota grown strains of onion seed our Yellow Globe Danvers will be found to be earlier and to produce larger and better keeping onions than seed grown elsewhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.60, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$12.25.

408. MAMMOTH SILVER KING — A most strikingly attractive onion. The bulbs are flattened but thick thru and the average diameter is from 5 to 7 inches; single bulbs weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each. The onions are of a beautiful silvery-white color, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor, so sweet and tender that they can be eaten raw like an apple. These qualities make them the best for exhibition at fairs, and for the home table. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

409.* EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA — The best variety for small pickles. It is the earliest ripening onion in cultivation. The bulbs are pure paper-white, very small, averaging only from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they are of flat shape and very mild flavor. To grow small pickling onions plant the seed thickly in drills 15 inches apart, using 40 to 45 pounds per acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, prepaid.

FOR ONION TOOLS REFER TO PAGES 122 TO 126.

410. EARLY WHITE WELSH — For green onions. This kind does not form a bulb, but it is one of the best for "green onions". The plants are perennial and will remain in the ground for years. A money maker for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, prepaid.

411. WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN — A medium sized onion of mild flavor and beautiful, clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young as a bunching onion and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. Used largely for the growing of white sets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 3 lbs. \$8.70.

412. FLAT YELLOW DANVERS — A fine early and productive variety of medium size, skin is coppery-yellow; flesh creamy-white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not ppd., 5 lbs. \$10.75.

413. YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG — One of the oldest sorts. Of flat form, flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. It is one of the best to grow for sets and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$10.75.

414. SPECIAL ONION MIXTURE — This mixture is being offered to accommodate the repeated requests of many of our customers, and if you want a combination of the various varieties, which will give you excellent results, try this mixture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

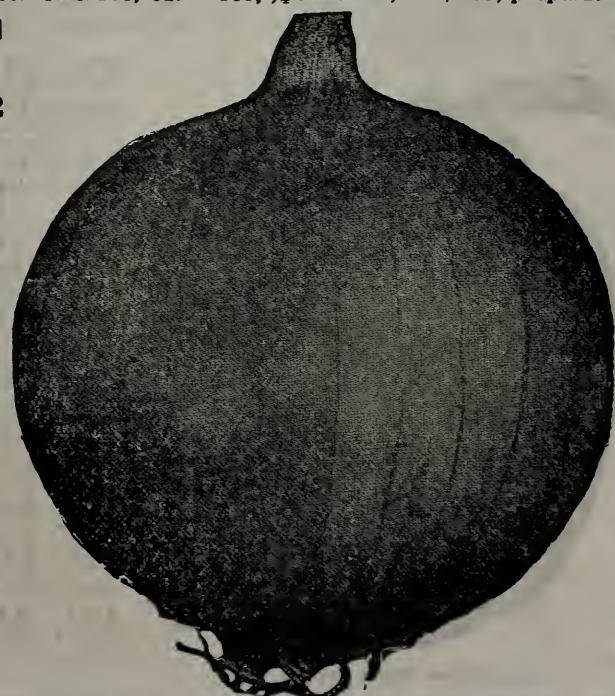
ONION SEED FOR GROWING SETS.

As a special inducement to those interested in high test seed for growing sets, we are offering the following colors at exceptionally low prices.

RED—lb. \$2.00. **YELLOW**—lb. \$2.00. **WHITE**—lb. \$2.75, prepaid.

One ounce each of above three colors for 50c, prepaid.

One pound each of the above three colors for \$6.50, prepaid.



ONION SETS.

Onion sets are planted for onions for early spring use. A quart or two is sufficient for the family garden. Onion bulbs can be produced from the Bottom Onion Sets much earlier than from seed, which allows the planter the early high market prices and permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. For green or bunch onions the onion sets produce a crop in half the time it takes to raise these from seed.

YELLOW MULTIPLIERS OR SHALLOTS—We prefer these to any other onions on account of their earliness. The latter part of June they are fully ripe, and can be harvested. They are very productive, 5 to 15 bulbs growing from one small bulb set out. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55c, pk. \$1.00, bushel \$3.75.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS—Color pure silvery white; very productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from one bulb planted. The onions are very mild and of excellent quality and size for bunching green, and can be used also for pickling. Very early and keep a long time. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.30, pp'd.—Not pp'd., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.20, pk. \$2.00.

RED TOP OR BUTTON SETS—Earliest of all. Planted for both early "green onions" and large eating stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 55c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 95c, pp'd.—Not pp'd., pk. \$1.65, bu. \$6.25.

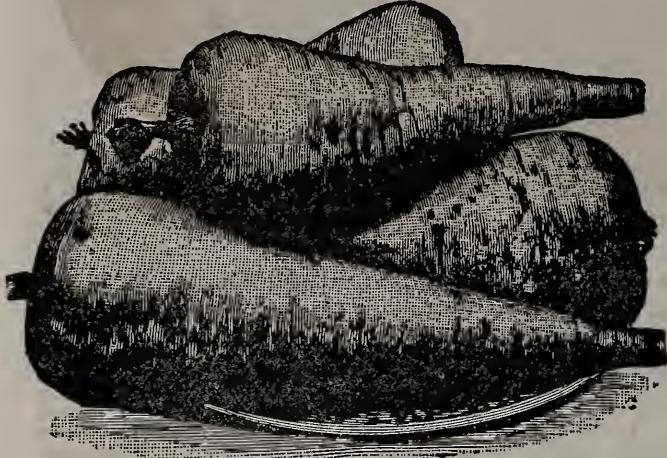
YELLOW BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 55c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

RED BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 65c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 55c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 70c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$4.00.



White Bottom Onion Sets.



F. S. & N. Co's. Sugarloaf.

or and handsome foliage, it is one of the most popular sorts. Special market gardener's strain.

431. FERN LEAVED—This is most exquisite in form and color, and invaluable as a garnishing plant. Mild in flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

432. PLAIN—Leaves flat and deeply cut; often preferred to others on account of the very dark color, the hardiness of the plant and its superiority for flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

433. TURNIP-ROOTED OR HAMBURG—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip, both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, having a flavor similar to celeriac. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc. Foliage same as Plain Parsley. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.10.

PEPPER.

Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in the open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce of seed to 1500 plants.

435.* CHINESE GIANT—This desirable variety is undoubtedly the largest sweet pepper ever offered. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and remarkably sweet. The plants are of strong, stocky growth, of bushy, erect habit, growing 18 inches to 2 feet in height, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base, quite early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. The fruit is quite square in appearance. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

436. IMPROVED LONG THICK RED—A great improvement of the

ordinary Long Red Cayenne, being of about the same length, but much thicker, having two to three times as much meat and averaging about one inch in diameter at the stem end. Exceedingly prolific, very hot and sharp. Largely grown for the market in Minnesota. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, lb. \$6.00, prepaid.

437.* BULL NOSE OR IMPROVED LARGE BELL—The sweet, scarlet fruits are 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter, with thick mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles. A most popular and desirable sort; one of the best to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00, prepaid.

438. LONG RED CAYENNE—Twisted and pointed pods about 4 inches long, of bright red color; strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, prepaid.

439. SCHELL'S QUALITY—The Quality and Quantity Pepper. Heavy yielder of large, beautiful scarlet fruits, about 5 inches long and 3½ inches across. Very mild. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

440. NEAPOLITAN—Especially valuable for our northern states on account of its earliness. Very prolific, fruit of large size, flesh very thick, exceedingly smooth and mild. Bright red when ripe. Similar to Bull Nose, but 2 weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

441. SWEET MOUNTAIN OR SPANISH MAMMOTH—The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very long; often 6 inches or more in length, by 3 in diameter; of a rich red color. Flesh very thick, sweet, mild flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 55c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

442. RUBY KING—Handsome, extra large, scarlet fruits. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. A favorite sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.90, lb. \$10.50, prepaid.

443. GIANT CRIMSON—The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers. The fruits are heavier on an average than any other kind, as the flesh is unusually thick. Color deep crimson when matured, flavor very mild. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

444. MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN—The fruits average larger than Ruby King, 8 to 10 inches long. Bright, waxy golden yellow, and of a mild flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.



Moss Curled Parsley.



PARSNIP.

Parsnips are highly appreciated for the table, and they are also of great value for stock feeding. Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in a rich, deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. One ounce to 150 feet of drill, 5 pounds for an acre.

425.* F. S. & N. CO'S SUGARLOAF—The roots are of large size, very uniform in shape, and of superior flavor, excelling in richness and palatability all other sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

426. LONG SMOOTH OR HOLLOW CROWN—A great cropper; tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

427. GUERNSEY—The roots do not grow as long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. They are very smooth and have fine grained flesh of most excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c, prepaid.

PARSLEY.

One ounce to 150 feet drill. Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to 4 inches. A few seeds sown in onion rows use no space. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used extensively for garnishing and seasoning.

430.* CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—A compact growing, finely cut and densely curled variety of a deep green color. Owing to its fine col-

NORTHERN GROWN HARDY SEED PEAS

**OUR NORTHERN GROWN, HARDY, VIGOROUS
SEED PEAS WILL ALWAYS GIVE
THE BEST RESULTS.**

Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for the general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. Commence sowing the early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession every two weeks until June. It is a good plan to sow the early, second early and late varieties at the same time for succession. One quart for 100 feet of drill, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

450.* PEDIGREE FIRST AND BEST—Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is the standard Extra Early Pea. It grows very vigorously, is very productive and ripens extremely early. Pods are medium sized, and well filled with peas of good size and fair quality. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

451. LIGHTNING—Height 2 feet. A pedigree strain of First and Best and the earliest pea grown; it will produce peas fit for the table in 45 days. This strain has been produced by careful work of many years in selecting and reselecting seed stock, and excels all others in earliness, size of pods, uniformity of ripening and vigor of growth. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.65.

452. ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An extra early blue pea; vines are very stout, and loaded with large, dark green pods, well filled with smooth, blue peas, which are very sweet. Our stock is grown from carefully selected seed. A valuable variety for the market gardener, and largely grown by canners. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

453.* ALASKA, KEENEY'S PURE—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This pedigree strain, which has been developed by pea experts by most careful selection for many years, is the finest, really pure stock of Alaskas in the market. It matures practically the entire crop at one time. Of great value to the market gardener. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

454. AMEER OR LARGE ALASKA—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A splendid early sort, resembling the Alaska in manner of growth, but differing from that variety in the much larger size of its pods, and in the time of ripening, which is a week later; owing to the great productiveness, the Ameer is now largely planted by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

455. EARLY TOM THUMB—Height 12 inches. Well known dwarf pea, which is in great demand for the small home garden. Very hardy and prolific. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

449. CARTER'S EARLY EIGHT WEEKS—Height 12 to 15 inches. A variety which we have long been looking for. It is exceptionally early, a very vigorous grower, heavy cropper, and better still, for such an early dwarf variety, is of excellent table quality. They come to maturity about a week earlier than the Thomas Laxton and the quality is much better than the Alaska or Lightning. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

EXTRA EARLY WRINKLED PEAS.

456. SURPRISE or ECLIPSE—Height 2 feet. (See illustration at top of page.) The earliest of all sweet, wrinkled sorts. This new variety is similar to the Alaska in size and form of the pod and in time of ripening, but has the tender quality and delicate flavor of the best wrinkled sorts, and is most desirable for those who wish an early pea with flavor and quality to please the most fastidious. A favorite with canners on account of its fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15, 15 lbs. \$3.25.

457.* EARLY SAXONIA—First early round seeded white pea with main crop productiveness and large sized pods. It is fully as early as First and Best, but much larger podded. It furnishes almost as big crops as the best main crop sorts and the quality is splendid for all purposes. Of great hardness and vigorous growth, attaining a height of two feet. The pods are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long or nearly twice as large as First and Best, they appear mostly in pairs and great quantities. The crop is matured practically at once, a valuable feature for the market gardener. The quality is first class in every respect. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15.

458. EARLY MORN—Height about 8 feet. This grand introduction maintains its position as one of the best early marrowfat peas ever raised. It is a rapid grower, ripening earlier than either Thomas Laxton or Gradus. The best money making early pea for the market gardener. It is an enormous cropper. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

459. GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An extra early wrinkled pea with immense pods, as large as those of the Telephone, which contain peas of superb quality, luscious and sweet. The vine is similar in appearance to the Telephone, the pods are well shaped, handsome, peas are large and of beautiful green color, which they retain after cooking. On account of its earliness, large sized pod and splendid quality, one of the best varieties to grow for early market. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

460.* THOMAS LAXTON—Height 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An early wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color. Pods are large, long, with square ends similar to the Champion of England. The peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. These qualities make it one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, pp'd.—Not pp'd, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

F. S. & N. CO'S SUCCESSION COLLECTION OF PEAS.

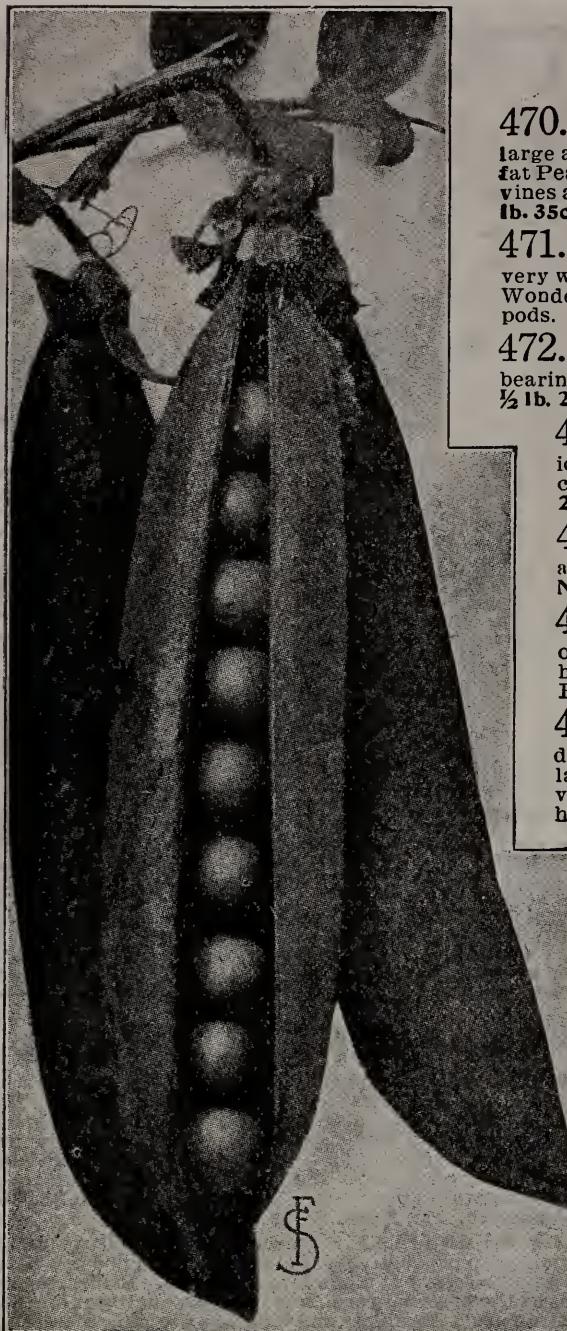
To comply with the wishes of many of our customers, we offer herewith collections of peas for the home garden, consisting of successively maturing wrinkled varieties which will furnish a continuous supply of delicious peas for the table throughout the summer.

THREE EXCELLENT TALL VARIETIES.

Thomas Laxton, early	1 Pkt. of each variety for 10c, prepaid.
Telephone, medium	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. " " " 50c,
Champion of England, late	1 lb. " " " 90c, "
	1 lb. " " " 80c, not pp'd.
	5 lbs. " " " \$3.50, "

THREE EXCELLENT DWARF VARIETIES.

Sutton's Excelsior, early	1 Pkt. of each variety for 15c, prepaid.
Advancer, medium	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. " " " 50c,
Dwarf Telephone, late	1 lb. " " " 90c, "
	1 lb. " " " 80c, not pp'd.
	5 lbs. " " " \$3.50, "



Peter Pan.

feet. Very extensively grown by market gardeners, and also quite largely used by canners. The Advancer is nearly a week later than the Little Gem, and is of healthy, compact growth. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

482. **HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN** — Height 2 feet. A very fine, second early, green, wrinkled variety, good not only for family gardens, but also for canners and especially for market gardeners' purposes. A most prolific bearer. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

483. **DWARF CHAMPION or JUNO** — Height about 2 feet. A very popular main crop sort for the market, as well as for the home garden. The vines are hardy and unusually productive. The pods are fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

484. **F. S. & N. CO'S EVERBEARING** — Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine stout, bearing an abundance of broad pods. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out new branches, bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are very large, tender and of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

485. **IMPROVED STRATAGEM** — A very fine main crop dwarf pea. Height about 20 inches. By many considered the highest quality of all peas. Vine is very robust, with large foliage. Requires no support. The pods are long, dark green in color and packed with immense peas of delicious sweetness. Fine for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

486.* **DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY** — Height 18 inches. Excellent second early dwarf pea with immense pods and peas. A magnificent sort. The self-supporting, stout plants are loaded with large, bright green pods, which are always well filled, each pod containing from 8 to 10 peas of bright green color, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

Edible Podded Sugar Peas.

490. **TALL MELTING SUGAR** — This is unquestionably the best in size of pod, prolific bearing and delicious quality. Pods snap without any string, and when cooked are very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

491. **MAMMOTH PODDED SUGAR** — A late sugar podded pea. Vine 4 to 5 feet. Quality the best of sugar peas. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick and fleshy. Cooked like string beans, they are a delightful dish. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

492. **DWARF SUGAR** — Early and productive. Pods broad, flat and crooked, and cooked when young the same as string beans; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, ppd.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$3.50.

PEAS—Continued.

Dwarf Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties.

470.* **GIANT LAXTONIAN** — The New Dwarf Gradus Pea. Height about 16 inches. This is the largest podded early dwarf pea in existence, requiring no supports. Pods are as large as Telephone, well filled with eight to ten large peas of delicious flavor. It is a true Marrowfat Pea, having the richness and unsurpassed quality of the best late Marrowfat varieties. The vines are vigorous, producing heavy crops. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

471.* **F. S. & N. CO'S LITTLE MARVEL** — Height 15 inches. The vines grow very even and uniform, and produce good sized pods very abundantly, frequently in pairs. Pods are very well filled with delicious deep green peas and the crop is ready for use as soon as American Wonder and is more productive. An excellent variety for market on account of the very dark green pods. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

472. **AMERICAN WONDER** — Height 12 to 15 inches. An old variety, well known and highly prized for its flavor and quality, which are of the very best. Of dwarf, robust habit and bearing in abundance good sized, well filled pods. In great demand for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

473. **NOTT'S EXCELSIOR** — Height about 15 inches. As hardy as the earliest market sorts, but equal to the Little Gem. In quality it outyields that variety and the American Wonder and is as early as the latter. The pods are about three inches long and each pod contains from six to eight large peas which are tender and of very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

474. **PREMIUM GEM** — Improved Little Gem. Height 15 to 18 inches. A trifle later than American Wonder; it is however a better yielder. Pods are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long and are well filled with a fine quality of wrinkled peas. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

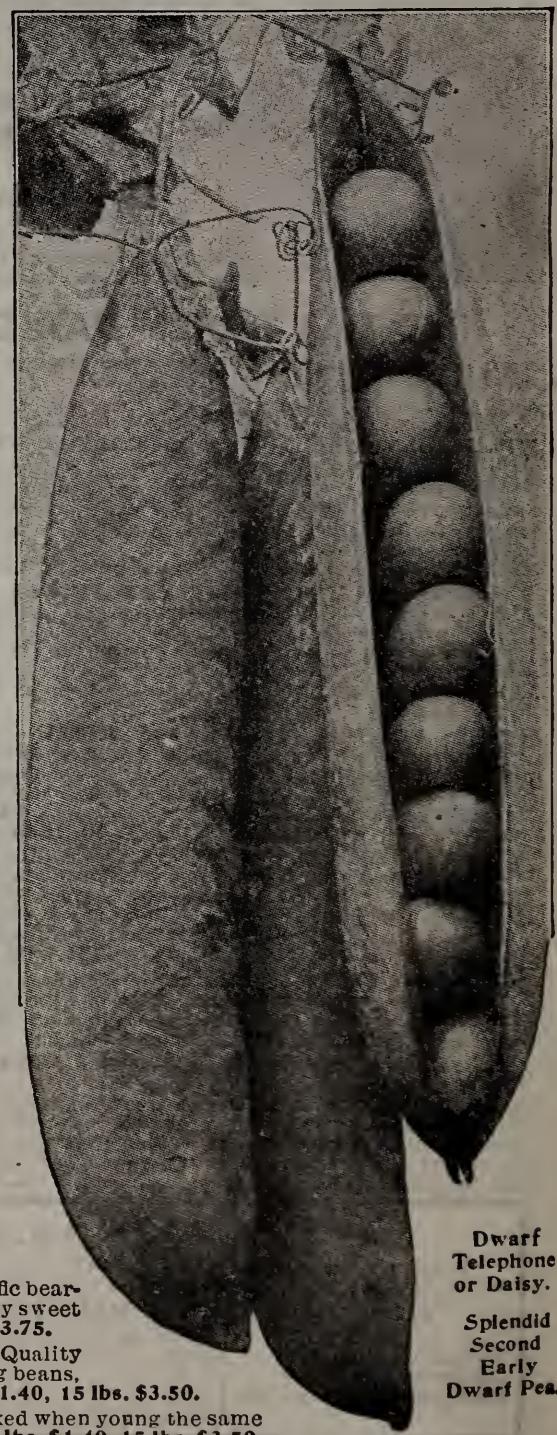
475. **SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR** — Height 18 inches. This pea is regarded by many growers as the best extra early, dwarf, wrinkled variety introduced so far. Vines of vigorous growth; pods are large and broad, of light green color; the quality is unsurpassed. Very hardy, therefore permitting early planting. Pods mature only a few days later than Nott's Excelsior. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

476. **PETER PAN** — Produces exceptionally large pods for a dwarf pea. Each pod filled with 8 or 10 large peas of excellent flavor. The vines are vigorous growers, producing heavy crops. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 15 lbs. \$4.50.

Second Early and Main Crop Sorts.

480.* **POTLATCH or BIG DINNER** — This splendid variety ripens as early as Premium Gem, but the pods are much larger, usually borne in pairs and in the greatest profusion. Strong, vigorous vines of even growth, 18 to 20 inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length, broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. Every gardener will find "Potlatch" to be a profitable crop. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not ppd., lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 15 lbs. \$4.00.

481. **F. S. & N. CO'S ADVANCER** — Height two

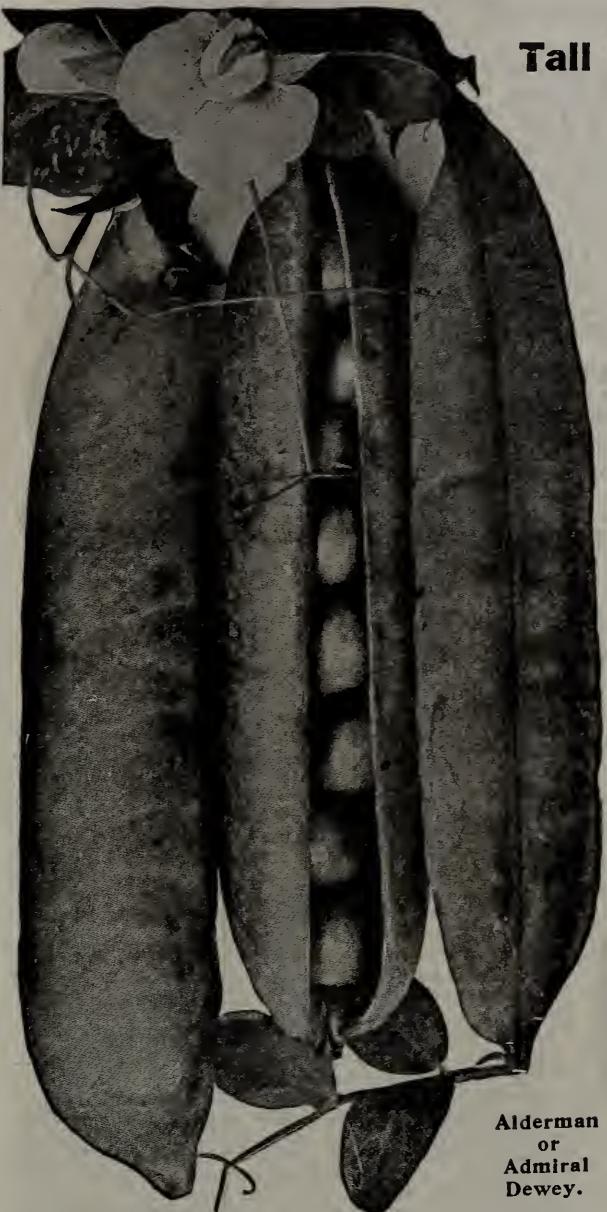


Dwarf Telephone or Daisy.

Splendid Second Early Dwarf Pea.

PEAS. Continued.

Tall Varieties For Main Crop.



this variety especially to our market gardener customers as the finest stock of Telephone peas. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

505. * **CARTER'S TELEPHONE**—Height 4 feet. On account of its beautiful large pods and high quality, one of the leading peas with market gardeners. Vines are vigorous and produce an abundance of very large pods, filled with immense peas, which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

506. **CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—Height 5 feet. Altho this is one of the oldest of the tall growing late peas, it is universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored varieties. The vigorous vines produce large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35, 15 lbs. \$3.75.

507. **WHITE MARROWFAT**—Height 3½ feet. A very heavy yielding, late variety. Pods large and well filled. Vines hardy, vigorous and robust. The dry peas are of large size and excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

508. **IMPROVED SUGAR MARROWFAT**—Height 3½ feet. Much better than the old White Marrowfat. Pods larger, well filled with large peas, of the true marrow flavor, very sweet and tender. A very fine sort for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 15 lbs. \$3.00.

FIELD PEAS. 494. **CANADA YELLOW**—The dry peas are of good size and excellent for cooking. Succeeds well most anywhere and is very prolific. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 80c, 15 lbs. \$1.80. For prices on larger quantities see Farm Seed Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

512. GARDEN LEMON.

Fruit is of same shape but somewhat smaller than Vine Peach, which it resembles in growth, but has thinner flesh, and is decidedly more acid, thus dispensing with the sliced lemons which are so important in putting up the Vine Peach. Directions for cooking with each packet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, prepaid.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts may be grown successfully as far north as Central Minnesota and South Dakota. Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, placing the nuts about 6 inches apart in the rows. Let the children grow them, it will afford them lots of pleasure.

514. **EARLY SPANISH**—Earliest variety, excellent quality. Pods medium size. Best for the North

515. **LARGE VIRGINIA**—The heaviest yielder, but a little later maturing than Early Spanish.

Price for both varieties. Large packet 10c, lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

TOBACCO.

518. **LARGE HAVANA**—Very early, yields well and is of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, prepaid.

519. **CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**—Best known and most planted sort; very hardy. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, ppd.

520. **WHITE BURLEY**—A greatly improved type, has very large, wide leaves. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, prepaid.

Quite Content.

RADISHES.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thruout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar or in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.

525. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

526. EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—A most popular and attractive variety, a great favorite in many large markets. The radish is a bright scarlet with a white tip, and of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. Our strain always produces radishes of fine scarlet color with a distinct white tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

527. F. S. & N. CO'S EARLIEST EVER FURT—The earliest variety, of excellent quality. The roots are small, nearly round, of bright scarlet color, with very small tops; the flesh is white, crisp and tender. Fine for outdoor growing and one of the best varieties for forcing, being fit for table in 16 to 20 days. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

528. NON-PLUS-ULTRA—A very fine extra early forcing variety of dark scarlet color and globular shape. Always crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10.

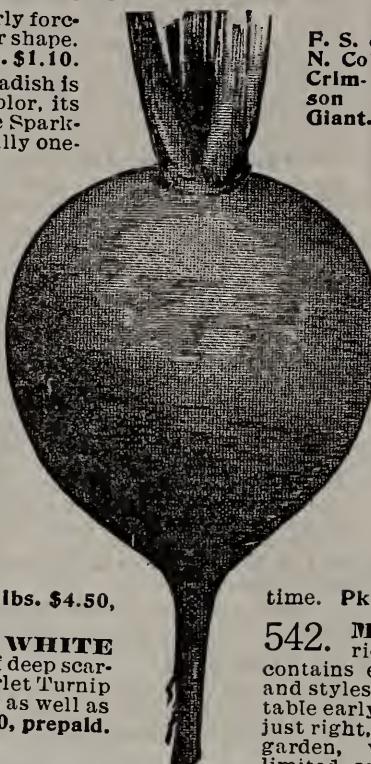
529.* F. S. & N. CO'S SPARKLER—This radish is very popular on account of its beautiful color, its quick growth and fine table qualities. The color of the Sparkler is bright scarlet with a large white tip, covering fully one-third of the roots. This variety has small tops, and is equally as well adapted for forcing in frames as for growing outdoors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

530. EARLY SAXA—The earliest of all forcing radishes. Round, bright scarlet, with the smallest possible tops. Exceptionally crisp and tender and of fine flavor. An excellent early market variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, pp'd.

535.* IMPROVED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—The leading variety of radishes with market gardeners; equally as good for forcing in greenhouses or hotbeds as for open garden culture. Almost exclusively grown by market gardeners near the Twin Cities. A very handsome radish of rich, bright scarlet color and oval shape, with very small tops; the flesh is delightfully crisp, juicy and tender. An extra early variety, fit to be pulled in about three weeks. Our strain was selected with the greatest care as to size, shape, color and earliness, was grown from transplanted roots and is fully equal, if not superior, to any other stock of this variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

536. ROSY GEM OR SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP FORCING—A very beautiful variety of deep scarlet color, with a large white tip; earlier than the Scarlet Turnip White Tip; a very popular market sort for forcing as well as outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

F. S. & N. Co's Crim- son Giant.



537. EARLY WHITE MAY—A beautiful olive-shaped radish, of clear white color. It is one of the very earliest varieties, ready for the table in about twenty days from sowing. The flesh is white, crisp, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

538.* FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing, medium sized radish, oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

539. EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED—Root olive-shaped, skin scarlet; flesh white, tender and crisp. Early, and best adapted for general crop, but may also be used for forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

540. F. S. & N. CO'S CRIMSON GIANT—This radish differs from all other forcing varieties hitherto in cultivation inasmuch as its roots attain more than double the size without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson; flesh pure white and of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

541. GIANT WHITE STUTTGART—A turnip-shaped, large white summer radish. Of fine quality, remaining in edible condition a long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

542. MIXED RADISHES—One sowing will produce a variety of delicious radishes the entire season. Our mixture contains early, summer and winter varieties; all kinds, colors and styles, a large assortment. They will become ready for the table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right, sweet, tender and juicy. This mixture is for a small garden, where space is limited and one sowing



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.

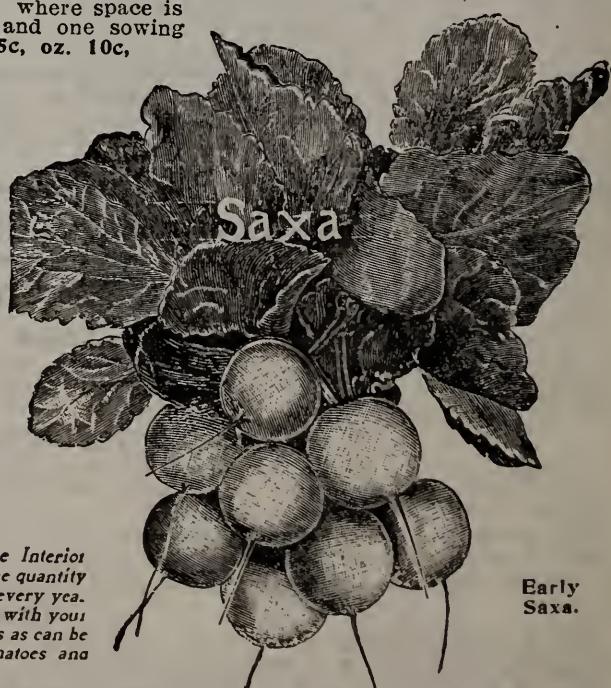
does for the whole season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.

543. GOLDEN GLOBE—A most popular and attractive variety. The radish is straw-yellow, of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. This particular variety is one of the finest in the market and always produces radishes of fine straw color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, prepaid.

544. ALL SEASONS OR CHINA—A most satisfactory radish, especially for late planting. Round, bright scarlet in color and of exceptional flavor. Always crisp and tender, never gets woody during a droughty season. It is without doubt just as the name implies—the best All Season Radish in cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

I am working for the Department of the Interior here as Agriculture instructor. We buy a large quantity of seeds every year for the Indians and have sent you a proposal every year and the seeds that you furnished were alright. I had good success with your seeds. I know that this is rather far North to raise as good crops as can be raised around Faribault. I got some of your Early Minnesota Tomatoes and have always had ripe tomatoes when others have failed.

HARRY C. MOORE, Red Lake, Minn.



Early Saxa.

RADISHES—Continued.

F. S. & N. Co's Chartier.

546.* **F. S. & N. CO'S ICICLE**—The finest white radish. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; their long, slender form and pure paper-white skin make them most attractive. The flesh remains crisp and tender until the roots attain a large size. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes as well as for successive sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

547. **EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP**—The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance, crisp, brittle and of the choicest quality. They attain a length of 5 to 6 in. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

548. **CINCINNATI MARKET OR GLASS RADISH**—Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, but deeper red in color and remains a little longer in condition for use. Profitable market sort; very crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

549. **F. S. & N. CO'S CHARTIER**—The radishes are in good condition for the table very early and remain hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The roots are long, cylindrical, tapering to a point, are scarlet rose in color, shading into white at tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

550. **LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER**—Well known long white summer radish of excellent quality. Good for home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

551. **WHITE STRASSBURG**—Larger in size and thicker than White Vienna. Keeps well, is a good market sort. Fine for summer planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

WINTER RADISHES.

Sow the seed the latter part of June, up to August first. Culture same as for other radishes.

555. **CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH**—Long, white, of large size. A good keeper; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

556.* **CHINESE WHITE OR CELESTIAL**—The largest winter radish. Flesh is crisp and very mild. Grown extensively everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

557. **WHITE MUNICH**—A fine radish of good size and fine quality, mild and crisp. Of quick growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

558. **ROSE CHINA**—Medium size, largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top; color deep rose. Flesh white, firm, and pungent. Fine keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

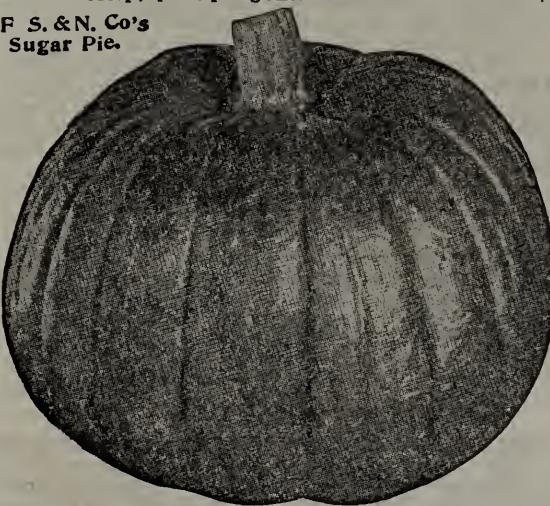
559. **LONG BLACK SPANISH**—Keeps longest of all winter radishes. Skin black; flesh white, crisp, quite pungent. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and has a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

F. S. & N. Co's Sugar Pie.

560.* **ROUND BLACK SPANISH**—Similar to Long Black, except in shape. Matures a little earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.



F. S. & N. Co's Icicle.



Excellent flavor, sweet and delicious, one of the best pumpkins for cooking purposes. Very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

570. **F. S. & N. CO'S WINTER LUXURY**—Generally regarded as the finest quality pie pumpkin. Besides its high quality it is the best winter keeper of all. In size about nine to ten inches in diameter; its skin is a beautiful deep orange-yellow and is russeted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

571. **LARGE SWEET CHEESE**—Of large size, flat shape, early and productive. Well flavored and sweet; good for pies and for canning, as well as for stock feeding. Skin orange red; flesh yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

572. **CONNECTICUT FIELD**—An immensely productive, large, orange colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but also making good pies. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.75. 10 lbs. \$7.00.

573. **KENTUCKY FIELD**—Of large size, about two feet in diameter, round, flattened, hardy and productive. A fine sort for family and market use. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

574. **MAMMOTH KING or JUMBO**—Form like that of an immense nutmeg musk melon with depressed ends, slightly ribbed; the fruits sometimes grow three feet or more in diameter and weigh over 100 lbs. Have salmon colored skin and bright yellow flesh, fair quality; good winter food for stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, ppd.

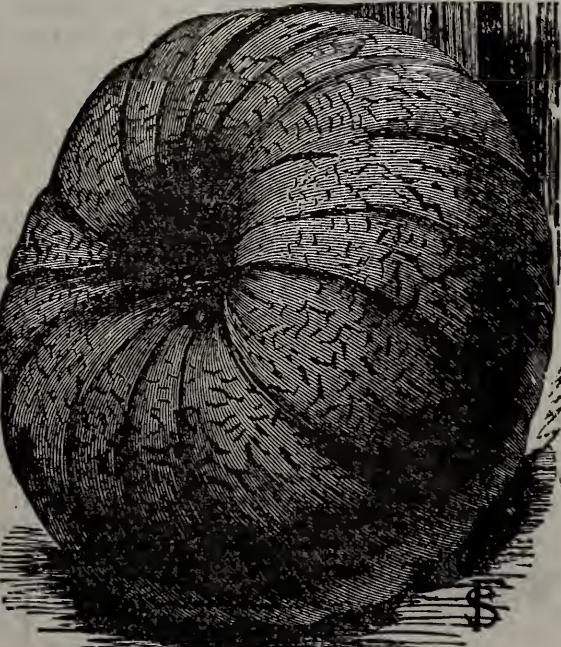
575. **MAMMOTH TOURS**—Of immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds; oblong; skin green. Good sort for exhibition and for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Succeeds best in deep rich soil. Sow in spring in drills, cover one inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Transplant in autumn or spring to permanent beds.

580. **LINNAEUS**—Very early sort, fine quality. The standard variety, which is unsurpassed for quality, popular for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

581. **GIANT VICTORIA**—Larger than the above, a good seller in all markets; of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.40, prepaid.



Mammoth King.

FOR RHUBARB ROOTS SEE NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in March. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, four feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2000 plants.

610. * FARIBAULT DWARF CHAMPION—This is a splendid improved strain of the old Dwarf Champion, and is unequalled in delicious flavor. Because of its compact and upright growth, enabling close planting, the Dwarf Champion has become a favorite with private gardeners, but the fruit is small and of poor quality. However, our new Faribault Dwarf Champion produces fruits of mammoth size, about like Ponderosa, which are deep purplish crimson, firm, of rich sweet flavor, very meaty, and almost seedless. The plants grow 3 feet high, strong, erect and bushy, and bear very profusely. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

611. * SCARLET EXTRA EARLY JUNE—Our Extra Early June is earlier than any other sort without exception, ripening a week earlier than the Earliana. It is exceedingly productive and perfectly smooth thruout the season. The fruits are of large size for an early sort; of a deep glossy scarlet color; its flavor is all that can be desired; very meaty, with fewer seeds than any other variety. The fruit ripens uniformly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

612. SPARK'S EARLIANA—Next to our Extra Early June this is the earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size. The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. They are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

613. * EARLIANA, LANGDON'S STRAIN—Very fine strain of the Earliana, which is enjoying great popularity in the East. It is said to be earlier and more productive, with fruits of great uniformity and smoothness. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

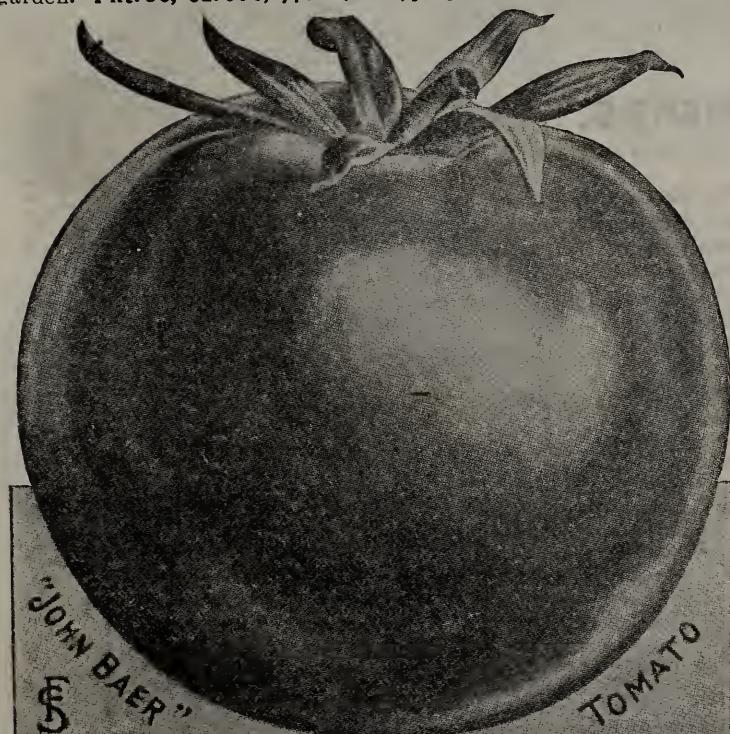
614. ACME—A splendid early purple fruited sort. Vine hardy and productive. Fruit in clusters of four to five; round, smooth, and of good size; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Color reddish purple. Ripens early. There is no better variety for market gardeners who want an early purple fruited sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

615. EARLY MINNESOTA—Considered of great value here in the Northwest. It is the earliest tomato to produce good marketable fruits. Fruits are of medium size, bright red in color and smooth; meat very solid, of fine flavor. Hardier than any other variety, succeeds everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

616. DWARF CHAMPION or EXTRA EARLY TREE—Wonderfully productive; the dark reddish purple fruits are of medium size, very solid and firm. The vines are very strong and stiff, so that the plant needs almost no support. Very desirable for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, prepaid.



Earliana, Langdon's Strain.



620. CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored second-early scarlet tomato in cultivation. The plants are of compact growth with dark green leaves and fairly loaded with fruit thruout the entire season. The large, handsome, bright scarlet fruits are very solid and deep thru, being almost round, and ripen right up to the stem, without any cracks or green core and have comparatively few seeds. The flesh is thick and sweet; skin thin, but strong, making it a good shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

621. JUNE PINK—The earliest large pink tomato. Grown very largely as an extra early sort for markets like St. Paul and Minneapolis, where pink sorts are preferred. Very similar to the Earliana, differing only in color. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or green core; will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Excellent for shipping purposes. A very productive variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, prepaid.

622. FAVORITE—A standard early variety. Fruits are large, smooth, bright red. Fine quality, a good yielder and excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, prepaid.

623. BEAUTY—The standard large fruited, medium early, pink variety. A hardy, strong, productive grower, producing large, always smooth fruits of perfect shape, excellent quality and purplish pink color. The tomatoes grow in clusters of four to six and retain their splendid size until late in the season. Flesh is very firm; has a tough skin and but few seeds. Seldom rots or cracks after a rain. A good shipper; quite extensively grown in this state for the market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, prepaid.

624. NEW GLOBE—A new and very attractive, large, purple-fruited variety of excellent quality. Fruits are of beautiful globe shape, very smooth, of delicate, mild flavor, and ripen earlier than most main crop sorts; fine for slicing. A splendid cropper and an excellent keeper; fine for growing in greenhouses. This tomato is as near an ideal home-garden sort as can be found. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, prepaid.

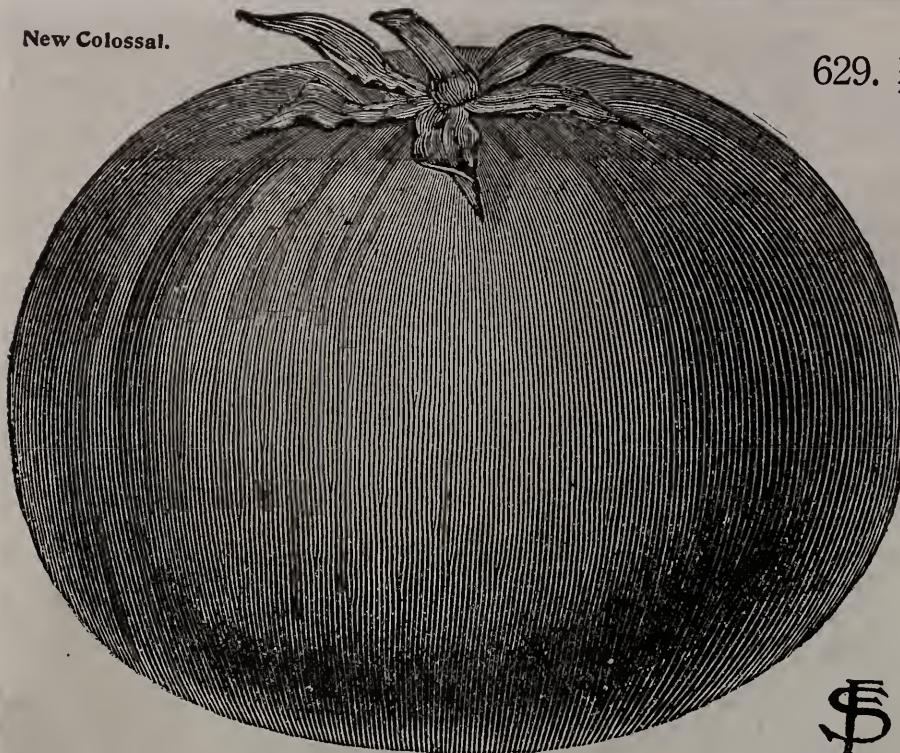
625. IMPROVED TROPHY—Very fine, late, bright scarlet tomato. One of the best; fruit large, smooth, of very deep red color, and good flavor. Well known and largely planted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

626. F. S. & N. CO'S STONE—More largely grown than any other variety. Very popular with canners and market gardeners everywhere; we recommend this variety to all who want a large, smooth, late variety for the main crop. Fruits are of bright scarlet color, very large; round, slightly flattened and very smooth; they ripen evenly to the stem; the flesh is firm, solid, with very small core. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, prepaid.

627. RED ROCK—This is one of the finest, large, red tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and smooth and of a very fine red color. Superior in texture and flavor. It is a heavy producer and an excellent shipper, and is especially recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories. It has a very strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruit from sunscald. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, prepaid.

628. * "JOHN BAER"—A splendid early tomato of recent introduction, producing beautiful, large, bright red, solid fruit early in the season. "John Baer" produces excellent, solid shipping tomatoes which ripen early right up to the stem and is an enormous cropper, and when dead ripe will not burst. The color is a glistening bright red, and it has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor. Almost seedless, a marvelous stem setter, often having ten fruits in first cluster. It is solid and meaty and has just enough foliage. Will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30, prepaid.

New Colossal.



\$

638.* NEW COLOSSAL—An immense, very handsome variety, ripening medium early. This will undoubtedly supersede the popular Stone Tomato as the leading market variety. It is bright red, of truly mammoth size, often weighing 2 pounds and more, and round and smooth. The flesh is firm, solid, and of finest quality and flavor, with very small core, making it one of the best for slicing. As it is almost free from acid, it is most desirable for canning. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, prepaid.

640. GOLDEN QUEEN—Best large yellow variety. The superior flavor of the large yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as a table fruit. Ripens very evenly; fruit is smooth, of good quality and fine flavor. Fine for the home garden and a good yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, prepaid.

641. PEACH—The fruit is of uniform size, resembling a peach in shape, size and color. It is a promise bearer until killed by frost, and has an agreeable, very fine mild flavor. It is desirable for eating from the hand, as well as for canning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

642. GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A valuable novelty for the home garden. It is of the same size and shape as the well known Ponderosa, but beautiful golden yellow in color. This variety is especially attractive for salads and slicing, served with the red Ponderosa. The superior flavor and quality of the large fruited yellow varieties is bringing them into popular favor as table fruit. Our new Golden Ponderosa is without doubt the best of this class, and should have a trial in every garden. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, prepaid.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES.

The fruits of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc.

645. Cherry Red.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 | **648. Cherry Yellow**...Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

646. Pear Red.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 | **649. Pear Yellow**.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

647. Plum Red.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 | **650. Plum Yellow**.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

653. STRAWBERRY OR HUSK TOMATO (Ground Cherry)—Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for eating, preserving, or making pies. A variety producing fruit good for preserving, pies, etc. Unexcelled when dried in sugar, like raisins or figs. The fruit is of a handsome yellow color, and will keep until mid-winter. The diameter of the fruit is about one-half inch and the flavor suggests the strawberry. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 37.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Herbs require exceptionally well prepared seed beds. The soil should be sieved if possible, very fertile and plenty of moisture until plants begin to appear.

660. CARAWAY—Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, prepaid.

661. CHIVES—Used for seasoning. Of mild onion flavor. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 90c, prepaid.

662. CORIANDER—Seeds are used in the manufacture of liquor and confectionery. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

663. DILL—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Is used for pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

664. LAVENDER—An aromatic, medicinal herb. Much used to perfume linens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c.

665. MIXED HERBS—Used for both medicinal and flavoring purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

670. MINT, CURLED—For mint sauce and juleps. Pkt. (25 seeds) 5c, 200 seeds 30c.

671. MARJORAM—The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use for flavoring broths, dressings, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, prepaid.

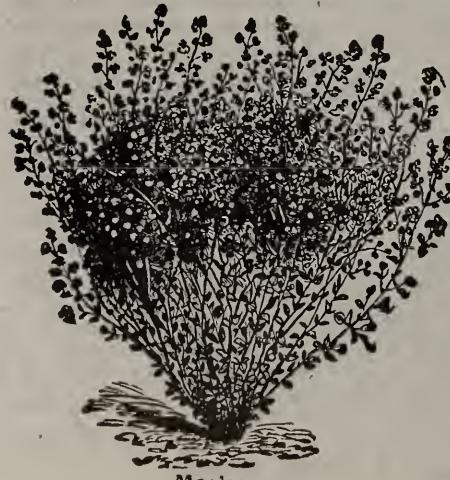
672. PEPPERMINT—The leaves and stems are used for flavoring and in cool drinks. Seed should be started in boxes in the house. 25 seeds 5c, 200 seeds 30c.

673. ROSEMARY—Leaves are used for seasoning. Oil from flowers used in perfumery. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

674. SAGE—The leaves and tops are used very extensively for seasoning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 90c.

675. SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring soups, dressings, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

676. THYME—The young leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, in dressings, etc., and a tea made from the leaves is a remedy for headache. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.



Marjoram.

TOMATOES—Continued.

629. PARAGON—Well known mid-season variety with large fruits of glossy, deep red color. Flesh solid, well colored and flavored. An immense cropper, will hold its size better late in season than any other sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, prepaid.

635. BONNY BEST EARLY—Is fully 10 days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, and about as early as Earliana. It is a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, setting 12 to 15 smooth, round, globe-shaped fruits in the crown setting, and as a shipping tomato it is one of the very best, as the entire picking will grade in the same crate, owing to its remarkable evenness of size. **Bonny Best Early** in color is an intense, velvet glowing scarlet; ripens up evenly to the stem, without crack or black spot. We can highly recommend this tomato as an extra good market and home garden sort. Also good for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, prepaid.

636. CRIMSON CUSHION or BEEFSTEAK—The fruit is of very fine appearance, very large, round and regular and of bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of the best quality, with but few and small seed cells. The plants are very productive. Very similar to Ponderosa, differing only in the color of the fruits. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.

637.* PEERLESS TREE—It grows from ten to fifteen feet in height, and if planted early will begin to ripen its luscious fruit by July 4th and continue to bear heavy loads of same until killed by frost. The flesh is firm and solid, almost seedless, fine grained throughout and of the most delicious flavor ever found in a tomato. The fruits are of the largest size, weighing from 16 to 24 ounces. One well developed plant will produce enough fruit for a small family the entire season, and every owner of a garden should grow this wonderful tomato. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, pp'd.

639. GIANT PONDEROSA—The largest fruited tomato. A splendid variety for home use; quite free from acid, and very fine for slicing. It begins to ripen its fruit early and continues to bear until very late; fruit fairly smooth, with very solid flesh, of sweet flavor, almost seedless, and of immense size, frequently weighing over two pounds; color deep purple. Vines vigorous and very productive. Is by many considered to be the finest flavored tomato in existence. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, prepaid.



Peerless Tree Tomato.

TURNIPS.

One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre in drills, three pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in a highly enriched sandy or light, loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches in the row. For late or main crop, sow in July or August.

680. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN — The earliest of all turnips, and of excellent quality. The top is very small, upright and compact, so the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. The flesh is white, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

681.* EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN — Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are purple red on the upper portion. The Milan turnips are some of the very best extra early garden varieties we have. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50, prepaid.

682. SNOWBALL or WHITE SIX WEEKS — The earliest and most perfectly formed round white turnip. The roots are very uniform in size and shape, and have a short top and single tap root. The flesh is snowy white, solid, crisp and very sweet. It is of quick growth and suitable for first early as well as for late sowing. We highly recommend it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

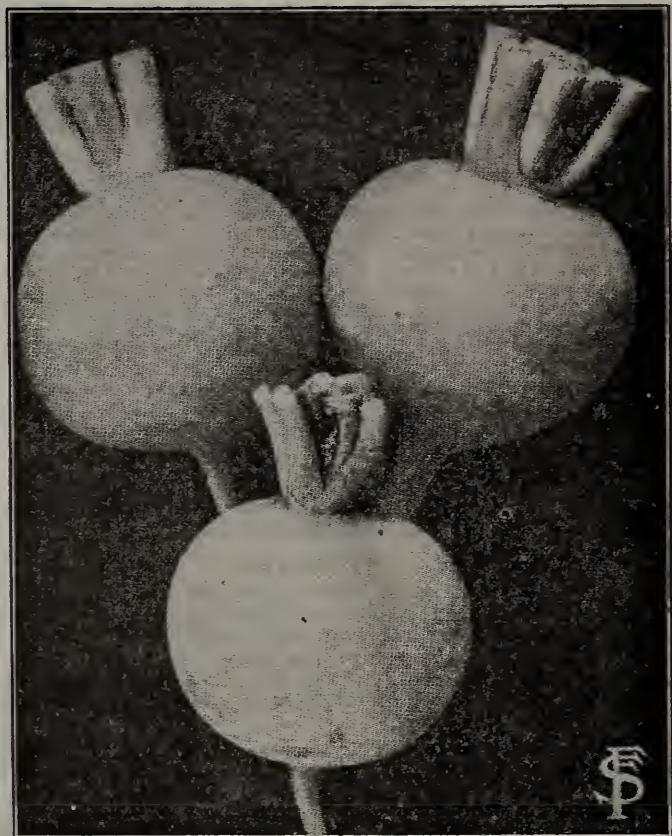
683. WHITE EGG — A very popular and early variety, adapted for either spring or fall sowing. It is perfectly smooth, with a clear white skin and flesh, and grows half out of the ground. A very fine kind for table use, being of excellent flavor, mild and sweet. It is very attractive, as the roots look like huge white eggs. Early and very productive, 600 bushels having been raised to the acre as a second crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

684. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP LEAVED — A most excellent garden turnip, and like Purple Top Strap Leaf, a standard flat variety, maturing at the same time. Root medium sized, from four to five inches in diameter and about two inches thick; color white, flesh sweet and tender, and very desirable for table use; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. at \$1.00 per lb., prepaid.

685. AMERICAN PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE — This is the most popular of all market turnips. Roots are of globular shape, and good size, and in appearance are the best of all varieties. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper and as desirable for table as for stock. An immense producer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. at \$1.00 per lb., prepaid.

686.* EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED — The most extensively used flat variety. Quite early, only about a week later than the Milan or Snowball. Roots flat, medium sized, of purple or dark red color above the ground and white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. at 75c per lb., prepaid.

687. NORFOLK LARGE WHITE — A well known large, late turnip of round shape. Yields enormous quantities of solid roots that keep longer than any other variety. Good for table use and stock. Extensively grown in many sections, especially in the East. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. at 90c per lb., prepaid.



Snowball Turnip.

688. YELLOW ABERDEEN PURPLE TOP — Globe shaped, of medium size, deep yellow with purplish top; pale yellow flesh, very tender and sweet. Very hardy and productive, a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

689. GOLDEN BALL — A most delicate and sweet yellow fleshed turnip of excellent flavor. Not of large size, but very firm, hard and keeps well. Fine table variety and preferred by many to the white fleshed sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES.

They require the same culture as turnips but a longer season. For table use they are considered of better flavor and keep longer.

PRICES: Packet 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.20, prepaid.—Not prepald, 5 lbs. \$5.50, 10 lbs. at \$1.00 per lb.

695. BANGHOLM — An excellent variety, both in shape and quality. The roots are of large size, slightly tankard shaped, with small neck, few or no side roots and yield well. The skin is yellow with purple top. The flesh is yellow, sweet and solid. A splendid keeper.

696. BUDLONG'S IMPROVED — White, very sweet, of much milder flavor than any other sort; globe shaped, skin creamy yellow. A good keeper.



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

697.* F. S. & N. CO'S IMPERIAL — The great prize stock. This grand variety cannot be too highly recommended, as no other sort will produce such handsomely formed roots and great yields. The best and longest keeper of all. It is neckless, very solid, of beautiful orange color, with a handsome purple top, and is the result of many years of careful selection.

698.* IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP — Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks, and smooth skin; flesh is beautiful yellow, fine grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor.

699. WHITE or SWEET RUSSIAN — An excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. The tops are small, with leaves cut at the edges. The roots are very large, nearly globe shaped or somewhat top shaped with small neck; color white with a shade of green or bronze at the top. Flesh white, very firm and sweet.

700. YELLOW MAMMOTH — A large size root of good shape, a heavy yielder and very hardy. One of the most profitable to grow. Keeps well.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We can supply good healthy transplanted plants of all the varieties listed below, in their proper season. Packing charges are included in the prices given. Every care is used to insure the plants reaching our customers in the best of condition. As soon as the transplants are taken from the flats in the greenhouse they are wrapped in moist moss and covered with oiled paper; they are then wrapped and rushed to the post office and should reach our customers in A No. 1 condition. Prices on plants in 1000 lots are for seedlings. Prices quoted are transportation charges prepaid.

	Dozen	100	1000
CABBAGE, Early. Ready in April and May. Jersey Wakefield, pointed head; Copenhagen Market, flat head.....	\$.30	\$2.00	\$14.00
CABBAGE, Late, Ready in June. Hollander or Danish Ballhead, Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.30	2.00	14.00
CAULIFLOWER. Ready in April and May. Snowball.....	.40	2.50	15.00
CELERY, Early. Ready in June. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching.....	.35	2.25	15.00
CHIVES. Ready in April. Per bunch 30c. Per dozen bunches...	1.75		
EGG PLANT. Ready in May and June. Improved New York Purple.....	.60		
GROUND CHERRY. Ready in May and June.....	.45	3.25	
PEPPER. Ready in May or June. Bell or Bull Nose.....	.45	3.25	
SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready in May and June.....	.40	2.25	15.00
SAGE. Ready in May and June.....	.50		
TOMATOES. Ready in May and June. Earliana, Ponderosa, Faribault Dwarf Champion or Tree, John Baer.....	.40	2.50	15.00

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Most flowering plants will grow in almost any soil, but for best results, soil and location should be adapted to their needs. Light friable loam, with enough sand to make it porous, usually produces the most vigorous plants and largest flowers. While many seeds need special care, these general rules apply to all. Spade the garden very deeply and enrich the soil with large quantities of well rotted manure. Pulverize it thoroughly and have the surface as fine, smooth, and level as possible. Do not plant seeds when the ground is wet. Plant the seeds in rows so the young plants can be easily recognized. Flower seeds should not be covered more than four to six times their diameter, and the ground should be pressed lightly but firmly over the seed. When sowing very fine seed, barely cover it with pulverized soil, protecting it from sun and heavy rains by burlap or green branches. If necessary, water regularly with a fine spray, so the seed has a chance to sprout. Some seeds are hard and germinate slowly, and should be soaked in warm water before planting.

Read carefully the directions given on each package.

There are three classes of flowering plants, **Annuals**, **Biennials**, and **Perennials**. **Annuals** bloom and die the first year, **Biennials** usually bloom the second year, and **Perennials** live from year to year.

SPECIALS.

For special collections of Flower Seeds see page 128.

On all ten cent packets of Flower Seeds, customers may select three packets for 25c, six packets for 50c, and twelve packets for \$1.00.

On all five cent packets of Flower Seeds, our customers may select 6 packets for 25c, and 12 packets for 50c. The above offers exclude all other special offers and collections.

For the convenience of our customers and to facilitate the filling of orders, it is necessary in ordering to give the number of packets wanted and the corresponding number in the catalog.

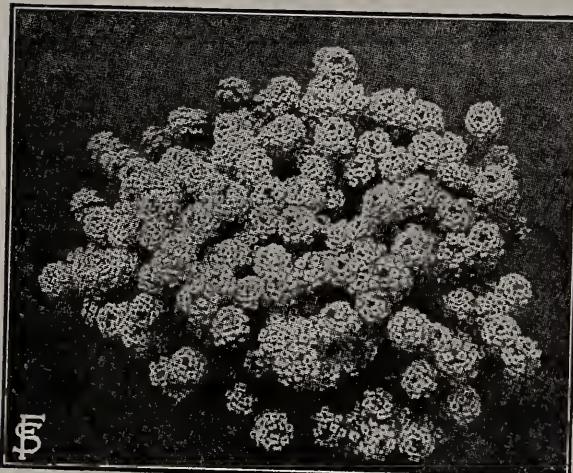


Achillea, The Pearl.

FLOWERS.

It certainly is true that nothing in this world is more beautiful than flowers—they enrich the garden and the home and bring joy to the afflicted. They are Nature's most beautiful gift to mankind. Nothing can take the place of flowers—like smiles from the angels, kind Providence causes them to peep from every nook and corner. Like the rays of sunshine, they are made to brighten the life of every one, whether rich or poor, meek or mighty. Like the song birds of the air, the flowers are the gems of the soil. Their wonderful coloring and exquisite perfumes are far beyond the human mind to imitate or even conceive.

The love of flowers is inherent in every noble minded man, woman or child. The millionaire's mansion with the most costly paintings, furnishings and draperies looks cold and gloomy without the softening effect of beautifying plants and flowers. Enter a home with well kept thriving flowers inside and out and you feel assured that kindness, gentleness and love reign there supreme.



Alyssum.

housewife and children. We can all have some flowers and at so small an expense that we cannot afford to be without them. Since the war is over, flowers have been more popular than ever before. There are any number of flowering annuals which are rapid growers and make an elegant display with very little attention.

1020. ACHILLEA "The Pearl" (Double White Yarrow)—A splendid hardy perennial for borders and cemetery planting. Grows two feet tall, and is covered from spring until frost with dense heads of perfect, double, pure white flowers. Most desirable on account of its graceful habit of growth, its effective blooming and its prolonged flowering season. Especially useful as a cut flower. Easily grown from seed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.



1023. ACONITUM NAPELLUM (Monk's Hood or Wolfsbane)—Stately hardy perennial plants with lustrous green foliage and fine long spikes of showy flowers, invaluable on account of their late flowering season, when other flowers are scarce. They delight in rich cool soil and in a semi-shaded position, as under trees. The individual flowers resemble a hood, whence they derive their popular name. The plants grow from three to five feet tall and abound from August to September with large dark blue flowers. Excellent for cutting..... Pkt. 10c.

1024. ACROCLINEUM (Everlasting)—A pretty annual, producing white and rose, double daisy-like flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in winter bouquets and wreaths. A nice flower to grow in a mixed border. Plants grow 15 inches high and bloom from July to October. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1025. ADLUMIA (Allegheny Vine or Mountain Fringe)—A graceful, hardy perennial climber. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, flesh colored, and completely cover the plant. Valuable for covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc. Flowers the first year from seed. Pkt. 10c.

AGERATUM. A very popular bedding plant, being solidly covered with fine feathery flowers, creating a carpet effect in the garden. The foliage is dense, but is hardly seen when the plant is in bloom. All flowers should be carefully removed before going to seed, for otherwise the total effect would be much marred by the brown seed tops. Unlike many bedding plants, their flowers are not liable to be spoiled by rain, nor do the colors fade out. Being a half-hardy annual, the seed should be sown from January until April either in the house or in the hotbed. It could also be sown outdoors in May, but no flowers will then appear until late in the fall.

1027. Blue Perfection—This is the darkest colored of all large flowering Ageratums. Color deep amethyst blue; of compact growth, height 9 inches..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

1029. Album—A charming white border plant..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Ageratum, Blue Perfection.



Antirrhinum
or
Snapdragon.

ANTIRRHINUM (**Snapdragon**). Charming old fashioned annuals, that have been vastly improved by new strains. Their splendid spikes, growing from one to two feet high, covered with curious shaped flowers in all shades of red, rose, yellow, and white, make them as valuable for cut flowers as for bedding plants in the garden.

GIANT VARIETIES.

- 1050. *Delicata*—Soft pink, white throat.
- 1051. *Queen Victoria*—Brilliant yellow flower.
- 1052. *Nelrose*—Deep rose, best for cutting.
- 1053. *Pure White*.
- 1054. *Finest Mixed*.

LARGE FLOWERING, HALF DWARF.

- 1055. *Defiance*—Orange red.
- 1056. *Golden Queen*—Rich yellow.
- 1057. *Rose Queen*—Deep rose, self color.
- 1058. *Queen of the North*—Pure white.
- 1059. *Firebrand*—Deep red.
- 1060. *Half Dwarf, Mixed*.

PRICE: Any of above Antirrhinums, Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

AQUILEGIA (**Columbine**). A charming hardy perennial, growing two to three feet high, easily raised from seed. Foliage is delicately cut; flowers are curiously shaped, with long spurs, in a great range of colors. Aquilegias should have rich soil and half-shade. Seed may be sown early in spring, for late flowers, or in August, for flowers in May and June.

1070. <i>Rose Pink</i>	Pkt. 15c.
1071. <i>Coerulea</i> (<i>Rocky Mountain Columbine</i>)— <i>Blue</i>	Pkt. 10c.
1072. <i>Finest Mixed, Single and Double</i>	Pkt. 10c.
1073. <i>English Long Spurred Hybrids</i>	Pkt. 15c.

1075. ASPARAGUS, Plumosus Nanus —A graceful house plant. The foliage is more delicate than that of the finest fern, being lace-like in its filmness. A plant with half a dozen stalks is a mass of dainty, misty green, among which the stems of a few flowers can be thrust, making a fine combination....Pkt. 10c.

1076. ASPARAGUS Sprengeri (**Emerald Feather**)—One of the best plants for suspended baskets, window boxes, ferneries, etc., for the greenhouse in winter and outdoors in summer.....Pkt. 10c.

ASPERULA (**Woodruff**). Handsome dwarf annual, with fragrant foliage and flowers. Thrives well in the shade. About nine inches high. The dry plant is often preserved for its perfume.

1077. Azorea Setosa—Delicate light blue flowers.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

ALYSSUM. Dainty, fragrant annuals for borders or massing, that bloom all summer, if cut back after first crop of flowers wilt. They require very little care, will flourish in all kinds of soil, may be sown where wanted, will flower within six weeks after sowing and remain in full bloom until frost.

- 1031. *Sweet Alyssum (Maritimum)*—Fragrant white flowers, plants eight inches high.....Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.
- 1032. *Little Gem, Carpet of Snow (Procumbens)*—Very dwarf, compact sort, for edging and borders. The plants are a solid mass of white, and last until late in fall.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.
- 1033. *Gold Dust (Lutescens)*—Showy hardy perennial, producing quantities of small yellow flowers. Plants are one foot high....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

AMARANTHUS. Brilliant foliage annuals, two to five feet high, some with large racemes of curious flowers. Especially fine for edging Canna beds and for window boxes. They thrive best in hot sunny locations and not too rich soil, and should be given sufficient room to develop their full beauty. For best results sow in hotbed in April and plant out the end of May.

- 1035. *Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)*—Rapid growing garden annual, with long drooping spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.....Pkt. 10c.
- 1036. *Abyssinicus*—Handsome dark red leaves, drooping tufts of flowers. Pkt. 10c.



Aquilegia



Anchusa Capensis.

1038. AMMOBIUM (Winged Everlasting)—Large double white flowers, with yellow disk. Grows in sandy soil and blooms all summer. Very useful for cutting when fresh and drying for winter bouquets. The plants grow two to three feet high and bloom profusely.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1040. ANCHUSA CAPENSIS (Cape Forget-me-not)—A rare, beautiful annual that thrives in shady places where scarcely anything else grows. Grows two feet high and bears clusters of deep brilliant blue flowers, resembling large beautiful Forget-me-nots. If sown in April it will be in full bloom by July and continue to flower until cut down by frost.....Pkt. 10c.

1041. ANCHUSA ITALICA (Dropmore)—Semi-hardy perennials, growing three to five feet high, which are simply covered with brilliant gentian blue flowers from May to July. The rich blue tones of their flowers fill a vacancy in this color, of which there is never a superabundance, particularly during their flowering period. They form much branched specimens, each branch terminated by a large, pyramidal, graceful spike of blue flowers. The gigantic, heavy, fleshy leaves, which cluster around a crown, are hairy on the reverse side, and glossy deep green on the surface. If the flower spikes are cut back after their glory has passed, a new crop of flowers invariably appears later in the season. Of easy culture in any good garden soil and a sunny position. Very effective either in solid beds or in the hardy border. The roots should be covered with mounds of earth in winter.....Pkt. 10c.



Anthemis.

King
Asters.**ROYAL ASTERS.**

A beautiful new class of early Asters developed from the Giant Branching Asters. The flowers are immense, very double, often five inches across, and almost globular in shape. They are borne on long stems, about six long stemmed flowers to a plant. Royal Asters branch closely to the ground, and are of sturdy, vigorous growth, remaining in bloom a long time. This is the most satisfactory early Aster to plant for bedding.

- 1125. Royal Rose..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1126. Shell Pink..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1127. Lavender..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1128. Royal Purple..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1129. White..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1130. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 40c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTERS.

One of the standard early Asters which will always be popular. Blooms in July, almost three weeks earlier than any other variety of merit. For evenness of growth and bloom, size and profusion of flowers, none can surpass it. The plants are of branching, spreading habit, about sixteen inches tall, bearing flowers on long stems. The blooms, rather flat and somewhat smaller than those of the late Asters, are excellent for cutting.

- 1135. Crimson..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1136. Dark Purple..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1137. Pure White..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1138. Mixed, all colors..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 25c.

CARLSON'S or Early Branching.

This is an early flowering strain of the Giant Branching Aster, and comes into bloom about two weeks earlier. The plants are very bushy, with numerous long stems bearing very large flowers, very double and of perfect form.

- 1140. All colors, finest mixed..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

HARDY PERENNIAL ASTERS.

(Michaelmas Daisies.)

- 1145. Handsome clusters of single daisy-like flowers, in many shades of purple and rose, blooming in the fall. Especially valuable for the hardy border, where they supply a profusion of bloom and color after other flowers are gone. They are extremely hardy and will withstand even our severe winters successfully. Will thrive in any good garden soil and should have plenty of sun..... Pkt. 10c

ASTERS.

Asters require a sunny, open location, good rich garden soil containing plenty of fertilizer, and frequent cultivation, to insure the finest plants and largest blossoms. To prevent their being attacked by red spider, plant lice, and by stem rot, add some wood ashes or air-slacked lime to the soil, when preparing it, or sprinkle the plants with tobacco water. For root lice and cut worms, apply kerosene emulsion or tobacco water around the roots. Aster blight can usually be traced to these pests. If plants become badly diseased, pull them out and burn them to prevent spreading of disease.

The seed is usually started in hot beds or cold frames early in April, and the plants are set out when about three inches high, or when danger of frost is past. Set the plants from nine to twelve inches apart in the rows, and have the rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. Water the plants often during a dry season, preferably at night or early in the morning. Later sowings may be made outdoors, in the open ground, broadcast or in drills, when all danger of frost is past. This insures a succession of flowers thruout the season, and will give late blooms from such early varieties as Royal, Queen of the Market, and Carlson Asters.

AMERICAN GIANT BRANCHING.

The plants form strong, branching bushes, 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing large Chrysanthemum-like blossoms on long stems. They bloom during September, and are considered the best late variety for bedding and for cutting.

- 1100. Crimson..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1101. Pink..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1102. Lavender..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1103. Purple..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1104. Pure White..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.
- 1105. Finest Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 40c.

ASTERMUM ASTERS.

A new strain of Comet Asters which closely resemble great shaggy Chrysanthemums. The plants grow about 2 feet high, and bloom a little earlier than the ordinary Comet Asters. The petals are very long, and loosely twisted and curled, while the flowers are fully 5 inches in diameter. Astermums attracted a great deal of attention when first shown several years ago, and have been increasingly popular ever since.

- 1110. Finest Mixed, containing exquisite shades of pink, lavender and white..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.

KING ASTERS.

A new and distinct strain of American Asters. The plants are of tall branching habit, rather late and bloom very profusely. The flowers are borne on strong straight stems, petals are long and narrow, folding length-wise and giving a quilled appearance. King Asters are the most magnificent variety yet introduced, and favorites among florists, because of their graceful beauty and lasting qualities.

- 1115. Crimson King..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1116. Rose King..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1117. Violet King..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1118. White King..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.
- 1119. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 75c.

COLLECTION:—One packet of each color for 35c.

Royal
Aster.

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY FLOWERING ASTERS.

One of the handsomest varieties ever grown. The plants are of upright growth and about two feet in height. The blossoms are produced on long stiff stems, and are very large, with broad petals curving upward and inward, forming graceful rose-like flowers. The colors are very brilliant, and range from pure white to deep rose and dark blue. The flowering season is half-way between that of the Royal and American Giant Branching Asters.

1150. All colors, finest mixed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

SINGLE CHINA ASTER.

The Single China Asters are very effective in beds or borders. For cut flowers, they are most artistic, as they bear a close resemblance to the hardy Marguerites and Single Chrysanthemums.

1155. All colors mixed..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

TALL ASTERS, MIXED.

1160. This is an excellent mixture, consisting of all the finest varieties in all colors, and is especially recommended for bedding purposes, where an abundance of flowers is wanted..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 85c.

DWARF ASTERS, MIXED.

1165. Comprising many of the finest dwarf double and single varieties in cultivation, in all colors. Unexcelled for borders and massing..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 85c.

IMPROVED VICTORIA ASTERS.

One of the finest Asters for bedding and borders, where a massed effect and even growth are desired. The plants are of dwarf growth, 12 to 18 inches high, thickly branched, and bear as many as 50 flowers to a plant. Victoria Asters bloom from August until October.

1171. Azurea—Soft lavender blue..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1172. Daybreak—Delicate shell pink..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1174. Purity—Pure, glistening white..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1175. Dark Blue..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1176. Crimson..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1177. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

COLLECTION—One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.

IMPROVED CREGO'S ASTERS.

This is the finest and largest of all Comet Asters, bearing huge fluffy blossoms, resembling Chrysanthemums, and fully five inches in diameter. One of the very best sorts for cutting, as the flowers keep in good condition for a long time. Blooms mid-season.

1180. Pink..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1181. Lavender..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1182. White..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1183. Dark Blue..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1184. Carmine..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1185. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

COLLECTION—One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.



Improved Victoria Asters.

NEW AMERICAN ASTERS.

1190. AMERICAN BEAUTY — This wonderful new Aster, which was introduced recently, should be in every garden, for it is a most valuable and distinct variety. In form and habit of growth, it resembles the Late Branching Asters, but the flowers are somewhat larger, and are produced on longer, stiffer stems, usually about two feet long. Flowers are very double and average four to five inches in diameter, with broad incurved petals. They are an exquisite shade of carmine rose, identical with that of the American Beauty Rose. American Beauty is unsurpassed for cutting and for bedding..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

1191. PINK ENCHANTRESS — The exquisite blossoms are soft delicate pink, about the color of the Pink Enchantress Carnation, and do not fade. They are always very double and full, the size of the largest of the Branching Asters. The petals are large and broad, those toward the center curving inward, while those on the outside recede from the center, forming beautiful Chrysanthemum-like flowers..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1192. LADY ROOSEVELT — This variety will succeed under the most unfavorable conditions. The huge heavy flowers are borne on long stiff stems which are often 30 inches long. In form, it is similar to Enchantress, but the color is a bright rose pink. Splendid for cutting and for bedding, and is not affected by disease..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1193. SENSATION RED — The reddest of all Asters. The brilliant garnet red makes it a most effective sort for bedding and for cutting. The plants branch freely, growing about 18 to 20 inches high, and bear flowers throughout August and September. The flowers are very double, three to four inches across, with broad petals; the inner ones curving inward, while the outer petals, which are much broader, curve back..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

1194. LAVENDER GEM — A fine type of Comet Asters, of immense size, with long, artistic, loosely arranged petals of soft lavender. It never comes yellow-centered, and is the earliest true lavender Aster. The flowers are borne in profusion on long stiff stems. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1195. WHITE PERFECTION — A very early white Comet or Ostrich Feather Aster. This blooms in July. Plants are compact, while the flowers are borne on long straight stems, and are pure white and feathered..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send one packet each of the above six superb Asters for only 50c, postpaid.

1200. BALLOON VINE — A rapid growing annual climber, succeeding best on light soil. Flowers white; seed pods look like small balloons..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper). Old favorite garden annuals, producing tall spikes of gorgeous flowers in profusion. Tender and of easy culture, requiring rich soil.

1205. Double Camellia Flowered, Mixed—Large, perfect, double flowers on spikes 2 feet high, in wonderful profusion..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1206. White Monarch—Large double white flowers..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1207. The King—Intense scarlet, double..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1208. Prince Bismarck—Exquisite salmon rose..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Improved Crego's Aster

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR—See Momordica.

BEGONIA. Deservedly popular bedding and pot plants, thriving equally well in sunny and shaded locations. They are valuable for their handsome waxy foliage as well as for the brilliant blossoms which they bear in great profusion.

1211. **Vernon**—Orange red flowers and dark foliage, six inches high. Everblooming; splendid for bedding Pkt. 10c.
1212. **Erfordia**—Pink flowers, dark green foliage, 6 inches high Pkt. 15c.

BELLIS—See Double Daisy.

1215. **CALCEOLARIA**—A unique handsome house plant, producing masses of beautiful pocket-like flowers in spring. Flowers are spotted and blotched in various colors; of perfect form and fine substance. Pkt. 25c.

CALENDULA (*Pot Marigold*). One of the best and showiest annuals. Blooms continually until killed by frost. Grows in any good soil; one to two feet high.

1219. **Officinalis**—Large flowering, double mixed Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Handsome showy garden plants, easily raised from seed and thriving best in sunny positions. Flowers are all shades of yellow, contrasted with brown or red. Sow one-half inch deep, outdoors, or in hotbeds, and transplant.

1221. **Calliopsis Mixed** Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.
1222. **Golden Wave**—Immense yellow flowers with reddish brown centers Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

CAMPANULA (*Canterbury Bells*)

—Very handsome perennials, with quantities of large bell-shaped flowers. Especially fine for borders. They are easily grown from seed, but require protection during the winter. Height two feet.

1225. **Medium Single Mixed**. Pkt. 10c.
1226. **Medium Double Mixed** Pkt. 10c.

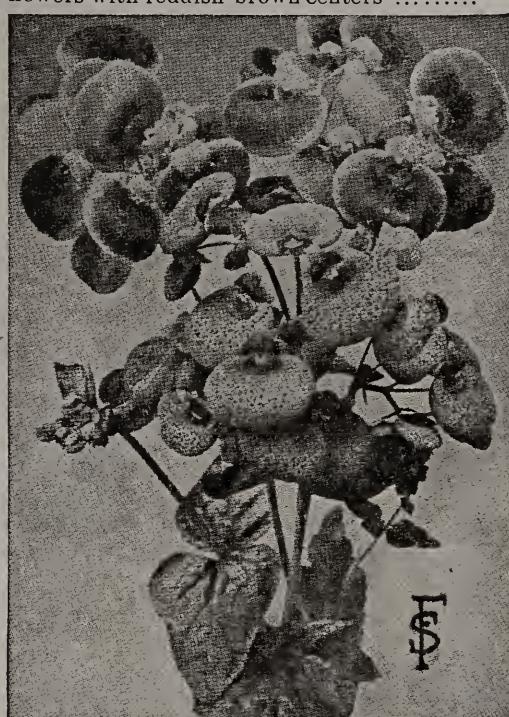
CAMPANULA Calycantha-

ma (*Cup and Saucer*). An improved type of the old fashioned Canterbury Bells. The large calyx is of the same color as the flower, giving it the appearance of a cup and saucer. The flowers are two inches long and three to four inches across, and bloom nearly all summer.

1230. **Rose Pink** Pkt. 10c.
1231. **Blue**—A beautiful clear shade. Pkt. 10c.
1232. **Mixed** Pkt. 10c.

1235. **CANARY BIRD VINE**

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—Graceful vine, with handsome foliage, and an abundance of bright canary yellow blossoms. It is also a good rambler and fine for stumps, rockeries, etc. It makes an excellent window vine for winter. Grows well in shady places. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. An annual Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.



Calceolaria.



Campanula.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*). Candytufts are universally known and planted, and are splendid for cutting. They should be sown in masses or borders, and produce flowers nearly all summer. Height one foot. If sown in April they will bloom in July, or they may be sown in fall, to bloom early in spring.

1240. **Empress**—The finest, largest white variety. Spikes of flowers are five inches long, fine for cutting and bedding Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
1241. **Carmine**—Crimson rose Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.
1242. **Lavender**—Soft lavender Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

CANNAS (*Indian Shot*). The most gorgeous and satisfactory bedding plants for the American climate. The foliage and flowers are handsome and showy, in all shades of crimson and yellow. Soak seeds in warm

water until they swell, sow in sandy loam in a hotbed; transplant when second leaf appears. They may be sown outdoors in April, to blossom in July.

1245. **Crozy's Dwarf. Finest mixed** Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*). These popular flowers are indispensable for indoor culture, in winter, and for outdoor bedding. Flowers are much larger than those of Hardy Pinks, but plants are less hardy. Marguerites and Chabaud's type are best and earliest for summer bedding. Seed may be sown in hotbeds, and transplanted in May, or started outdoors, in April.

1250. **Chabaud's Everblooming, Double**—Very large, deliciously sweet flowers in great variety of colors Pkt. 15c.

1251. **Hardy Double Mixed**—The flowers are sweet scented and very double, fine for borders and pot culture Pkt. 10c.

1252. **Marguerite, Double Large Flowering, Mixed**—These are the most popular Carnations with the amateur as they begin flowering a few weeks from time of sowing. The flowers are beautifully fringed, of exquisite fragrance, borne on long stiff stems. Brilliant colors, mixed Pkt. 10c.

Enclosed please find order for seeds. This is the fourth year we have ordered seeds from your house and we find that they have given us complete satisfaction.

THOS. E. DUGAN,
Mora, Minn.



Balsams (See page 43).



Calliopsis.



Celosia or Cockscomb.

CELOSIA (*Cockscomb*). Odd, picturesque plants, with brilliant foliage. Flowers and seed vessels massed together form gorgeous heads, in gold and maroon. Easily raised from seed, growing everywhere.

- 1255. *Cristata, Dwarf Mixed*—Frilled and corrugated like a cock's comb. A splendid border plant..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1256. *Cristata, Empress*—Has bright purple combs, bronze foliage..... Pkt. 10c.
- 1257. *Celosia Childsii (Chinese Woolflower)*—Considered the best annual introduced for years. Plants grow about three feet high, bearing massive bunches of wool-like crimson flowers. Seed sown in August, in pots, will produce blooming plants by Christmas. Sow outdoors after danger of frost..... Pkt. 15c.
- 1258. *Plumosa Thompsonii Magnifica*—Finest ostrich feathered, mixed, ranging from brilliant yellow to dark maroon. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CENTAUREA. Popular old fashioned annuals, known to every flower lover. This class includes Bachelor's Buttons, Dusty Millers, Sweet Sultans, and Cornflowers. They are of easiest culture, and usually re-seed themselves.

CORNFLOWERS OR BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (*Cyanus*)

- 1265. Blue..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
- 1266. Rose..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
- 1267. Mixed..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
- 1268. Double Blue..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
- 1269. Double Mixed—Including blue, rose and white..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

GIANT SWEET SULTANS. (*Imperialis*)

Large artistic flowers possessing a very sweet fragrance are borne on long stiff stems. Splendid for cutting.

- 1275. Blue..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.
- 1276. Rose..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.
- 1277. White..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.
- 1278. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

DUSTY MILLERS. (White Leaved.)

These are grown for foliage only, and used for edging borders, and for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.

- 1280. *Gymnocarpa*—Fine-cut silvery foliage..... Pkt. 10c.
- 1281. *Candidissima*—Silvery white leaves, broadly cut Pkt. 15c.

Cobaea Scandens.



CHRYSANTHEMUM—Annual Varieties. Handsome garden plants, splendid for cutting, and for growing in masses; have ornamental and finely cut foliage; about 15 inches high. Blooms in fall.

- 1285. Mixed—All shades of yellow, bronze, and white..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.
- 1286. *Segetum (Evening Star)*—Bright golden yellow..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

PERENNIAL VARIETY.

- 1290. *Shasta Daisy (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybridum)*—Pure white with yellow center. Very hardy and splendid for cutting Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.

CINERARIA (Cape Aster). A favorite, free flowering house or window plant, the shades including blue, purple, crimson, maroon, etc. Many varieties produce flowers with a clear white eye. Height one foot; flowers 2 inches across or more.

- 1293. *Large Flowering, Single Mixed*—Our strain is very fine..... Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA. This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years; it does well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with leafy racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

- 1297. *Elegans Alba*—Very double; pure white..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1298. *Brilliant*—Rich crimson scarlet, very double..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1299. *Salmon Queen*—Extra double, salmon pink..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1300. *Elegans Double Mixed*..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

COBOEA SCAN-

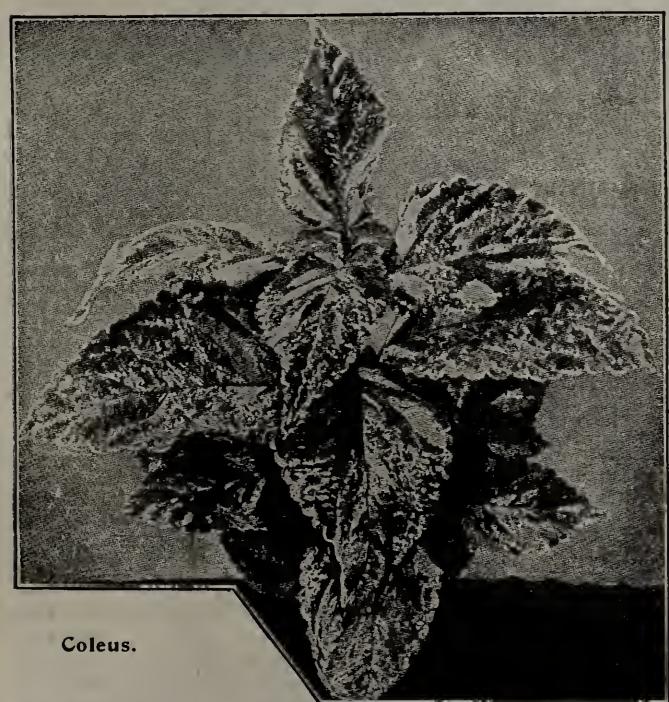
DENS (Cups and Saucers Vine or Cathedral Bells)—One of the handsomest and most rapid growing annual climbers, running up to 30 feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped, and of a purplish lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer and makes a good show, both in vines and flowers; is always clean of insects. In planting place seeds edgewise, and cover lightly.

- 1303... Pkt. 10c,
.... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



COLEUS. Tender, annual foliage plants, with leaves of various shapes and colors; indispensable for bedding, borders, and window boxes. Easily raised from seed.

- 1305. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c.
- 1306. *Ornatus*—Large frilled leaves, irregularly marked in gorgeous colors; of great value for all decorative purposes. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high..... Pkt. 15c, 2 for 25c.

Coreopsis.
See page 46.

Coleus.

1308. COREOPSIS. Perennia. Lanceolata Grandiflora (Golden Glory)—A very popular and most serviceable plant for the border. The much lanceolated foliage grows in symmetric clusters, 12 inches high, and from its center appear graceful, wiry flower stems, growing to a height of 2½ feet, which terminate into a large, daisy-like, golden flower with yellow center. These flowers appear in great profusion from June until frost. As a cut flower to last this is undoubtedly the best of all perennials. (See illustration on page 45.)..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

COSMOS. Cosmos are beautiful annuals, blooming profusely when other flowers are scarce. Foliage is bright feathery green, almost like asparagus, and flowers are borne on long stems. Flowers are white, and all shades of crimson, rose, and pink. Should be planted in masses. Early varieties may be sown outdoors, but late kinds must be started indoors. We are offering splendid varieties of special merit.

1310. Early Flowering Varieties, Mixed..... Pkt. 5c, ½ oz. 35c.

1311. Crimson Ray—New scarlet Cosmos, of distinct habit and form. Very beautiful flowers. (See illustration.) This should be started in hotbeds, or indoors, and transplanted..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 25c.

1312. Lady Lenox Pink—This handsome strain bears immense flowers, with broad overlapping petals, forming a Dahlia-like flower, which is borne on long stiff stems. Altho an early variety, seed should be started indoors..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 30c.

1313. Lady Lenox White—The white flowered form of above..... Pkt. 5c, ¼ oz. 30c.

1314. Klondyke—Golden yellow flowers, borne on long stems and measure from 2½ to 3½ inches across. Start seed in hotbeds or boxes, indoors. To get this variety in bloom before frost in this locality, it should be grown in pots or boxes, so that the roots are confined, thus throwing it into flower..... Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS.

A worth-while introduction from New Zealand. Flowers vary in degree of double-ness, some being absolutely double, while others have a frill surrounding the double disk. Plants are very vigorous, with heavy foliage, and bloom late. It is not claimed that all flowers will be double, but those that come single show great improvement over the old varieties. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted in May or June.

1315. Double Rose-Pink..... Pkt. 10c.

1316. Double White..... Pkt. 10c.

1317. CONVOLVULUS MINOR (Dwarf Morning Glory)—Early blooming hardy annuals, of easiest culture, splendid for masses and borders. Flowers are large, funnel-shaped, in all shades of rose, blue, and purple, producing a very brilliant effect. Leaves and flowers are exactly like Morning Glories, but the individual plants form a perfect carpet on the ground over a space of 12 inches square. From early summer until frost they are resplendent with the attractive flowers. Sow seeds out of doors in May where wanted..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

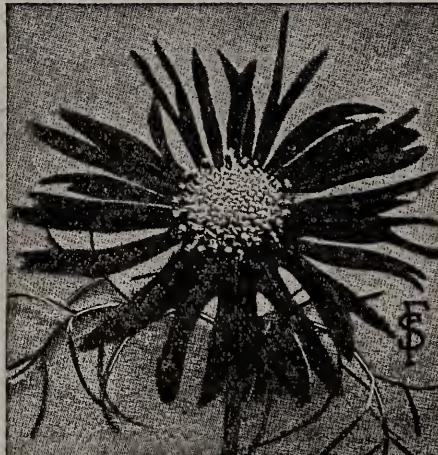
CYPRESS VINE—See Ipomea.

DAHLIA. Dahlias can be grown easily from seed so as to produce flowers the first year. This is as true of double Dahlias as of single. In the Dahlia are combined more desirable qualities than are found in almost any flower grown in the open ground. It can be had in perfection from June until cut down by frosts. In it can be found not only every imaginable color except blue, but the most beautiful combination of colors and marvelous blending of shades and tints. As a cut flower the Dahlia is unsurpassed. While seeds may be sown with perfect safety outdoors in May, it is advisable to start the seed in the hotbed. Roots must be taken indoors in winter.

1320. Double Fine Mixed—Large flowering show Dahlias..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1321. Double Cactus Dahlia—Handsome, mixed..... Pkt. 10c.

1322. Single Giant Dahlia—Flowers average six inches across, in all brilliant colors..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.



Crimson Ray Cosmos.



Delphinium.



Dahlias, Mixed.

1325. DATURA CORNUCOPIA (Horn of Plenty or Trumpet Flower)—A large strong growing plant, about three feet high, bearing great double trumpet shaped flowers, which measure seven to nine inches in length and five inches across the throat. They consist of two or three cones or funnels, one within the other. The mouth of the corolla is creamy white, while the outside is marbled with deep purple. Very fragrant..... Pkt. 5c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). Tall, showy plants that will always be favorites. May be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be well drained and carefully prepared, but manure must not be allowed to come in contact with the roots, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. A little finely ground bone meal dug around each plant early in May will be of benefit, and in late autumn coal-ashes should be sifted over the crowns of the plants to protect them from the white grub, which is their only enemy. The stalks being very tender, the plants should be staked when they are about three feet high, to protect them from heavy wind. They grow from two to five feet high, with long slender spikes of single and half-double flowers, in every shade of blue, lavender, and white. Most effective in groups in the hardy border, and among shrubbery. If the first blossoms are cut back before seed pods form, they will bloom until October. Sow seed in hotbeds, transplant when about two inches high, setting plants six to eight inches apart. Next season set plants two to three feet apart. Give them plenty of rich soil and moderate sunny position.

1330. Chinensis, Azure Fairy..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

1331. Chinensis, Blue Butterfly..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1332. Chinensis, White Butterfly..... Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 45c.

1333. Cardinale, Brilliant Scarlet..... Pkt. 15c.

1335. Gold Medal Hybrids, Mixed—Unquestionably the finest strain of mixed hybrids offered. The original stock came from England, and consisted of the best-named varieties. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit..... Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. \$1.00.

DIANTHUS or PINKS. Some species of Dianthus are known to everyone, either as Pinks, Carnations, or Sweet William. In beauty of color and form, flowering habit, and fragrance, they are surpassed by no other flower. They grow in almost any soil, but should have a sunny position. Plumarium varieties are perennials, the others biennials, and should be protected in winter.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

1340. *Chinensis fl. pl.* (Double China or Indian Pink)—Flowers in clusters, in a wide range of colors. Finest mixed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
 1341. *Hedgewigii*, Finest Double Mixed—Brilliant colors, ranging from pure white to dark red; many are striped and laced.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
 1342. *Hedgewigii*, Fireball—Dwarf double scarlet, a fine bedding and cut variety.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.
 1343. *Hedgewigii*, *Lacinatus*, Snowball—Immense double white flowers, beautifully fringed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

1346. *Hedgewigii*, Single, Giant Japanese Pinks, Mixed...Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
 1347. *Hedgewigii*, Eastern Queen—Beautifully striped in various shades of rose.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
 1348. *Lacinatus*, *Mirabilis*, Mixed—A distinct strain, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Petals are deeply fringed, and twisted in all directions. In color they vary from pure white to deep red. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
 1349. *Lacinatus*, Vesuvius—Brilliant orange red, fringed flowers, a glorious bedding variety.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
 1350. *Punctatus*, Princess Pinks—A novel variety with fringed flowers, striped, flaked, and spotted in many colors.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

HARDY PINKS.

1351. *Plumarius Semperflorens*, Grass Pinks, Pheasant-Eye, or Scotch Pink, Single and Double mixed—These old fashioned flowers are hardy perennials, very fragrant, and are double, semi-double and single, in a wide range of colors. Especially valuable for borders....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See Sweet Williams.

1355. **DIGITALIS (Foxglove)**—Tall growing, stately, old fashioned perennials, that do well on poor soil, in half shady locations. Delicate thimble-shaped flowers are produced on long spikes growing two to four feet tall. They are planted extensively among shrubbery and in other half-shady places. Start seed indoors, transplanting in May. Plants should be covered with straw or leaves in winter. Giant mixed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

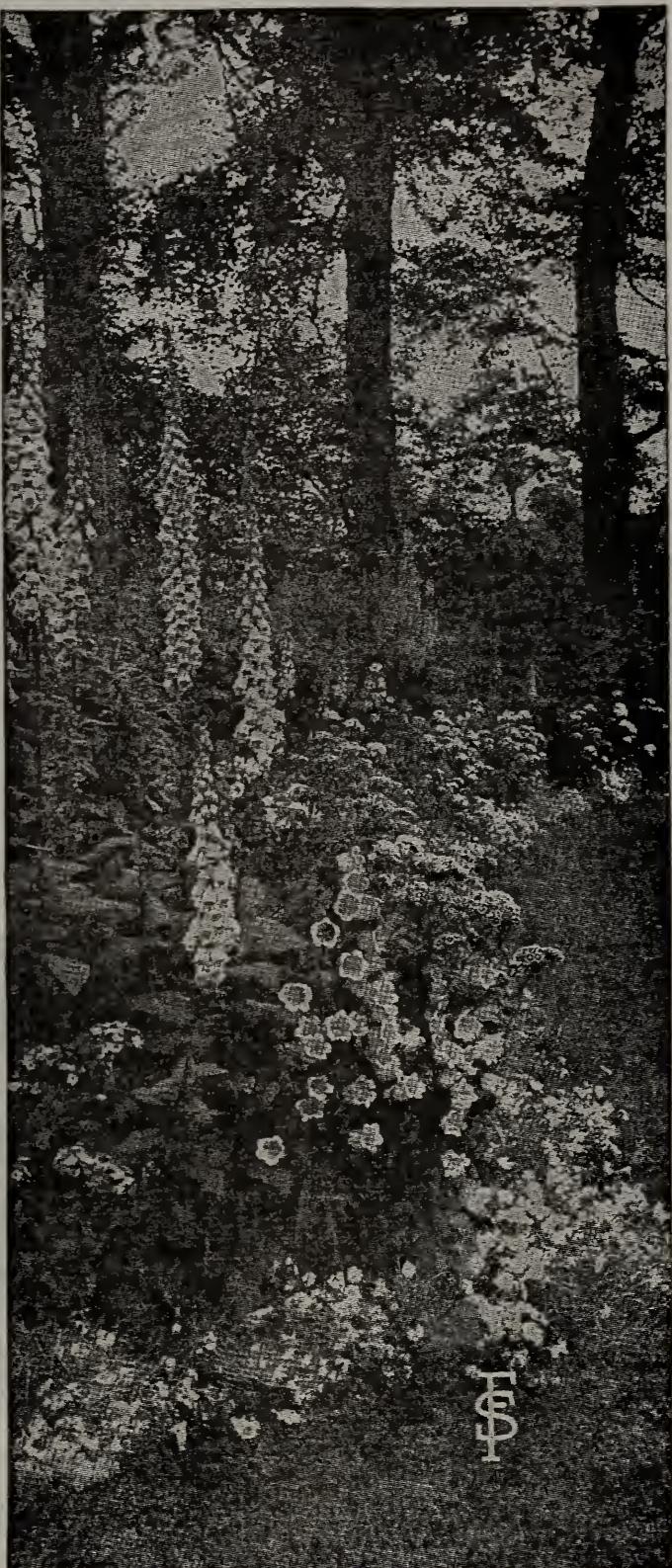
1356. **DIMORPHOTHECA** (African Golden Daisy) — A rare and showy annual of easiest culture. Grows one foot high and produces numerous large orange, daisy-like flowers. Seed can be sown out of doors, as it flowers very quickly and remains in bloom until frost. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1357. **DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)**—Very pretty, bean-like, purple and white flowers in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Foliage is bright green, heart-shaped, and is not affected by insects or blight. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it is a splendid vine. Grows 10 feet high. Annual. Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

DOUBLE DAISY (Bellis)—A favorite half-hardy perennial. Blooms from early spring until mid-summer. Is easily raised from seed which may be sown any time from Spring to August. Well adapted for borders and for pots.

1358. *Monstrosa*—Finest double mixed.....Pkt. 10c.

I received the seeds from you to-day and they were in good condition. I am very much pleased with the same.
 OWEN CRISP,
 Stalwart, Mich.



*Digitalis (Foxglove) Tall Growing, in background;
 Campanulas, Sweet William, Phlox, and Pinks in foreground.*



Dianthus or Pinks.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Beautiful, low growing annuals, with blossoms in all shades of yellow and orange-red. They bloom profusely from July until frost, and are most effective with larkspur or blue cornflowers. If the flowers are cut early in the morning while they are closed-up buds, they will last fully two days in water and lend themselves most artistically to decorative uses. Sow the seed out of doors in May in the garden where they are wanted to bloom and thin out. Allow about four inches to each plant.

1360. *Aiba*—Pure whitePkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
 1361. *Californica*—The original yellow California Poppy.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
 1362. *Cardinal*—Beautiful carmine rose, shaded with orange.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
 1363. *Geisha*—This is a strain of California Poppy, introduced recently. The flowers are large, with the inside of the petals tinted bright golden orange, the outside is glistening scarlet, a most unusual combination.....Pkt 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
 1364. *Rosy Queen*—Rosy pink.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.
 1365. *Vesuvius*—Wallflower red.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.
 1366. *Waller's Crimson*—Carmine crimson.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.
 1367. *Mixed, all sorts*.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
 1368. **Hybrid Mixed**—This mixture consists of seed saved from all the new sorts, in wonderfully brilliant colorings, such as rose, old gold, brick red, buff, cream, and numerous other shades and combinations.....Pkt. 10c.



Gloxinia.

GERANIUM. Tender perennial, easily grown from seed, producing flowers the first summer. The best and most popular plant for indoor culture, window boxes and outdoor bedding. The flowers are borne in immense trusses on long stiff stems and frequently measure four to six inches in diameter. They are brilliant scarlet, rose, pink and white, and very fragrant.

1384. **Zonale, Mixed**—Superb strain of splendid scarlet shade, large flowers..... Pkt. 10c.

GLOXINIA. Handsome, house-blooming, bulbous plants, with large bell-shaped flowers, in all shades of purple, carmine, and rose. One of the showiest of all house plants. They bloom in five months after planting.

1386. **Finest Mixed, Large Flowering**..... Pkt. 15c.

1388. **GODETIA.** Beautiful, dwarf, hardy annuals, with large flowers of satiny texture and rich colorings. They do best in rather poor soil, and in half shaded positions. Easily raised from seed, blooming all summer. Finest mixed.... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 20c.

1390. **GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth, Everlasting)**—Showy plants with brilliant globe-shaped flowers. Very good bedding plants, and flowers are fine for cutting. Flowers can be dried and used in winter bouquets. 1½ feet high..... Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 20c.

GOURLDS, ORNAMENTAL. Desirable, pretty climbers for places where a dense growth of vines is wanted quickly. They belong to the family of melons and pumpkins, having habits and foliage not unlike them, but producing fantastic shaped fruits, which are extremely ornamental. Trained over rustic garden houses, the fruit is visible within and helps to make the place interesting. Seeds may be sown where they are intended to be grown.

1393. **Apple-Shaped**—Beautifully striped..... Pkt. 5c.
1394. **Bottle-Shaped**—Curious and handsome fruit..... Pkt. 5c.
1395. **Dipper**—Useful for many purposes; holds about a quart..... Pkt. 5c.
1396. **Dish Cloth or Sponge**—Resembles a large flat sponge..... Pkt. 5c.
1397. **Hercules Club**—Fruits are club-shaped, 3 to 4 feet long..... Pkt. 5c.
1398. **Nest Egg**—Fruit white, like an egg..... Pkt. 5c.
1399. **Orange**—The well known mock orange. Yellow..... Pkt. 5c.
1400. **Pear-Shaped**—Pretty fruits, striped yellow and green..... Pkt. 5c.
1401. **Sugar Trough**—Fruits hold from 4 to 10 quarts each..... Pkt. 5c.
1402. **Pipe Gourd**—Odd shaped fruit, used in making pipes..... Pkt. 5c.
1403. **Ornamental Gourds, Mixed**..... Pkt. 5c.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL. These are used for mixed flower beds and borders, making them more attractive in summer, and for winter bouquets. They are graceful and decorative. They help to relieve the stiffness of shrubs and add beauty to the landscape. They grow easily and require almost no care.

1405. **Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)**—Used for bouquets, splendid decorative material. Annual..... Pkt. 10c.
1406. **Coix Lachrymae (Job's Tears)**—Broad corn-like leaves and hard shining pearly seeds. 3 feet high. Annual..... Pkt. 10c.
1407. **Eulalia Japonica**—Slender and graceful grass, beautifully striped. Fine for groups on the lawn. Perennial..... Pkt. 10c.
1408. **Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)**—Produces small white heads. Annual..... Pkt. 10c.
1409. **Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass)**—Delicate white feathery heads. 2 feet high. Perennial Pkt. 10c.

GRASS PINKS—See *Dianthus Plumarius*.

1370. **EUPHORBIA (Snow on the Mountain)**—Pretty low growing foliage plant; leaves are bright green, edged and mottled with white, having the appearance of being partially covered with snow..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis). Dainty, delicate flowers, so well known that they need no description. Sow indoors, covering seed one-half inch. Transplant to shady moist location. Should have protection in winter.

1375. **Alpestris Blue**—Of trailing habit, dark blue flowers, a profuse bloomer..... Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 40c.

1376. **Alpestris Mixed**—Similar to above, mixed..... Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 40c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). Very showy garden plants, with brilliant flowers shading from cream, yellow and orange, to scarlet. They grow one to two feet high, and produce fairly large, solid, single, daisy formed flowers, which bloom all summer. The blossoms are borne on individual stems, eight to twelve inches long and are lovely for cutting. The attractiveness of the flower is caused by the arrangement of color on the petals. There are several rings of bright attractive colors.

1380. **Picta Lorenziana—Annual**—A charming double strain, in shades of red, orange, yellow, and cream. The flowers, composed of quilled petals with split tips, and in a combination of colors on a single bloom, are most beautiful for cutting. A bowl full is like a delicate tapestry..... Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 20c.

1381. **Grandiflora, Mixed.**—Perennial—Beautiful, hardy plants, two feet high, bearing large daisy-like flowers which are valuable for borders, bedding and for cutting. They thrive in almost any position and soil, but require protection in winter. Immense flowers in varied shades and combinations of yellow, brown, and red are produced all summer and fall..... Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 20c.

My experience with your seeds and plants has been fine. I have had good luck with both and am sending you a list of my friends who would like to have a copy of your catalog.

*Yours truly,
MRS. ED. JOHNSON,
Goodridge, Minn.*

Eschscholtzia (See page 47).



Geranium.

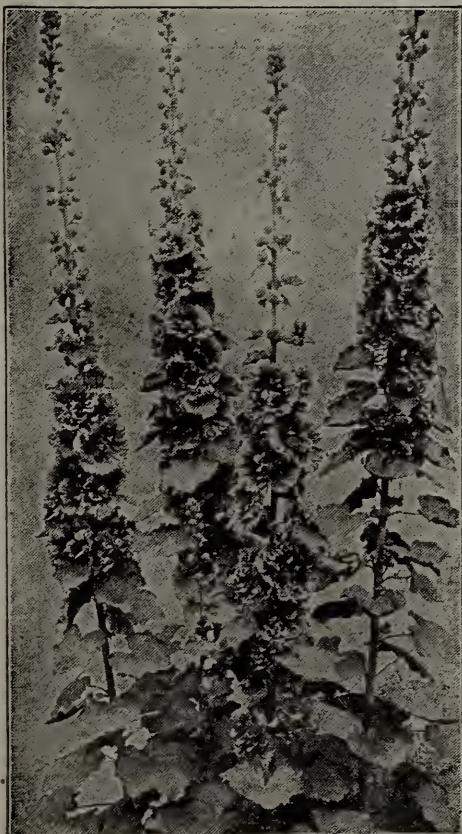


Helianthus—Red Sunflower.

1425. HELICHRYSUM, Mammoth Flowering, Everlasting—Pretty, effective flowers, in all shades of pink, rose, and white; very double. Blooms from July to October and thrives anywhere. Grows two feet high. The perfectly stiff, pencil-like, erect growing flower stems produce each a perfect flower in the shape of a half-open rose, which never fades, remaining on the plant during the entire season, and if cut before frost strikes the plant it can be preserved the entire winter in vases without water. The texture of the flowers is like straw.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE. A half hardy perennial, popular as a bedding plant and for indoor culture. Large heads of fragrant feathery flowers are borne in great profusion, and range from white thru all shades of blue and lavender. Easily raised from seed, in any good garden soil. They should have some sun.

1428. Mammoth Flowering, Mixed—A splendid border plant, with large flower headsPkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.



Hollyhocks.

GYPSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*). Pretty, free flowering plants, with exquisitely dainty sprays of tiny white flowers. They are used extensively as cut flowers, in combination with poppies, sweet peas, roses, larkspur, and other brightly colored flowers.

1415. Paniculata—Hardy perennial, two feet high, graceful misty panicles of small white flowers. Blooms the first year if sown earlyPkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

1416. Elegans—An improved large flowering annual strain, 18 inches high.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Stately, old fashioned flowers, which, with wonderful new varieties, are again in popular favor, as backgrounds for lower growing flowers, and for screens. They are also used extensively for poultry feed. They grow from 3 to 8 feet high, bearing bright yellow disk-like flowers, single and double, as large as twelve inches across. Sow the seed outdoors when danger of frost is past, in light, rich, moist soil, in a very sunny location, and cover one-half inch deep.

1419. California Double Flowering—Plants grow 3 to 5 feet high, and bear very large double flowers of orange-yellow, with loose petals, resembling Chrysanthemums.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

1420. Single, Tall Branching—Pure yellow flowers, dark brown disks.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

1421. Cucumerifolius Stellata—Improved miniature sunflower, with well formed flowers of golden yellow with black disk.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

1422. Red Sunflower—Curled petals of various shades of red and orange, some being red, tipped with yellow, while others are shaded. The plants vary from four to eight feet in height, and are very free flowering.....Pkt. 10c.



Helichrysum.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

- 1433. Double Maroon**—Very tall and double.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1434. Double Rose Pink**—The most popular sort.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1435. Double White**—Very dainty.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1436. Double Yellow**—Delicate lemon yellowPkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

COLLECTION:—One packet each of above four colors for 30c.

- 1437. Chater's Finest Double Mixed**—Finest strain of double varieties.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
- 1438. Allegheny, Mixed Colors**—Immense flowers of exquisite colors and texture, with loosely arranged fringed petals, resembling crushed silk roses. 5 to 7 feet high.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ANNUAL EVERBLOOMING HOLLYHOCKS.

1440.—Sow the seed in the open ground in May, for flowers in August, or, start indoors and transplant in May, and they will bloom in July. Flowers are very large, single and double, and range from palest pink to deep red, yellow, and white.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

1442. HUMULUS (Japanese Hop), Variegated—Rapid, dense growing, annual climber, 12 to 20 feet high. The leaves are beautifully marbled and splashed with silvery white, light and dark green; very effective for screens, arbors, trellises, etc.; very resistant to drought and insects.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1444. HUNNEMANNIA (Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy or Bush Eschscholtzia) Fumariaefolia—This is the best of all poppies for cutting, remaining in good condition almost a week. Flowers are large, tulip-shaped, brilliant coppery yellow, borne on long slender stems. Plants grow two feet high, foliage is fern-like and dainty, similar to Eschscholtzia. Seed sown in May produces flowers from July till frost.....Pkt. 5c.

1446. ICE PLANT (Mesembrianthemum Chrystallinum)—A curious, dwarf trailing annual. Flowers are white, and leaves glistening soft green.....Pkt. 5c.



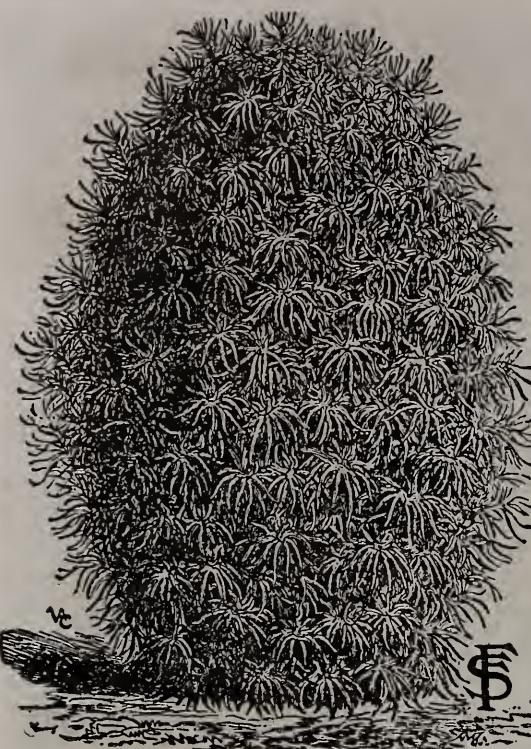
Ipomea—Cardinal Climber.

1430. HESPERIS (Sweet Rocket) Mixed—Old fashioned garden plant, and among the most desirable of hardy flowers; also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from two to three feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac, and purple, fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border. Mixed.....Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCKS. The most stately of all the hardy garden plants, especially valuable for planting among shrubbery or for backgrounds in the hardy border, for other flowers. Seed sown in spring produces fine plants for flowering the next year. For flowers this season, set out one year old plants. They thrive in good rich garden soil, with plenty of sun. In planting, enrich the ground heavily with manure. Roots should be well covered in winter.



Heliotrope.



Kochia Tricophila.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR (*Delphinium*). These are among the most popular garden annuals, both for bedding and cutting. In the past few years, the old strains have been greatly improved, and new strains added, by careful selection in size and colors of the flowers, and habit of growth. Seed may be sown outdoors after danger of frost is past, to produce flowering plants in July. They will give a continuous succession of flowers from then until late in October. The blossoms are double and semi-double, borne on long spikes, with delicate, feathery foliage. For cutting they are unexcelled, and for bedding or borders they are equally effective, because of their graceful habit and gay flowers. The seeds may be sown indoors in April, and transplanted later to where they are wanted to stand twelve inches apart. For succession of bloom make several sowings.

- 1470. Lilac, Double Stock Flowered....Pkt. 5c.
- 1471. Blue, Double Stock Flowered....Pkt. 5c.
- 1472. Rose, Double Stock Flowered....Pkt. 5c.
- 1473. Shell Pink, Double Stock Flowered.....Pkt. 5c.
- 1474. White, Double Stock Flowered.....Pkt. 5c.

COLLECTION: One packet each of above 5 colors for 20c.

- 1475. Mixed, Double Stock Flowered.....Pkt. 5c.
- 1477. Candelabra, Mixed colors—Of dwarf, branching habit.....Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

LATHYRUS (*Everlasting Pea or Hardy Sweet Pea*)—Hardy perennial climber with white, pink, and crimson pea-shaped flower clusters. The plants in every respect resemble a sturdy Sweet Pea, where the flowers are produced in dense clusters on a single stem and which of course lack their fragrance. Grows six feet high, flowering from July to September. Fine for cut flowers. A good vine for covering fences, old stumps and trellises.....Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.



Linaria Cymbalaria.

IPOMEA.

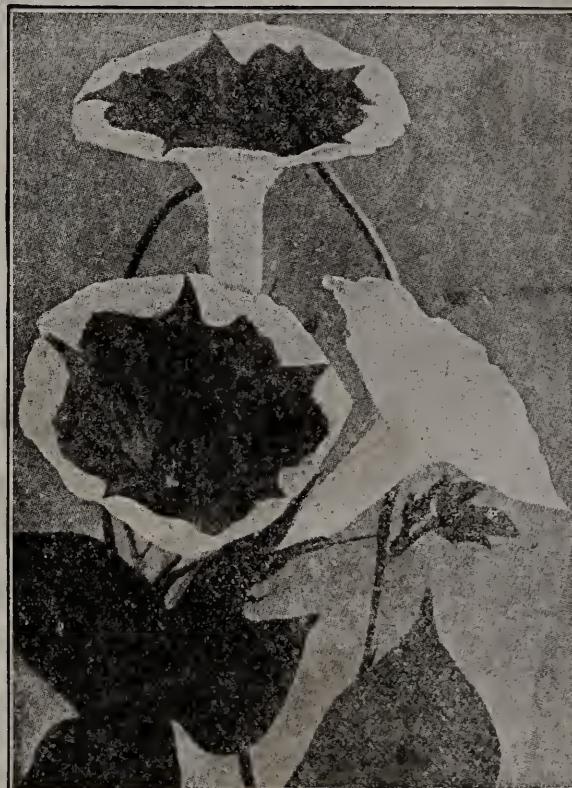
- 1448. CARDINAL CLIMBER (*Quamoclit Hybrida*)—Beautiful annual climber of rapid growth. Foliage elegant and rich. Flowers in clusters of 5 to 7, of intense fiery cardinal red color. The blossoms measure 1 1/4 to 2 inches across, and their bright glowing red color forms a pleasing contrast to the deep green foliage.....Pkt. 15c.
- 1450. CYPRESS VINE (*Quamoclit*)—For trellises this vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of pretty star-shaped blossoms and its fine-leaved, feathery foliage is well adapted to ornamental work. 10 to 12 feet high. Annual. Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 40c.
- 1452. MINA VINE (*Versicolor Lobata*)—Beautiful annual climber of rapid growth. Foliage like oak leaves; clusters of blood red flowers with yellow throat.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.
- 1454. MOONFLOWER, Mammoth White (*Grandiflora Alba*)—Grows 30 to 40 feet in a season and is covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard coat of the seed should be cut, and seed soaked before planting.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

MORNING GLORIES. Well known annual climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful, showy flowers in endless variety of colors. For covering walls, trellises, arbors, stumps of trees, they are invaluable. Will grow anywhere.

- 1456. Giant Japanese Morning Glories (*Hederacea*)—The handsomest of the Morning Glories, with robust vines, growing rapidly to a height of 15 to 20 feet, with luxuriant foliage, oddly blotched with white and yellow. Finest mixture of all colors.....Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 20c.

1458. Tall Morning Glories (*Convolvulus Major Purpurea*)—The old fashioned variety; indispensable for covering trellises, verandas, etc. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

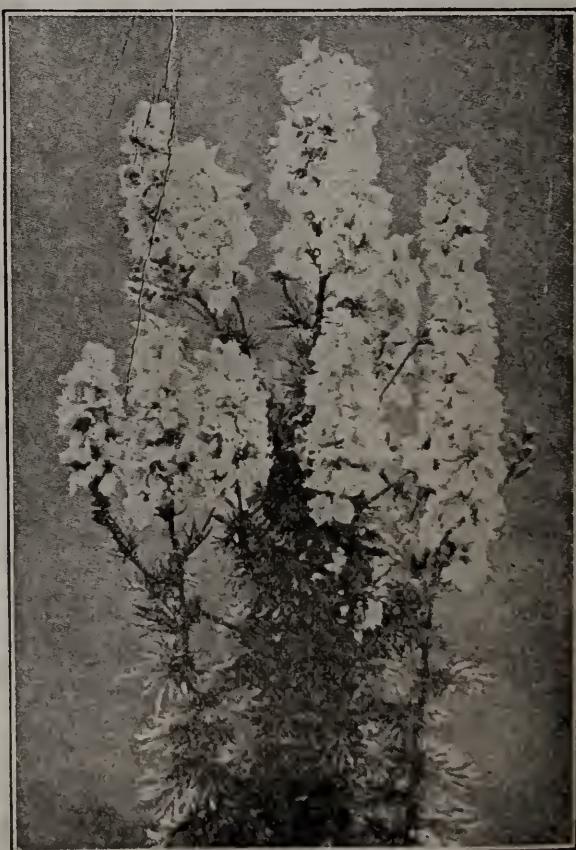
- 1460. Brazilian Morning Glory (*Sesosa*)—A very quick growing vine, covering an enormous space in a very short time; the leaves are of large size, deeply lobed, and the flowers, which are borne in large clusters, are of a rose color.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.



Giant Japanese Morning Glory.

KOCHIA TRICOPHILA (*Summer Cypress*)—Also known as Mexican Fire Plant or Burning Bush. A most remarkable annual, which in the short space of two months grows from a single seed to a perfect symmetrical oblong globe 3 1/2 to 4 feet high. The inconspicuous flowers are never noticed, but after the bloom has gone the deep green of the foliage turns a bright pink, from that to a bright red and in September to a vivid crimson. Seed grows readily, and it may be sown either in the house or out of doors in May.....Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 15c.

LANTANA HYBRIDA. Shrubby, half-hardy, perennial plants, with clusters of verbena-like flowers, producing their pink, yellow, orange, and white heads in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor use and for house culture.....Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 20c.



Annual Larkspur.

1482. LAVENDER (*Lavandula Vera*)—Favorite, sweet scented hardy perennials, suitable for the hardy border. Should be extensively grown. Used in storing linens.....Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

1484. LINARIA CYMBALARIA (*Kenilworth Ivy or Collisium Ivy*)—A widely loved, hardy perennial, trailing plant, with small lavender and purple flowers. Suitable for baskets, vases and rockeries. A charming little vine. Seeds should be started in the house or hot bed in order to make a good showing the first year.....Pkt. 5c.

1486. LINUM GRANDIFOLIUM, Rubrum (*Scarlet Flax*)—A free flowering, hardy annual, with brilliant scarlet flowers. A splendid bedding plant, of long blooming period, having fine foliage and delicate stems. Splendid when planted with Delphiniums, as it flowers in June at exactly the same time. Grows one foot high.....Pkt. 5c, 1/2 oz. 20c.

LOBELIA. Beautiful annuals, desirable for pot culture, hanging baskets, and borders. They are easily raised from seed, and bloom profusely from June to November. Seed may be sown in hotbeds, or boxes, indoors, and the plants set out when danger of frost is over. Half-hardy annual, usually about six inches tall.

1488. *Gracilis*—A lovely trailing variety, with bright blue flowers and delicate foliage, excellent for vases, hanging baskets, and window boxes.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
 1489. *Crystal Palace*—The finest dark blue Lobelia for bedding, of dwarf, dense habit; foliage is very dark green.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.
 1490. *Mixed, Compact Varieties*—All shades of blue.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

1493. **LUPINUS HARTWEGI** (Annual)—Very ornamental, free flowering, and easily grown, bearing long graceful spikes of richly colored, pea shaped flowers. Grow one foot high. Dwarf mixed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

1494. **LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS** (Perennial)—Hardy plants, growing two to three feet high, strong spikes of flowers in a great variety of colors. Of easiest culture, but should be watered freely. Prefers a half-shaded position. Finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

LYCHNIS. Handsome perennial plants of easy culture, for massing in beds and borders; quite hardy, require no protection in winter. Bloom the first year if sown early.

1496. *Chalcedonica* (Burning Star or Jerusalem Cross)—Dense heads of fine scarlet flowers, each individual bloom forming a perfect cross of fiery red. Height two feetPkt. 10c.
 1497. *Haageana*—Large heads of showy flowers in shades of white, yellow, pink, red and crimson; plants 18 inches high, blooming from June to September. Should have a sunny position in rich soil....Pkt. 10c.

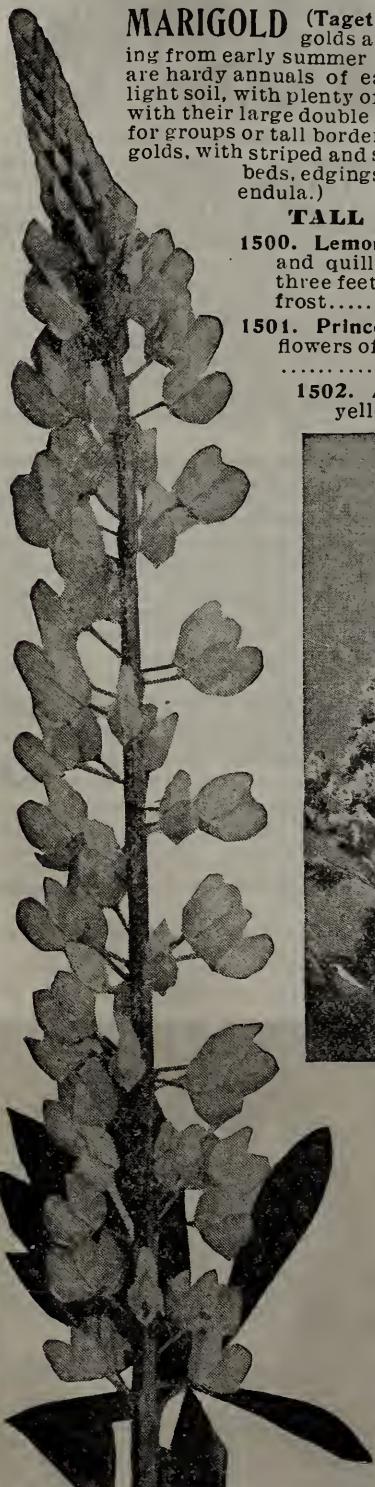
MARIGOLD (*Tagetes*). The African and French Marigolds are old fashioned favorites, blossoming from early summer until killed by heavy frosts. They are hardy annuals of easiest culture and succeed best in light soil, with plenty of sun. The tall, or African varieties, with their large double yellow and orange flowers, are best for groups or tall borders, while the dwarf, or French Marigolds, with striped and spotted flowers, are very effective in beds, edgings, and for pot culture. (See also Calendula.)

TALL AFRICAN VARIETIES.

1500. *Lemon Queen*—Flowers very large, double and quilled, golden yellow. Grows two to three feet high, and blooms until cut down by frost.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.
 1501. *Prince of Orange*—Immense double frilled flowers of deep golden orange; very showy....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.
 1502. *African, Finest Mixed*—All shades of yellow and orange....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Mignonette.



Lupins.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*). A well known, fragrant favorite, without which no garden is complete. It is extensively used for borders, and for cutting, and in the past few years has become very popular with florists, who use it in bouquets with roses, sweet peas, etc. Sow the seed in open ground, in April, and again in July, for a succession of flowers all summer.

1515. *Odorata*—The old fashioned, sweet-scented variety.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.
 1516. *Defiance*—Very large spikes of bright flowers, exquisitely fragrant....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
 1517. *White Pearl Machet*—Strong spikes of fragrant white flowers. The best white variety. Fine for cutting.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
 1518. *Golden Machet*—Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
 1519. *Goliath*—Compact, sturdy plants, with immense trusses of brilliant red flowers. The finest variety for cutting.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Marigold, Prince of Orange.

DWARF FRENCH VARIETIES OF MARIGOLD.

1504. *Legion of Honor, or Little Brownie*—Beautiful single flowers of bright yellow, striped and blotched with reddish brown. Nine inches high.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
 1505. *Dwarf Striped*—Rich and quaintly double striped flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
 1506. *Dwarf French, Double Mixed*.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

1510. **MATHIOLA** (Evening Scented Stock, or Perfume Plant)—An old fashioned hardy annual, with purplish lilac flowers. While they are effective as a garden plant, its main charm is hidden in the exquisite delightful perfume which it gives forth in the evening and after showers. Seeds may be started in hotbeds in March or outdoors in May.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew). Favorite, free flowering annual bedding plant and valuable as a cutflower. From the main stem emanate a number of slender stalks, which on their terminals produce several double aster-like flowers, about one inch in diameter. The foliage is like Pyrethrum, profuse and clothes the stem to the very top. Splendid for pot culture.

1512. *Eximia, Snowball*—Dainty double white flowers. Height one foot.....Pkt. 5c.
 1513. *Eximia, Golden Ball*—Similar to Snowball, but flowers are bright yellow and very double. A good bedding or border plant. Excellent for cutting.....Pkt. 5c.



Marigold, Little Brownie.



Mimulus, Monkey Flower.

bottom up. The flowers open about four o'clock in the afternoon and remain open all night. They range in colors from white to yellow, pink, orange and red. Seeds may be sown in the open ground in any good garden soil..... Pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

MOMORDICA. Remarkably quick and dense growing, curious annual climbers, with handsome rich green foliage and ornamental fruit. Flowers are pale yellow, often with black centers. The fruit is from three to seven inches long, and when ripe breaks open, displaying its brilliant crimson interior and white seeds. Will grow to a height of ten feet. Sow seeds where they are wanted to be permanently.

1532. **Balsam Apple (Balsamina)**—Very handsome apple shaped fruit and glossy green foliage, thrives in hot locations..... Pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

1533. **Balsam Pear (Charantia)**—Same as above, but fruit is pear shaped..... Pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

1534. **Mixed.** Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

1537. **NEMOPHILA.** Hardy annuals, thriving best in moist soil, in half shaded positions. Cup-shaped flowers in blue, lilac, and white, blooming from early spring until late summer. Valuable for the border.... Pkt. 10c.



Nicotiana Affinis.

1522. **MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant)**—A curious and interesting plant; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. Flowers are pinkish white. Annual, one foot high..... Pkt. 5c.

MIMULUS. Showy plants for greenhouse or moist, shady locations; useful for window gardens, pots and baskets. Half-hardy perennial, growing from six inches to one foot high and blooms from seed the first year if sown early.

1525. **Moschatus (Musk Plant)**—An attractive trailing vine for hanging basket and window boxes, with bright green foliage and small yellow blossoms of musky odor..... Pkt. 10c.

1526. **Tigrinus (Monkey Flower)**—Large, curiously shaped flowers, yellow, spotted with maroon. Grow eight inches high..... Pkt. 10c.

1528. **MIRABILIS (Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clock)**

—A pretty, old fashioned hardy annual, growing to a height of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet and spreading to a perfect tree-shaped bush 18 inches thru, which is literally covered with bright colored funnel-shaped blossoms. The foliage is very dense, solid in form, and dresses the plant completely from the bottom up. The flowers open about four o'clock in the afternoon and remain open all night. They range in colors from white to yellow, pink, orange and red. Seeds may be sown in the open ground in any good garden soil..... Pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.



Lantana Hybrida. (See page 50.)



Oxalis.

1541. **Sanderac, Mixed**—Flowers white, carmine-rose, or violet, a little smaller than Affinis. Grows about two feet high, branches freely and is loaded with flowers. A most strikingly beautiful plant, blooms all summer. Sow seeds early in the house and transplant in May to the open ground..... Pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-Bush). The large, oddly shaped flowers are partly concealed by a circle of very finely cut, feathery foliage. Exquisite for cutting. Hardy annual, requiring little care, and thriving in any good garden soil. They seldom succeed well if transplanted, and should be sown early in spring, and the seedlings thinned to a distance of six inches.

1545. **Miss Jekyll**—Leaves bright green, very fine and feathery; flowers are brilliant corn-flower blue, and very double. One of the loveliest garden annuals. The form and color make them very desirable for bouquets. (See illustration.)..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1548. **OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)**

—These are among our most beautiful plants for mixed garden beds and borders. They grow in branching form, one to two feet in height, and produce freely and continuously large single poppy-like flowers of white, yellow, rose color, etc. The blossoms open early every evening and last well into the following day. The Evening Primroses are elegant subjects for growing in exposed, sunny positions, either in the border or on the rockery..... Pkt. 5c.

1550. **OXALIS**—Dwarf bedding plants with delicate clover-like leaves. They bloom profusely from June until frost, the plants being covered with small bright flowers. Beautiful plants, suitable for the greenhouse, rockwork, or outdoor culture, flowering the first year; half-hardy perennial; height nine inches. Sown thinly in drills, it makes a pretty edging for flower beds..... Pkt. 5c.



Nigella, or Love-in-a-Mist.

NASTURTIUMS—(*Tropaeolum*).

No annual can equal Nasturtiums in brilliant coloring, profusion of flowers, duration of bloom, and ease of culture. Nasturtiums will thrive on almost any soil, in a well drained, sunny position, and furnish a gorgeous display of flowers from within a month of the time they are sown until killed by heavy frost. If only a very small space is available for flowers, we advise planting Nasturtiums, for they will give better results and a greater profusion of flowers than anything else obtainable with the same outlay of money, time, and labor.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Nasturtiums, are excellent for bedding, or for borders among shrubbery. The tall varieties are invaluable for covering fences, planting among rockeries, for window or porch boxes, or for filling in among perennials and shrubs. They are also preferable for cutting and decoration, because of the greater size and rich brilliant colorings of their flowers. An ounce of seed will sow about 35 feet of row.

Tom Thumb, Dwarf, or Bedding Varieties.

(*Tropaeolum Minor*.)

- 1560. Aurora—Primrose veined pink; dark foliage.
- 1561. Chameleon—Flowers of various colorings and markings are found on the same plant.
- 1562. Cloth of Gold—Bright scarlet flowers; yellow foliage.
- 1563. Crystal Palace Gem—Sulphur colored flowers, maroon blotches.
- 1564. Empress of India—Brilliant scarlet flowers; deep green foliage.
- 1565. Golden King—Bright yellow flowers; dark foliage.
- 1566. King Theodore—Crimson maroon flowers; dark foliage.
- 1567. Lady Bird—Orange with scarlet blotches; dark foliage.
- 1568. Pearl or Moonlight—Creamy white.
- 1569. Rose—A beautiful shade of ruby rose.
- 1570. Spotted—Brilliant yellow; spotted crimson.
- 1571. Vesuvius—Salmon rose; dark foliage.

PRICE: Any of above Dwarf sorts, Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

- 1572. Collection of one packet each of the above twelve varieties 50c; one ounce of each \$2.25.
- 1573. Collection of six distinct large flowering sorts, one packet of each for 25c; one ounce of each for \$1.20.
- 1574. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Finest Dwarf Mixed—A splendid mixture of all best named varieties, especially desirable for planting large areas or long borders. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.
- 1575. Queen of Tom Thumbs, Mixed—Dense bushy plants with pretty variegated foliage in yellow, white, and green. Flowers are of medium size, in a wide range of colors. Valuable for bedding and window boxes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.
- 1576. Dwarf Ivy Leaved—Pretty compact plants, with bluish green ivy-like foliage. Flowers medium sized, fringed and cut, in a great range of colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Tall or Climbing Varieties.

(*Tropaeolum Major*.)

- 1581. Chameleon—Different richly colored flowers on same plant.
- 1582. Dunnet's Orange (Sunlight)—Immense deep orange flowers.
- 1583. Golden Cloth—Scarlet flowers; yellow foliage.
- 1584. Jupiter—Brilliant golden yellow; free flowering.
- 1585. Midnight—Crimson maroon flowers of velvety texture.
- 1586. Salmon Queen—Immense flowers of salmon color; dark green foliage.

PRICE: Any of above Tall varieties, Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

- 1587. Collection of six above sorts, one packet of each variety for 25c; one ounce of each variety for \$1.00.
- 1588. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Finest Tall Mixed—This contains all the above varieties, besides many other brilliant and splendid novelties. Where a large quantity of seed is required, we strongly recommend this mixture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.
- 1589. Tall Ivy Leaved, Mixed—The pointed leaves are star shaped, veined with white, so that the vines, where the leaves are closely set, greatly resemble English Ivy. Flowers are of medium size and unusual form, with narrow petals set far apart, so that they, too, present a star-like appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.
- 1235. Canary Bird Vine (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—Graceful vine with handsome foliage and profusion of charming yellow flowers, resembling a bird with wings expanded. Does well in shady places. A delicate annual climber suitable for covering trellises and fences. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums.

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*.)

This type is superior to the common tall varieties in many ways, attaining greater height, producing larger flowers on longer stems, and flowering very freely. Flowers are especially rich in red shades, leaves are deep green and slightly smaller than those of the common sorts. Lobb's Nasturtiums are especially adapted for verandas, trellises, covering fences, etc.

- 1591. Asa Gray—Pale primrose yellow, almost white; very delicate.
- 1592. Brilliant—Geranium scarlet, one of the most brilliant.
- 1593. Le Rol des Noires (King of Blacks)—Deep velvety garnet, extremely rich; dark foliage.
- 1594. Lucifer—Immense dark scarlet flowers.
- 1595. Regina—Brilliant salmon rose, changing to almost cream as the flowers age.
- 1596. Spitfire—Brilliant orange vermillion, very showy.

PRICE: Any of above Lobb's Nasturtiums, Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

- 1597. Collection of one packet each of above 6 sorts 25c; one oz. of each \$1.00.
- 1598. Lobb's Finest Mixed—A beautiful mixture, containing all the above superb sorts in the right proportion for a brilliant display of flowers thruout the summer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.
- 1599. Queen of Lobb's, Mixed—Because of the handsome green and white variegated foliage, this strain is valuable for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. The flowers are large and brilliant, in a complete range of colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Two years ago I got a packet of Chinese Primrose seed and raised 27 fine plants. They were without exception the nicest I ever saw. I had two double white ones among them.

Mrs. M. L. PALMER,
East Schodack, N. Y.



Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's
Tall Nasturtiums.

The flower seed I got from you last year was fine, it kept us with flowers till the frost killed the plants, the other seed was good and we thank you very sincerely.

Miss ADA BERSTAD,
Fergus Falls, Minn.



Masterpiece or
Ruffled Pansy.

We were more than pleased with the seed we ordered from you last spring. We had larger and prettier Sweet Peas than ever before. The Peony bulbs all grew.

HAROLD BERG,
McGregor, N. D.

1605. Black Mastodon.....	Pkt. 15c.
1606. Bronze Mastodon.....	Pkt. 15c.
1607. White Mastodon (Grand Duke Michel)—Pure white.....	Pkt. 15c.
1608. Madame Steele—Deep purple.....	Pkt. 15c.
1609. Meteor—Wine red.....	Pkt. 15c.
1610. Parisian Yellow—Golden yellow.....	Pkt. 15c.
1611. Prince Henry—Royal blue.....	Pkt. 15c.
Collection—One packet each of the above seven colors for 75c.	
1612. Mastodon Mixed — A wonderful collection of colors and markings; very free flowering and hardy. This is the finest mixture now grown.....	Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

Giant Prize Pansies.

1617. Bridesmaid—Clear white with a hue of delicate rose and well defined, large violet eyes in the three lower petals.....	Pkt. 10c.
1618. Cardinal—Bright dark red, large flowered, fine.....	Pkt. 10c.
1619. Lord Beaconsfield—Upper petals are light lavender, lower ones are deep rich purple, and shaded with white.....	Pkt. 10c.
1620. President Carnot—Large white flowers with centers blotched with deep violet blue.....	Pkt. 10c.
1621. Rosy Morn—Purplish crimson with clear white edge.....	Pkt. 10c.
Collection—One packet each of the above five colors for 40c.	

Pansies in Mixture.

1626. Giant Prize Pansies — This mixture includes the finest novelties offered by the growers of Europe. The flowers are of large size and remarkably rich and striking colorings, many of them being blotched, bordered and shaded.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.
1627. Cassler's Giant—A splendid mixture of five blotched varieties, large flowering, very showy.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
1628. Giant Parisian—The flowers are large, of good form, and produced freely. In coloring they are varied, seldom two alike in a hundred plants. They are mottled and spotted, striped, bordered, and splashed, while the colors are usually the rich velvety shades, which are found only in Pansies.....	Pkt. 10c.
1629. Masterpiece or Ruffled Pansies — A remarkable type, each petal being conspicuously waved or frilled, giving the flower a double appearance. The range of color is extensive, rich, dark, velvety shades predominating.....	Pkt. 15c.
1630. Madame Perret—A beautiful new strain, originated by a noted French specialist. Flowers are of great size, borne very freely on long stiff stems. They vary greatly in coloring, being especially rich in the red, wine and maroon shades. Our stock was grown for us by the introducer....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
1631. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Bedding Mixture—This mixture is admirably suited for bedding, and for borders, where great masses of color are desired. The flowers are not of the largest type, but the plants are very robust in habit, and extremely free flowering. Our mixture embraces all of the usual colors, besides a number of brilliantly striped, bordered, and blotched varieties.	Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Tufted Pansies or Violas.

This lovely class of Pansies is remarkably free blooming, quite hardy, and especially adapted to shady places. If grown in semi-shade the plants are a constant bower of bloom all the growing season. Altho the flowers are not as large as those of other Pansies, they are so distinct and graceful in form, and are produced in such brilliant colors, that they have a charm all of their own. For edging the perennial border, and for large beds, where a dwarf showy plant is required, they are superior to most bedding plants, because of their wealth of bright flowers. Seed may be sown in March or early April, and the plants set out in May. The plants will bloom from June until frost, and if the location is favorable, and plenty of protection provided, they will come up again the next season.

1635. Finest Mixed Colors..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Pansy Plants.

The Pansy plants we offer are grown from the seed of Giant Mastodon and Giant Prize Pansies, and are of vigorous growth. For size and beauty of flowers, and variety and richness of coloring, they cannot be equalled by any other varieties. Mixed colors only. 50c per dozen, \$3.60 per 100, postpaid.

PANSIES.

Pansies are old favorites, too well known to require description. The best varieties do not produce seed very freely, which accounts for the difference in price of the various strains.

The seed may be sown in August, and plants protected during the winter, for early flowers. For summer flowering, seed should be sown the first part of May, outdoors, or it may be started indoors in March. Pansy seed germinates slowly, and the plants grow best in rather cool, damp weather. Of course, the best strains of seed will produce the best plants. The soil should be rich, containing leaf mould and well rotted manure, and should be carefully spaded and pulverized to a depth of six inches. A rather open location, not very shady, where both sun and wind have free access, is better than a damp, sheltered spot. However, Pansies should be watered daily, and the blossoms picked regularly.

An ounce of seed will sow 60 to 75 square feet, and will produce five to ten thousand plants. Sow seed in drills, covering them as lightly as possible, and pressing down the soil firmly. Seed germinates in from one to two weeks, and the soil should be kept damp during this time. The ground may be covered with burlap or paper during the day, to retain the moisture. Never allow the Pansy bed to become dry. Any dryness after seeds sprout will result in a failure. When the plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted or thinned out, to nine inches apart in rows. The bed must be kept free from weeds, and from the long straggling branches which produce only small flowers.

Giant Mastodon Pansies.

Mastodon is a distinct strain of Pansy, originated by a leading American grower. It includes a great many new shades and varieties, as well as improved strains of Pansies offered by foreign growers. Mastodon Pansies surpass all others in coloring and form, some being frilled or ruffled, and of great size, some measuring up to three and one-half inches in diameter. Mastodon Pansies are the result of many years of careful selection and cultivation, and will please the most exacting gardener. We are able, this year, to offer Mastodon Pansies in separate colors, as well as in the well known mixture.

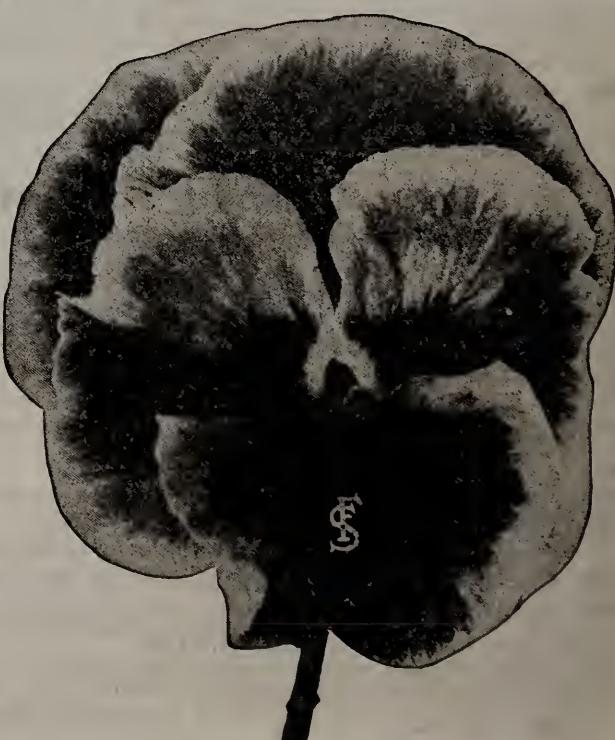
1605. Black Mastodon.....	Pkt. 15c.
1606. Bronze Mastodon.....	Pkt. 15c.
1607. White Mastodon (Grand Duke Michel)—Pure white.....	Pkt. 15c.
1608. Madame Steele—Deep purple.....	Pkt. 15c.
1609. Meteor—Wine red.....	Pkt. 15c.
1610. Parisian Yellow—Golden yellow.....	Pkt. 15c.
1611. Prince Henry—Royal blue.....	Pkt. 15c.
Collection—One packet each of the above seven colors for 75c.	
1612. Mastodon Mixed — A wonderful collection of colors and markings; very free flowering and hardy. This is the finest mixture now grown.....	Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

Giant Prize Pansies.

1617. Bridesmaid—Clear white with a hue of delicate rose and well defined, large violet eyes in the three lower petals.....	Pkt. 10c.
1618. Cardinal—Bright dark red, large flowered, fine.....	Pkt. 10c.
1619. Lord Beaconsfield—Upper petals are light lavender, lower ones are deep rich purple, and shaded with white.....	Pkt. 10c.
1620. President Carnot—Large white flowers with centers blotched with deep violet blue.....	Pkt. 10c.
1621. Rosy Morn—Purplish crimson with clear white edge.....	Pkt. 10c.
Collection—One packet each of the above five colors for 40c.	

Pansies in Mixture.

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1627. Cassler's Giant—A splendid mixture of five blotched varieties, large flowering, very showy.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
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1630. Madame Perret—A beautiful new strain, originated by a noted French specialist. Flowers are of great size, borne very freely on long stiff stems. They vary greatly in coloring, being especially rich in the red, wine and maroon shades. Our stock was grown for us by the introducer....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.
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Giant Mastodon Pansy.



Annual Phlox.

Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the plants are a mass of bloom and remain so until frost. Phlox is valuable for bedding, borders, and as undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX (GRANDIFLORA). (Height 15 inches.)

1660. Pure White.	1661. Violet.	1662. Pink.	1663. Chamois Yellow.
		1664. Bright Scarlet.	1665. Striped.
		1666. Finest Mixed—Contains all the above colors, as well as many others, making a brilliant display.	

PRICE: Any of the above, Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. One packet each of above 6 colors for 50c.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF PHLOX (NANA COMPACTA).

Of dwarf, compact growth, very valuable for bedding and borders. Flowers of same splendid type as Grandiflora, and come in brilliant self colors.

1670. Fireball—Brilliant red..... Pkt. 10c.
1671. Snowball—Large pure white..... Pkt. 10c.
1672. Finest Mixed Large Flowering Dwarf Phlox—A fine mixture of all colors..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1673. STAR PHLOX (*Cuspidata*)—Dwarf plants, with flowers curiously pointed and fringed. Flowers of every conceivable shape and color..Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX (DECUSSATA).

Hardy herbaceous perennial with large panicles of brilliant flowers. Sow the seed as soon as frost is out of the ground, or in September. They need rather rich, moist soil, and plenty of sun, are perfectly hardy, and need no protection in winter.

1675. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bellflower). One of the best hardy perennials, producing showy flowers during the entire season. Plants form large clumps; are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed. Flowers are large, bell-shaped, and blue and white in color. Just before the flowers open the buds have the appearance of a miniature balloon.

1677. Marlesi—Single, blue and white mixed. Plants dwarf and compact..... Pkt. 5c.



Passion Flower.

1640. **PASSION FLOWER** (*Passiflora*)—Tender perennial climber for the summer garden, for window boxes and pot culture. Flowers are exceedingly beautiful, white and blue; very large and wax-like. Will grow to a height of 15 to 20 feet..... Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA. Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds, or for borders along walks and driveways, and for window boxes. They bloom from July to November, producing great masses of gorgeous blossoms even in the hottest and driest summers.

Plant the seed, which is very fine, in a warm, sunny, open place, just covering it with finely pulverized soil. Water with a fine spray, and thin out when plants are large enough. Seed may be started in hotbeds, and the plants set out in May, when danger of frost is past.

With the exception of **Concordia**, the double Petunias do not produce seed. Seeds of the single varieties are fertilized by hand with pollen from the double Petunias. They come in a wide variety of coloring and form, ruffled, fringed, fluted, and plain edged, and range from pure white thru all shades of rose, violet, and purple, some being striped, shaded, veined, or with star-shaped markings in the center. From the seed of double Petunias, only a small percentage of double flowers will be produced, the balance being single flowers of great size and beauty. The weaker seedlings usually produce the finest double flowers in most brilliant colors, and should be carefully saved.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS (CONCORDIA).

1643. Double Fringed—The handsomest of all Petunias, beautiful ly fringed flowers in brilliant color combinations..... Pkt. 30c.

1644. Giant Double Mixed—A superb strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers, plain edged, in all shades known in Petunias..... Pkt. 30c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS.

1646. Dwarf Inimitable (Little Gem)—Bushy, compact plants, about 1 foot high, covered with masses of beautifully striped and blotched flowers..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1647. Howard's Star—A beautiful dwarf variety, for bedding, borders, window boxes, etc. Crimson-maroon flowers with clearly defined five pointed star of white..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1648. Snowball—Dwarf, compact variety, with pure white flowers..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1649. Rosy Morn—Deep rose with white throat..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1650. General Dodds—Beautiful deep red flowers..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1651. Finest Mixed—Splendid mixture of the best sorts, in all colors, with various markings..... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

GIANT FLOWERING PETUNIAS.

1654. Giants of California—Immense flowers, in a great variety of colors, with deep yellow throats, and exquisite markings and veins. Flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across..... Pkt. 25c.

1655. Ruffled Giants—Enormous flowers in brilliant colors, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed..... Pkt. 25c

SPECIAL OFFER:—One packet each of Giant Petunias for 40c.

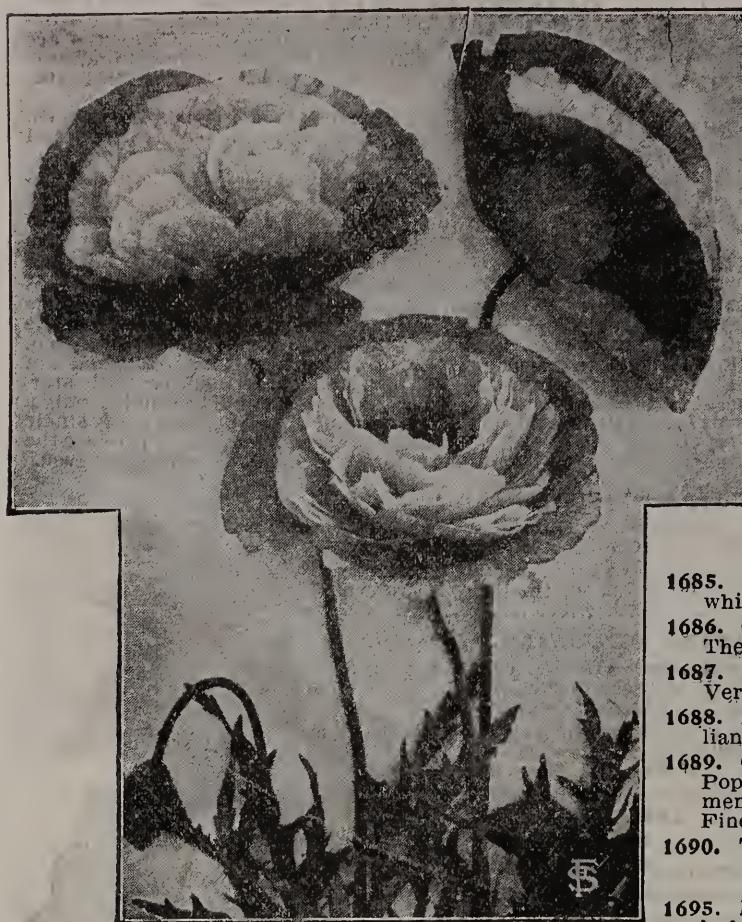
PHLOX DRUMMONDI (Annual Phlox). The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, and one of the most satisfactory of all garden annuals. In brilliancy and profusion of blooming, and in the length of its blooming season, it surpasses almost every other annual, and at the same time, it is of easiest culture. It will grow in poor soil, but in order to develop the best flowers, it should have rich soil and a warm, sunny place.



Platycodon.



Ruffled Petunias.



Double Poppy

MIXED POPPIES.

1704. F. S. & N. Co's Mixture of Single Annual Poppies — Containing all the best known varieties of beautiful, bright colors. Will produce a brilliant effect.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

1705. F. S. & N. Co's Mixture of Double Annual Poppies — Containing all the above named double varieties and many other fine sorts, a grand display of colors....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

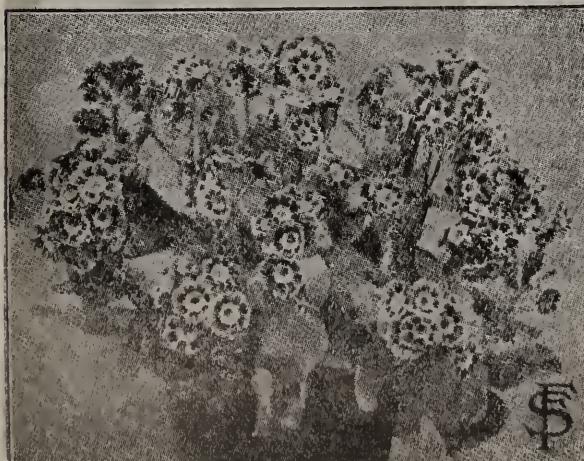
HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

ICELAND POPPY (Nudicaule) — Brilliant flowers in all shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet, as well as white, are produced in great profusion the first year from seed. They bloom almost as early as the annual sorts, and if not allowed to go to seed, continue to bloom all season. Plants are of rather dwarf habit, with graceful, fern-like foliage. They remain green during the winter and come into bloom early the following spring. Perfectly hardy. Most useful for cutting. They are as easily grown as Annual Poppies and require the same care.

1707. Finest MixedPkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ORIENTAL POPPY — No hardy garden is complete without these gorgeous flowers. Seed should be sown outdoors, as soon as the soil can be worked. In July and August, the foliage disappears, a new growth appearing in fall, when transplanting should be done. Cover the plants in winter with leaves or straw. Beautiful plants to grow among shrubs, roses, and other perennials. They grow 3 feet high.

1708. Mixed. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.
1709. Hardy Perennial Poppies, mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



Chinese Primrose (See Page 57.)

POLYANTHA ROSE (Fairy or Baby Rose). The plants bloom in three months after sowing, so if sown in February, in the house, they may be had in bloom in June, in the open ground, where they continue to flower thruout the season, giving about an equal proportion of single, semi-double and double flowers. They are borne in clusters and embrace all the tints of the larger roses. Seed needs soaking in warm water for 48 hours.

1680. Mixed Colors.....Pkt. 10c.

POPPIES (Papaver). No other flowers make as gorgeous a showing, at so little expense, as Poppies. They are excellent for borders and bedding, and grow best in light sandy soil, with plenty of sun. Annual varieties must be sown where they are to bloom, as they cannot bear transplanting. Sow the seed as early in spring as the ground can be worked, cover very lightly, and firm the soil down well. When plants are three inches high, thin out to six to twelve inches apart. Plants from self-sown seed bloom two weeks earlier than if planted in spring. Few people have ever considered the Poppy worthy of cutting, and it may interest our patrons to know that when Poppies are cut very early in the morning with flowers which are only partially opened, they will last fully twenty-four hours in water and develop to their full beauty.

Annual Poppies are divided in two classes, the Opium (*Papaver Somniferum*) and Corn Poppy. Most of the single, and all of the double varieties belong to the first class. Corn Poppies are smaller in type, and include the gay Field Poppies of Europe, and the Shirley varieties. Perennial Poppies include Iceland (*P. Nudicaule*) and the Oriental varieties.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

1685. Danebrog (Danish Cross) — A showy single variety, of vivid scarlet, with a white spot on each petal, forming a Maltese cross.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
1686. Glaucum or Tulip Poppy—Large tulip-shaped flowers of brilliant scarlet. The brightest colored of all Poppies.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
1687. Miss Sherwood—Large silky flowers of soft rose color, with a white border. Very pretty.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
1688. Admiral—Immense round flowers, of satiny white, with a deep band of brilliant scarlet around the edges of the petals.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
1689. Giant Shirley (Silk or Ghost Poppy)—The most delicate and graceful of all Poppies. Shirley Poppies always have a white base with yellow or white stamens, anthers, and pollen, instead of the black or dark blue of other Poppies. Finest mixed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
1690. The Bride—Large pure white, feathery flowers.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

1695. Mikado (Striped Japanese Poppy)—Distinct and effective variety, with deeply fringed petals, like Japanese Chrysanthemums, white at the base, shading to pink and rose above.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1696. American Flag—Large double flowers of pure white, bordered with scarlet..Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1697. Peony Flowered—Immense globular flowers, resembling double peonies in form. Mixed colors.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1698. Cardinal—Vivid scarlet flowers, beautifully fringed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1699. White Swan—Immense double pure white flowers, beautifully fringed....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

1700. Carnation Flowered—Large slightly fringed flowers, formed like carnations. Brilliant mixed colors.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

SPECIAL OFFER:—We will send one packet each of the above 12 varieties for 50c, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—
See *Eschscholtzia*.

TULIP POPPY—See *Hunnemannia*.



Portulaca.

1708. Mixed. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.
1709. Hardy Perennial Poppies, mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss).—Charming annuals of dwarf growth, for bedding or low borders. A veritable gem for the garden, producing in a remarkably short time a perfect carpet. The plant is of creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is simply hidden by the bright rose-like flowers, which open wide in the morning and close up at evening. No flower produces a more cheerful sight than the Portulaca in full bloom. They grow easily in any soil. Seed should not be covered, but simply raked in.

1712. Single Large Flowering, Finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
1713. Double Flowering, Finest mixed.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c



Oriental Poppy.

PRIMULA (Primrose). The perennial sorts are among the earliest and prettiest of the spring blooming plants, but require protection and plenty of moisture and shade. The conservatory varieties may be sown in boxes, in March or April, and transplanted to pots, in rich soil, mixed with well decayed manure and leaf mould. The house plants need plenty of air and water. Our seed was grown for us by one of the leading English growers of Primroses.

PERENNIAL GARDEN VARIETIES.

- 1715. **Blue Primrose (Acaulis Cœrulea)** — A lovely blue sort of the old English yellow Prim rose. Suitable for naturalizing in borders, among shrubs, etc. Pkt. 10c
- 1716. **Auricula** — The old fashioned Garden Primrose. Bright yellow, fragrant flowers, blooms in spring. Height six inches. Pkt. 10c.
- 1717. **Vulgaris (English Primrose)** — Flowers are fragrant, pale yellow, borne on long slender stems. Very early. Pkt. 10c.
- 1718. **Veris (Cowslip)** — Beautiful, fragrant flowers, ranging from yellow and brown to rose and crimson. Pkt. 10c.
- 1719. **Japonica** — A handsome perennial, one to two feet tall, with large whorls of flowers, ranging from white to crimson. Blooms from May to July, should have a shady position, in moist, rich soil. Pkt. 10c.

TENDER CONSERVATORY VARIETIES.

- 1720. **Chinese Primrose (Sinensis)** — The popular variety for indoor culture; leaves are large, soft, and hairy, flower clusters are immense and flat, and range from pure white to deep rose and red in color. Pkt. 20c.
- 1721. **Forbesi (Baby Primrose)** — Slender, delicate species, with flowers in successive whorls, one above the other. Rosy lilac. Pkt. 10c.
- 1722. **Obconica** — Small lilac flowers, in clusters on long stems. Pkt. 10c.

1725. **PYRETHRUM AUREUM (Golden Feather)** — An edging plant, grown especially for its golden foliage and its compact close form. It attains a height of eight inches and the feathery foliage covers the ground completely. Often used as an edging plant for geraniums or cannae. Tender perennial. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

1726. PYRETHRUM HYB. RIDUM.

These are among the handsomest of the hardy perennials, and are very easily grown. They bloom about the first part of June, and are simply exquisite when planted among Iris or Peonies, in the hardy border. The flowers resemble daisies in form, but range from pure white thru all shades of pink, rose and deep red. They are borne on long stems and are splendid for cutting. The Hybridum class includes the finest single and double varieties, in all shades. Sow outdoors when danger of frost is past, or in August, for flowering plants the next season. For vases and table decorations they are of the greatest value, lasting in water longer than any other flower. The plants are perfectly hardy and require rich, mellow, sandy loam. Mixed Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.



Primula, Auricula



Salvia. (See page 58.)

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean). Tender annuals of rapid and gigantic growth, producing handsome, stately plants of tropical appearance. The leaves are immense, deeply lobed, and conspicuously veined, and range in color from pale green to very deep green and coppery bronze. The fruits are brilliant red and orange, and borne in spikes, resembling those of Sumac. A valuable plant for screens and for massing in the center of flower beds, with Cannas, Salvia, etc. They are easily raised from seed, and the most successful way in growing them is to sow three seeds in a pot and allow but one to grow, and transplant when danger of frost is past. The plants are gross feeders and smaller flowers cannot long live near them.

- 1730. **Zanzibaricensis, Mixed** — A distinct class, surpassing all other varieties in size and beauty. Foliage ranges from pale and deep green to bronze and purple, some having broad red ribs or veins. The fruits are beautifully marked. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

- 1731. **Cholce Mixed** — Containing many fine varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

- 1735. **RHODANTHE (Everlasting)** — A very beautiful type of Immortelle, with flowers in all shades of rose and crimson, also white, showing a very dark disk or center. Valuable for the garden, and for growing indoors, in pots. The flower stalks attain a height of about twelve inches, and the flowers when cut and dried will retain their natural beauty for months. Sow seed out of doors in May and thin the seedlings to a space of six inches. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue or Velvet Flower). A favorite, half hardy annual with lovely, large, funnel-shaped flowers of velvety texture and with deeply sunken veins, singularly penciled and shaded on the most beautiful and richest ground colors. Much prized for cutting; beds or borders of these showy plants, when in full bloom, are one of the most striking features in a garden. The plants are a shower of bloom during July and August, and as the flowers are all borne on stems two to three feet high, they are invaluable for cutting. Salpiglossis require deep rich soil, not given to sudden extremes of moisture or drouth. Seed may be sown indoors, covering lightly, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past. Set plants six inches apart and keep them well watered.

- 1740. **Large Flowering, Mixed** — This strain branches freely from the base of the main flower stem and each separate side shoot produces a number of large blossoms, thus creating a spreading form of plant. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

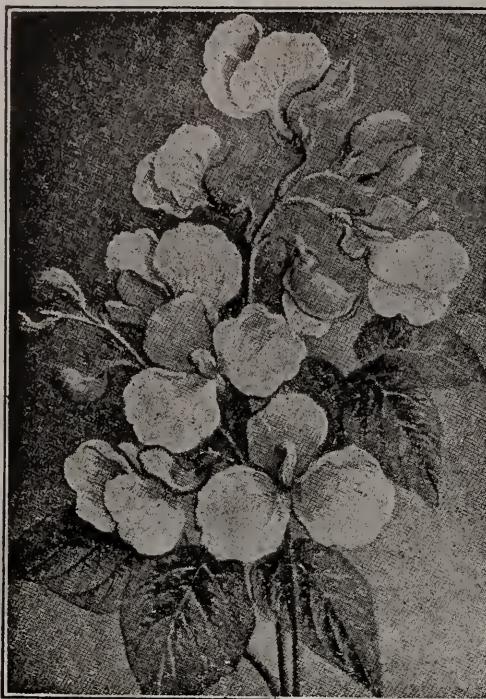
- 1741. **Emperor** — This forms only one leading stem, and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of beautiful flowers, each richly veined with gold. It is the only flower showing a glittering of gold in its coloring. Very effective for massing. All colors.... Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.



Salpiglossis.



Pyrethrum Hybrids.



Scarlet Runner Bean.

1766. SMILAX (Medeola)—Tender perennial vine for house culture. Makes a fine pot plant for winter. Lovely glossy green foliage which is valued greatly for decorating, and in many respects is the most useful and graceful vine for indoor culture.....
.....Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

1768. SOLANUM CAPSICASTRUM (Jerusalem Cherry)—An exceedingly ornamental plant for house or conservatory culture, of dwarf branching habit, with fine foliage and innumerable small bright scarlet berries, which almost completely cover the plant. A popular plant for decoration at Christmas. Fruits the first season from seed. Grows one foot high.....
.....Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS (Mathiola)—Sometimes called Gil-liflower or Levkojen. An almost indispensable annual, producing a great profusion of lovely fragrant flowers the entire season. They are valuable for edgings, bedding, and for pot culture, and splendid for cutting, as the double flowers are borne on long spikes, contrasting well with the dark green foliage. The colors are decidedly soft and pastel-like, creamy white, pink, old rose, lavender, purplish red, and deep purple, being the most common. Sow seed outdoors, as soon as the ground can be worked successfully. The soil should be well fertilized and carefully pulverized. Cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil, pressing it down firmly. Have rows twelve to fifteen inches apart. Thin out to six inches apart in the rows. For early planting, start seed indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past. All our strains are of free branching habits, producing large double flowers, which encircle the stout flower stems to a length of twelve inches or more.

DOUBLE FLOWERING TEN WEEKS STOCKS.

1772. Brilliant—Blood red.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
1773. Princess Alice—Pure white.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
1774. Creole—Buff yellow.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
1775. May Queen—Pale blue.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
1776. Sapphire—Violet purple.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.
1777. Finest Mixed.....	Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

COLLECTION:—One packet each of the above 5 colors for 40c.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING BEAUTY STOCKS.

This is a beautiful new strain of the early flowering Stocks, producing plants about two feet high, well branched, with many spikes of immense double flowers, of delicate fragrance. These Stocks are especially adapted for indoor culture and for cutting. Sow seed in August or September, for winter flowers.

1780. Finest Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

EVENING SCENTED STOCKS—See Mathiola.

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

1785. SWAN RIVER DAISY (Brachycome)—Free flowering, dwarf growing annuals, covered with a profusion of pretty blue, or white flowers during the greater part of the summer. Foliage is very fine and glossy. flowers are daisy-like, with large dark centers, resembling Cineraria...Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage). Handsome, brilliant bedding plants, with bright green foliage and long spikes of gorgeous flowers. They are very effective for planting along the shrubby border, and for bedding, with Cannas, Castor Oil Beans, or white Aster, also for window boxes. They bloom from July until frost. Start seed indoors, in March, plant out when danger of frost is past, setting the plants 12 inches apart.

1745. Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Grows 3 feet high. Bright scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

1746. Fireball—A handsome, compact, dwarf variety, growing 12 to 18 inches high. A splendid Salvia for borders and bedding, where dwarfer plants than Splendens and Bonfire are required. The flower spikes are of the most fiery scarlet.....Pkt. 10c.

1747. Salvia Patens (Blue Salvia)—Tender perennial. A very handsome plant, valuable for bedding and for growing indoors. Long spikes of flowers of as intense blue as the Scarlet Sage is red. Start indoors, transplanting when danger of frost is past.....Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride, or Pin Cushion Flower). Lovely, old fashioned favorites, without which no garden is complete. They grow from two to three feet high, and come into bloom in July and August, continuing until October. The beautiful flowers, in exquisite shades, are borne on very long slender stems, and are splendid for cutting. The perennial sorts do best in partial shade, in rather rich ground. Sow the seed as soon as danger of frost is past.

1750. Caucasica—One of our most beautiful perennials, with exquisite lavender-blue flowers on long stems. It is splendid for cutting. Blooms from August to November, when all other flowers are killed by frost.....Pkt. 10c.

1751. Improved Large Flowering, Finest Mixed—Including maroon, rose, red, and white. Hardy annual.....Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

1752. Azure Fairy—Blue.....Pkt. 5c. **1753. White**.....Pkt. 5c.

1754. Rose.....Pkt. 5c. **1755. Red**.....Pkt. 5c. **1756. Black**.....Pkt. 5c.

COLLECTION:—One packet each of above 5 colors for 20c.



Double Flowering Stocks.

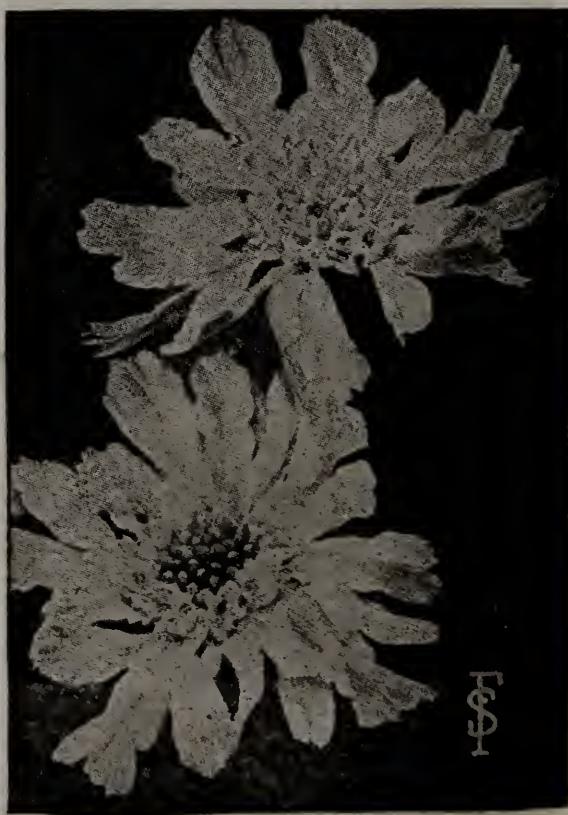
1760. SCARLET RUNNER BEAN. Well known and popular runner vine. Flowers dazzling scarlet and very showy. It blooms a long time. The pods are long and very broad, and of excellent flavor. Can be used same as other beans. In six weeks vines attain a height of ten feet and are in full bloom. Pick off the seed pods to prolong flowering season. Sow seeds when all danger of frost is past.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. 25c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower). One of the daintiest and most exquisite flowers for the garden, valuable for massing among taller, bare-stemmed varieties, and for borders. Foliage is delicate, almost like Maiden Hair Fern, and the plants are simply covered with small orchid-like flowers, in shades of gold, rose, lilac, and white, many of them being spotted with brown or purple. They are also extensively grown as house plants. It is easy to grow, and seed may be sown where the plants are intended to remain. The only requirement necessary is to thin out the plants so that they have fully six inches of space for each. The plants branch freely at the base of the stem, and produce flowers so freely that the entire plant is hidden. The flowers appear not only on top, but all along the side shoots, so that it may be used with splendid effect for vases when cut.

1763. Large Flowering Varieties, Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

1764. Wisetonensis—A splendid variety, white flowers dotted with rose. This is the best Schizanthus for indoor culture, and very free flowering.....Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.



Scabiosa.

SWEET PEAS.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR SWEET PEAS.

Any soil is good, excepting heavy clay or too much sand. The soil should be worked at least 18 inches deep, 2 feet is better, with plenty of rotten stable manure. Cow litter is the best. Use some lime and crushed bone, if you have it handy. Tramp the soil down firm; never plant in loose soil. Take the hose and water well down to the base, and let stand a few days until moderately moist, but never put the seed in too wet soil. Rake off the surface nice and smooth, make rows and drop the seed not over two inches deep, and two inches apart. Rake off again. Do not water until all the seed is up. After all the seed is up, give good soaking about once a week. It is better to keep moisture below than on top.

When all the seed is up, thin out to at least six inches apart. If outdoors, cover the rows with any old strips of wire netting to protect the young plants from birds. The greatest enemy is the green aphis which should be looked for from the start. When you discover any, do not swear at them, but take the spray gun at once, load it with one part of 40 per cent nicotine and 400 parts of water, if your Sweet Peas are outdoors. If in greenhouses, one to 600 will do, if you spray them in time. Any blackbirds which are around your Sweet Peas should be shot with a real gun. They do not pick on the aphis as many people think, but they feed most exclusively on the lady bugs, which are the greatest aphis exterminators. All frogs should be protected because they feed only on insects. Build them little waterponds where they will propagate quickly and they will keep your garden free of insects.

Give the young plants good substantial support so they can climb from the start and have a chance to produce nice, long, straight flowering stems. Crooked stemmed flowers are worthless. When the plants begin to bloom, give them liquid manure water often, as this will produce 100 per cent better flowers. Cow litter or weak sheep solution is the best. Pick daily. Even the poorest flowers should be picked because this lengthens the flowering season. The surface always should be kept loose to about two inches deep and a crust should never be allowed on the top.

Varieties:—There are hundreds of varieties of Sweet Peas, many of which are practically identical and still others which lack size, color, shape or some other characteristic which all first class sorts should have. It would be an easy matter for us to increase our list, but we are convinced that it is best to confine our efforts to such sorts as are really first class. We have listed practically every color, thus giving our customers a great selection, and every variety we offer is entitled to the highest rank among Sweet Peas.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's Select Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

These are of an older type than the Spencer or Orchid Flowering variety. The blooming season is shorter, and the flowers produced are smaller than those of the Spencers, but in greater profusion, and they are much cheaper and more easily grown. We are offering the following Grandiflora Sweet Peas, the best and truest of each color, and have discarded all inferior and duplicate sorts.

- 1800. **America**—Ivory white with crimson stripes; large flowers.
- 1801. **Blanche Perry**—The popular pink and white Sweet Pea. Standards bright rose, wings white, tinged with pink. Large open flowers.
- 1802. **Dainty**—Lovely pure white, edged with pale pink, long stems.
- 1803. **Duke of Westminster**—Large hooded flowers; purple standards, wings violet, shaded purple.
- 1804. **Helen Pierce**—Pure white, veined and mottled with bright blue.
- 1805. **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Light primrose yellow, very lovely.
- 1806. **King Edward VII.**—The best crimson scarlet; very large.
- 1807. **Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Very large hooded flowers; the most delicate of the lavender varieties.
- 1808. **Miss Willmot**—Handsome orange flowers, with orange-pink wings. Very striking and handsome.
- 1809. **Othello**—Large hooded flowers, dark maroon, with black veins.
- 1810. **Lord Nelson**—Deep blue flowers.
- 1811. **Dorothy Eckford**—Very large open flowers, pure white.

PRICE: Any of the above, 10c per packet; 30c per ounce. Any 10 packets for 70c, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one packet each of above 12 varieties for only 85c, postpaid.

1815. **Giant or Grandiflora Mixed**—Finest, largest flowering varieties in the right color proportion. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

1820. **CUPID OR TOM THUMB BEDDING MIXTURE**—A dwarf variety, six to eight inches tall, with large flowers in all colors. Blooms from June until frost. Especially fine for low edgings, borders, and beds, where the dwarf plants form a sheet of bright green that is literally covered with flowers from June until late summer. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.



Type of Orchid Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas.

Early Flowering Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

- 1825. **Earliest of All**—Pink standards with white wings. The earliest variety, also one of the best for forcing.
- 1826. **Mrs. Alexander Wallace**—Exquisite lavender; one of the best early and forcing Sweet Peas.
- 1827. **Flamingo**—Large crimson flowers.
- 1828. **Snowbird (Black Seeded)**—Pure white, large flowers. May be sown in fall for early summer flowers.
- 1829. **Mont Blanc (White Seeded)**—Pure white flowers; very early.

PRICE: Any of above Early Flowering varieties, Packet 10c, ounce 35c, postpaid. One packet of each for 40c.

- 1480. **EVERLASTING OR HARDY SWEET PEA (Lathyrus)**—The plants bloom for a long time, are perfectly hardy, and will live for years. The flowers are not as large, nor as fragrant as the annual Sweet Peas. They come in shades of red, rose, and white only. They are excellent for covering fences, trellises, old stumps, in fact, wherever a quick, low growing vine is needed, and bloom continuously. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA FOR SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas belong to the legume family and do not thrive without plenty of bacteria on their roots, to provide the plants with nitrogen from the air, one of the important plant foods. Usually there will be enough bacteria in the soil where Sweet Peas have been grown before, but where new rows are to be established, we advise using Inoculating Bacteria to supply them. Inoculating Bacteria is not a fertilizer, but will cause more vigorous growth, and a greater profusion of stronger flowers throughout the season. Full directions on each bottle. Garden size, 50c, postpaid.

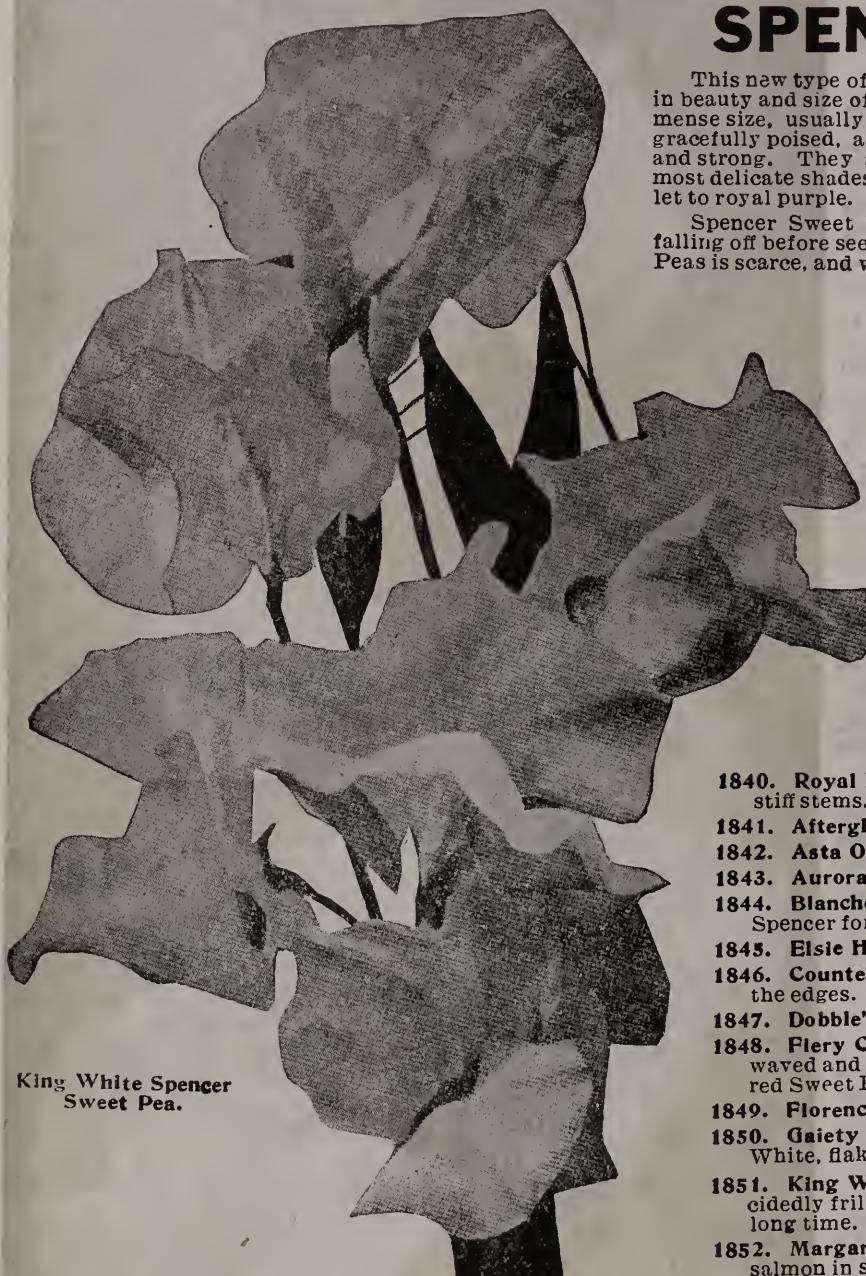
SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

This new type of Sweet Pea entirely surpasses those of the old Grandiflora class, in beauty and size of flower, and in habit of growth. The flowers, which are of immense size, usually two inches across, with wavy standards and wide, frilled wings gracefully poised, are generally borne three or four to a stem, which is very long and strong. They are unequalled for cutting. This class includes the richest and most delicate shades, from pure white and apricot pink to lilac blue, and fiery scarlet to royal purple.

Spencer Sweet Peas bloom longer than the old varieties, the blossoms usually falling off before seed pods are formed. For this reason, seed of Spencer Sweet Peas is scarce, and will always be comparatively expensive.

In the following list, we offer the finest of the latest introductions, as well as the best of the standard varieties.

General List of Spencer Sweet Peas.



King White Spencer Sweet Pea.

- 1835. **Hercules**—An improved Countess Spencer of soft rose pink, edged with deeper rose, very large, deeply frilled and frilled.
- 1836. **Jean Ireland**—Large frilled flowers of creamy buff, margined with carmine rose. An exquisite variety for cutting.
- 1837. **Old Rose**—Flowers are of enormous size, deeply frilled and frilled. The color is new in Sweet Peas, being, as its name indicates, a beautiful soft shade of old rose. This variety should be included in every order.
- 1838. **Florence Nightingale**—A large and fine bluish lavender. One of the favorite varieties.
- 1839. **Robert Sydenham**—Brilliant orange salmon, without any shading of cerise, red, or pink. Flowers are very large, deeply frilled, and usually borne four to a stem. Should be slightly shaded to keep its brilliant color.
- 1840. **Royal Purple**—Strikingly large flowers of rich royal purple, borne on stiff stems. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.
- 1841. **Afterglow**—Violet blue shading to rose amethyst, wings electric blue.
- 1842. **Asta Ohn**—Soft lavender shaded pink; large flowers, beautifully waved.
- 1843. **Aurora**—Large creamy white flowers, mottled with orange.
- 1844. **Blanche Ferry Spencer**—The popular pink and white variety, in large Spencer form. Standards bright rose, wings white, tinged with pink.
- 1845. **Elsie Herbert**—Cream, edged with pale rose.
- 1846. **Countess Spencer**—Immense waved flowers of rose pink, deepening at the edges.
- 1847. **Dobble's Cream**—Finest primrose yellow, beautifully waved and frilled.
- 1848. **Flery Cross**—The wonderful introduction of 1916. Immense flowers, waved and frilled, of scorching fire-red, without any shading. Unlike other red Sweet Peas, it does not scorch or fade in the sun.
- 1849. **Florence Morse Spencer**—Soft blush pink, shaded with rose.
- 1850. **Gaiety Improved**—The favorite striped variety, in Spencer form. White, flaked rose crimson.
- 1851. **King White**—Largest white Spencer yet introduced. Flowers are decidedly frilled and waved, and pure white in color. Blooms profusely for a long time.
- 1852. **Margaret Atlee**—Glowing apricot pink on cream ground, shaded with salmon in standards, with wings of deeper rose. Many double flowers, uniformly waved and frilled.

1853. **Margaret Madison**—Exquisite shade of blue, without any shading. For cutting, where a solid mass of color is desired, it is unequalled.

1854. **Mrs. Hugh Dickson**—Apricot pink, cream ground; large waved flowers, 4 to a stem.

1855. **Othello**—A deep maroon Sweet Pea, with large drooping wings, beautifully waved.

1856. **Senator Spencer**—Deep claret, striped and flaked on creamy heliotrope.

1857. **Thomas Stevenson**—Flowers of finest Spencer type, with brilliant orange standards, wings of soft carmine, frilled.

1858. **Vermillion Brilliant**—Bright self-scarlet, entirely sun-proof. Flowers are uniformly borne in fours.

1859. **Wedgewood**—Delicate light blue, without any shading. Waved and frilled flowers uniformly produced in fours.

1860. **White Spencer**—Large, pure white, frilled flowers.

1865. **Finest Spencer Mixed**—This consists of all the newer varieties, and will give a beautiful display in the right proportion of colors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

PRICE: Any of the above varieties, Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: Any six packets for 65c; any twelve packets for \$1.20, postpaid.

Early & Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas.

This new and important class is being rapidly developed, and most of the colors and shades found in Spencer Sweet Peas are now represented. For growing under glass, and for outdoor winter flowering, in frostless localities, this class fills a long felt need. Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas are just as valuable for outdoor culture, for they begin to bloom four to five weeks earlier than the regular orchid-flowering type, and continue for a period of four months, if the flowers are picked before forming seed pods. The flowers are fully equal to the common type in beauty and size of form. In California, Florida, and other southern states, seed sown in September will produce flowers from December until April. Under glass, seed sown in August and September produces flowers in November and December.

1870. **Early Asta Ohn**—Beautiful lavender, shaded pink. Identical in color, size, and form, with the late flowering Asta Ohn.

1871. **Early White Orchid**—Pure white, deeply frilled.

1872. **Liberty**—Large beautiful crimson flowers.

1873. **Early Yarrawa**—The well known Australian variety. Large, beautifully waved flowers of bright rose pink.

PRICE: Any of above Early Flowering Sweet Peas, Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.15.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of above four varieties for 50c.

1875. **Early Flowering Mixed**—Splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00.



Jean Ireland Sweet Pea.



Verbena.



SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*). Another favorite old fashioned perennial, well known for its sweet fragrance, and its richly colored flowers. Most desirable for display planting in the garden, all the flower-heads being of about the same height, forming a perfect sheet of lovely colors. For early flowers, sow seed in the fall, in rich, well pulverized soil, covering with one-fourth inch soil, firmly pressed down. When plants are two inches high, thin to not less than six inches apart. The young plants should be well covered with leaves or straw during the winter. The seed may also be sown very early in spring, but the plants will not produce flowers until the second summer.

1885. Pure White.....	Pkt. 10c.
1886. Nigricans—Velvet deep maroon, almost black. Striking and popular variety.....	Pkt. 10c.
1887. Pink Beauty—An improved fine deep pink, shaded salmon. The most beautiful and showy Sweet William.....	Pkt. 10c.
1888. Scarlet Beauty—Cherry-red.....	Pkt. 10c.
SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of above 4 colors for 30c.	
1890. Single Mixed—All colors.....	Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 30c.
1891. Double Mixed.....	Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 40c.

SWEET ROCKET—See *Hesperis*.

VERBENA. Verbenas rank with the Annual Phlox, as border and bedding annuals. They are of the same low, spreading growth, and the fragrant flowers show the same rich variety of color, but they withstand cold weather much better, and bloom until very late in fall. They are fine for low borders, also for vases and window boxes. Seed may be sown outdoors, in May, for flowers in August to November. A sunny location and good rich garden loam, carefully fertilized and prepared, is best. To hasten germination, soak the seed in warm water for a short time before planting. Sow in rows 2 feet apart, and one-fourth inch deep. Transplant or thin out when plants are several inches high.

VERBENA HYBRIDA, MAMMOTH FLOWERING.

1900. Purple.....	Pkt. 10c.	1903. Striped.....	Pkt. 10c.
1901. Rose.....	Pkt. 10c.	1904. White.....	Pkt. 10c.
1902. Defiance, scarlet.....	Pkt. 10c.	1905. Hybrida, Mixed....	Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 50c.

COLLECTION: One packet each of above 5 colors for 40c.

1906. F. S. & N. Co's Finest Mixed—This splendid mixture includes all of the choicest varieties, ranging from pure white to deep crimson and purple.....	Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 30c.
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VARIOUS VERBENAS.

1909. Lemon Verbena (<i>Aloysia Citriodora</i>)—Valuable for its delightfully fragrant foliage, which is used for perfuming linens, the same as Lavender.....	Pkt. 10c.
1910. Venosa (Hardy Garden Verbena)—A handsome bedding variety, growing about twelve inches high, producing bright purple flowers from June until frost.....	Pkt. 10c.

1914. VINCA (Periwinkle)—Ornamental, free flowering, tender perennial plants; one of the most satisfactory bedding plants, with glossy green foliage and handsome red and white flowers. They flower from seed the first season, continuing until frost; may be potted before frost and kept in bloom in the house thru winter; a very fine cut flower; about two feet high. Mixed..... Pkt. 10c, 1/4 oz. 25c.

1917. VIOLA ODORATA (Sweet Violet)—The true blue sweet violet. Favorite hardy plants, highly prized for their fragrant flowers. Six inches high. Seed germinates slowly..... Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER. These handsome flowers should be more extensively grown. They are highly desirable for bedding and for borders, because of their striking spikes of fragrant single and double flowers, in vivid shades of orange, yellow, and red. Tender biennials which should be kept indoors in winter in this locality. Sow seed indoors in March, transplanting to pots which should be sunk in the earth. In fall, about October, remove the pots indoors, and the plants will bloom all winter.

1920. Early Parisian—A beautiful single variety, very fragrant, cinnamon colored flowers.....	Pkt. 10c, 1/8 oz. 15c.
1921. Single Flowering, Mixed—A fine mixture of all colors and shades.....	Pkt. 5c.
1922. Double Flowering, Mixed—Delicately fragrant, perfectly double, including many shades of orange, red, maroon and brown,.....	Pkt. 10c.

1925. WILD CUCUMBER (*Echinocystis Lobata*)—This is one of the quickest growing climbers in existence, and most useful, where a rapid and dense growth is needed. It is well adapted for screening unsightly places, porches, buildings, etc. The foliage is a pretty light green, and the sprays of fragrant white flowers are followed by prickly round seed pods. The seed may be sown in almost any soil, preferably late in fall, or very early in spring, after being soaked in luke warm water overnight..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

1927. WILD FLOWER GARDEN. This mixture of seeds contains a splendid assortment of flowers, of every color and variety, including most of the favorite garden annuals, Poppies, Nasturtiums, Bachelor's Button, Zinnias, Aster, Phlox, Verbenas, Pansies, and many other splendid sorts. Just what you want for the children's garden..... Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

1930. XERANTHEMUM (Everlasting)—Handsome double flowers, purple and white, borne on long stems, 12 to 15 inches high. They bloom from July to October in great abundance. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, 1/4 oz. 25c.



A Bed of Sweet William.



Giant Show Zinnias.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age) These well known flowers are hardy annuals, growing 12 to 30 inches high. From July until frost they produce a great profusion of large double flowers, some measuring as much as five inches across. In no other garden flower does one find such a wide range of color, every shade of yellow, orange, red, rose, and purple, besides pure white being included. The Zinnia is especially rich in shades of orange, rose, and purple, but no blue strain has been produced so far. The plants are bushy, erect, and rather formal, and well adapted for bedding and borders. Sow the seed outdoors, in deep rich soil that has been carefully worked as early in the spring as possible. Cover with a quarter inch of fine pulverized soil. Seed sown May first will produce flowering plants in July. The plants should be thinned out to stand twelve to twenty inches apart. For earlier flowers, start the seed indoors, in March or April, setting the plants out when danger of frost is past.

1935. NEW ZINNIA, DOUBLE GIANT PICOTEE—This is an American introduction, which was first produced in 1916. The flowers measure fully five and six inches across, with the petals of rather irregular form, many of them fringed, each one being bordered and distinctly tipped with a darker shade, giving the flowers a most unusual appearance. It is considered the most attractive Zinnia ever produced, by all who have seen it. Our seed was grown for us by the introducer. Finest mixed, including flesh, orange, lemon, pink, and cerise.....Pkt. 15c.

1938. NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA—This is a new and distinct race of Zinnia, which will greatly increase the popularity of this flower. The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation, the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers in full bloom often measure four inches in depth and six to eight inches in diameter. In general appearance, the flowers compare favorably with the Show Dahlias. The flowering season lasts from July until the frost comes. We offer this in mixture, a wide range of color, including golden yellow, burnt orange, old rose, mauve, cerise, and an endless range of pleasing shades of pink, from rose pink to Tyrian rose and many bicolor shades, describable only with the aid of a color chart. Mixed colors.....Pkt. 15c.



New Dahlia Flowered Zinnia.

GIANT SHOW ZINNIAS (Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima).

Huge flowers five to six inches across, semi-globular and very double. Grand and long lasting effects can be produced in beds and borders with this new race.

1940. White.	1943. Orange.
1941. Buff Yellow	1944. Pink.
1942. Scarlet.	1945. Purple.
Price: Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.	One packet of each color for 50c.
1950. Giant Show Zinnias, Mixed.....	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

LARGE FLOWERING, DWARF ZINNIAS.

Bushy, compact plants about two feet high, bearing large, perfect, double flowers in greatest profusion. They come into flower early in the summer and keep on blooming until hard frost.

1955. White.	1958. Scarlet.
1956. Rose.	1959. Burnt Orange.
1957. Golden Yellow.	1960. Flesh Pink.
Price: Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.	One packet of each color for 50c.
1965. Large Flowering, Dwarf Zinnias, Mixed.	Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

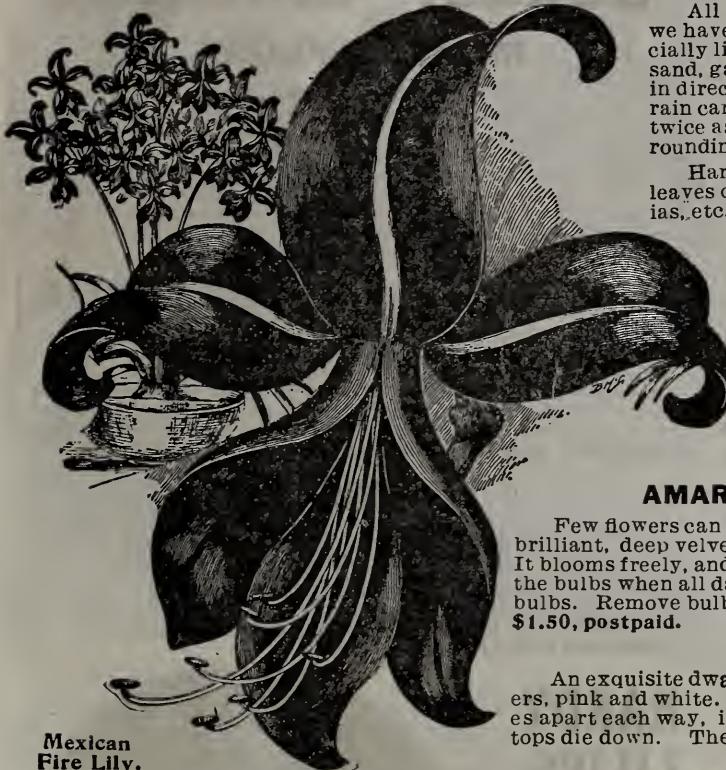
VARIOUS ZINNIAS.

1970. Curled and Crested—A curious and beautiful strain, petals twisted, curled and crested. Double mixed.	Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.
1971. Liliput—Handsome bushes loaded with small, very double flowers. Blooms all summer until late in fall. Height about one foot. Mixed colors.....	Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
1972. Red Riding Hood—Of compact form and covered the entire season with little button-like, intense scarlet, very double flowers not over an inch across. Highly effective as a border plant.....	Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Large Flowering Dwarf Zinnias.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.



Mexican Fire Lily.

CALLAS. (Richardia.)

YELLOW CALLA, Spotted Leaved (Elliottiana)—The flowers are a deep golden yellow, of waxy texture, and very large, often measuring four to five inches across. The leaves are green, spotted with white. This may be grown indoors, or used for bedding and borders. Plant the bulbs outdoors, when danger of frost is past, setting them several inches deep, in rich, well drained soil, at least twelve inches apart. In the fall, cut the leaves about 2 inches above the ground, dry and store in a cool place. Large bulbs, each 35c, dozen \$3.50, postpaid.

AURATA CALLA, Lemon Yellow—This variety is valuable chiefly for its beautiful foliage. The flowers are lemon yellow, with jet black center. This may be grown the same as the above Calla. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

CINNAMON VINE.

A hardy, quick-growing vine, with heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of small white flowers of cinnamon-like odor. The roots are very hardy, and may be left in the ground for years, but the vines die down each season. The bulbs may be planted almost any time in spring, in rich, carefully prepared soil. A valuable vine for covering trellises, porches, fences, etc. Each 5c, dozen 55c, postpaid.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS. (Summer Hyacinth.)

Quite hardy plants of vigorous growth, producing flower spikes about four feet high, with pure white, bell-shaped and pendulous flowers. It resembles the Tuberose in habit of growth and form of flowers, and is especially valuable for planting in groups among shrubbery or the perennial border. Bulbs may be planted as soon as the soil can be worked, about 4 inches deep, and 12 inches apart. They require rich, well drained soil, and some protection in winter. Each 6c, dozen 60c, postpaid.

ISMENE CALATHINA. (Peruvian Lily.)

A curious plant, with very large, Amaryllis-like flowers, pure white, and exceedingly fragrant. An exquisite plant for the shrubbery border. The bulbs are large and vigorous, and begin to flower a few weeks after planting. They require the same treatment and care as Gladioli. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

MADEIRA VINE.

A very beautiful vine, which grows rapidly, covering a large space in a short time. The leaves are rather thick, heart-shaped, and soft glossy green. It is usually grown in porch boxes, or along trellises and fences, to produce a screen of delicate foliage during the summer. Bulbs should not be set out until all danger of frost is past, but they may be started indoors, and transplanted later. Remove bulbs in fall, dry, and store in a cool, frost-proof place. Each 7c, dozen 75c, postpaid.



Hyacinthus Candicans.

All the bulbs listed are easily grown, but for the convenience of our customers, we have given brief cultural directions under each variety listed. Most bulbs, especially lilies, thrive best when planted in light, rich soil, composed of a mixture of sand, garden soil, and well rotted manure or leaf mould. Never let the bulbs come in direct contact with the manure. It is better to apply manure as a mulch, letting rain carry down the fertilizing ingredients. The soil should be carefully spaded, twice as deep as the bulbs are placed, and the bed slightly elevated above the surrounding lawn to provide good drainage.

Hardy bulbs may be left in the ground all winter, if they are well protected with leaves or straw, but the tender varieties, such as Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias, Begonias, etc., must be taken up in fall, carefully dried, and stored in a cool place, packed in sand or sawdust, where there is no danger from frost.

CAUTION: Boxes or packages of bulbs should be unpacked immediately upon receipt. If they cannot be planted at once, they should be stored in dry sand or sawdust to prevent shrinking.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

A valuable hardy, tuberous rooted climber, bearing clusters of deep purple flowers of delicate violet-like fragrance. It grows to a height of eight to ten feet, blooming profusely, and is excellent for covering trellises and fences. Plant the bulbs 3 inches deep in rich, well drained soil, giving them protection during the winter. Set the bulbs 3 inches apart, to produce a mass of vines and flowers. Each 5c, dozen 55c, postpaid.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA (Mexican Fire Lily).

Few flowers can equal this variety in richness and beauty of color. The flowers are intensely brilliant, deep velvety crimson, beautifully shaded, and are produced before the leaves appear. It blooms freely, and succeeds well in pots, also in the open ground. For outdoor culture, set out the bulbs when all danger of frost is past, in rich sandy soil, barely covering the tops of the bulbs. Remove bulbs indoors in fall, after drying them carefully. Each 15c, 3 for 40c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

ZEPHYRANTHES (Zephyr Flower).

An exquisite dwarf variety of Amaryllis, which produces a profusion of delicate lily-like flowers, pink and white. Very effective for cutting. Plant the bulbs two inches deep, about six inches apart each way, in rich light soil, as early as possible in spring, lifting the bulbs when the tops die down. They may also be grown in pots or boxes, indoors, which may be set in a cellar during the winter, without disturbing the roots.

Candida—Pure white. Each 6c, dozen 60c, postpaid.

Rosea—Large, rose colored. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, ppd.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

Showy bedding plants with enormous leaves, giving a tropical effect. May be planted in groups on the lawn or among shrubbery. Start the bulb indoors, in large pots or boxes, transplanting outdoors when all danger of frost is past, in very rich soil, watering freely. Store the bulbs in a cool, dry place during the winter. Each 15c, postpaid.—Dozen \$1.50, not prepaid. (Weight per dozen about 4 lbs.)

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM.

These handsome plants surpass all other foliage plants in richness and beauty of coloring. Every shade of crimson, rose, and green is found in their gorgeous leaves, which are oddly bordered, spotted, and striped, many of them having conspicuous heavy veins or ribs. Fancy Leaved Caladiums are most useful for window boxes, porch baskets, and bedding, in half shady positions. Start the tubers in pots, in a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and well rotted manure, with a small amount of sand. Water sparingly until plants develop, after which water must be given freely. Protect the plants from the sun. In the fall, when leaves mature, the plants must be kept fairly dry. Store in the pots during the winter, in a temperature of not lower than 50 degrees. Finest named varieties, Mixed. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, postpaid.



Fancy Leaved Caladium.



Calla.

Spotted Leaved.



Lilium Album.

of the various kinds, one may have lilies in bloom from the middle of June to the first of November. Lilies require rich, well drained soil, with plenty of moisture, but an open, sunny location, with some protection against the hot noonday sun. The bulbs should be set deeply, about three times their depth. In the fall, cover them with a five inch layer of leaves or straw.

TIGER LILY. (*Tigrinum Splendens*.)

An improved form of the old fashioned favorite, which is a hardy native lily. Ten to twenty blossoms of bright orange color, with black spots, are produced on a stem. It should be planted in masses, in the hardy border, where it will live for years. Stems are black polished, three to four feet high. Blooms in August. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

DOUBLE TIGER LILY. (*Tigrinum fl. pl.*)

A handsome double form of the above. Very hardy, producing large, brilliant flowers. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

LILUM AURATUM.

The glorious gold-banded Lily of Japan and one of the grandest plants in cultivation. Its fragrant, immense, ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a gold band, fading at its edges into white. Height 3 to 5 feet. First size bulbs, (8 to 9 inches in circumference) each 25c, 3 for 65c, doz. \$2.75, postpd.

LILUM ALBUM.

Flowers are pure white with a greenish band thru the center of each petal. Of great substance and very fragrant. Large bulbs, each 30c, 3 for 80c, postpaid.

LILUM RUBRUM.

No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous lilies. The six broad white and pink petals are thickly dotted with rose and crimson spots. Its brilliant coloring and graceful form make this lily very effective and desirable. It is especially thrifty and hardy. Large bulbs, each 25c, 3 for 65c, dozen \$2.75, postpaid.



Lilium Auratum.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS. Continued.

MILLA BIFLORA.

(Mexican Star or Frost Flower.)

Flowers star shaped, two inches across, clear waxy white, of great substance, enlivened by a frost-like sparkle; the fragrance is delightful. Place a stalk in water and the flowers will all open; we have seen eleven stalks shoot up successively from one bulb. The bulbs flower profusely and with great certainty. Height, 12 to 18 inches. For an effective display, groups of 12 to 25 or more should be planted about six inches apart in a sunny bed. Price: each 5c, dozen 50c, 100 for \$4.00, postpaid.

SUMMER FLOWERING OXALIS.

Useful little plants which are very effective in masses or beds but are particularly valuable for edgings. If planted three inches apart, they will produce an unbroken row of foliage, about a foot high, and a continuous show of bloom. They are also charming when grown in pots or baskets and can be planted for this purpose any time in winter or spring and will commence to bloom at once. Mixed colors, dozen 10c, 25 for 15c, 100 for 50c, postpaid.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs, easily recognized by its exquisite fragrance. Large creamy white, double flowers, with wax-like petals, are borne on strong, erect spikes. They are valuable for cutting and decorating. Plant outdoors, about the middle of May, giving the bulbs rich, well drained soil, in a sunny location. Each 6c, dozen 65c, postpaid. — Not prepaid, 100 for \$5.00.

HARDY LILIES.

Lilies are almost indispensable for showy effects, both in the garden and for cutting. They are most gorgeous when planted in masses, or in groups among the shrubbery. By planting clusters



DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSE

Cannas

They Present a Grand Display from July until Frost.



Cannas

Notice the Massive Tropical Effect Obtained With These Plants.

CANNAS are indispensable for bedding purposes, especially on large lawns. They also make a grand show, planted in front of the house, in groups near the porch, and the dwarf kinds in porch boxes, together with other plants. With their gorgeously colored scarlet, yellow and gold spikes, and brilliant tropical foliage, Cannas present a grand display from July until frost.

BRONZE LEAVED CANNAS.

KING HUMBERT—The foliage is broad and massive, and rich coppery bronze or purple. Brilliant orange scarlet flowers, five to six inches across, are produced in great trusses. Grows four to five feet high. Each 25c, dozen \$2.50, postpaid.

SHENANDOAH—The leading pink flowering Canna. Grows four feet high, with handsome, rich salmon-rose blossoms.

MIXED CANNAS, LARGE FLOWERING—Including red, yellow, pink, and white, in both green and bronze-leaved varieties. Dozen \$.30, postpaid.

Price of above Cannas, except where noted: Each 20c, 3 for 50c, \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GREEN LEAVED CANNAS.

BUTTERCUP—Beautiful golden yellow; large flowers.

EXPRESS—Bright scarlet-crimson. Large broad flowers in immense trusses. This is the best dwarf red Canna.

GLADIOFLORA—Flowers crimson, changing to rose, with irregular border of gold, resemble those of gladioli. 3 to 4 feet high.

MAROS—Very free flowering, creamy white, with deep green waxy foliage; one of the best.

METEOR—Vigorous plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with healthy foliage. Each plant produces 3 to 5 spikes of flowers of deep crimson.

Each 20c, 3 for 50c, \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

DAHLIAS.

Dahlias thrive equally well in sunny open locations and shaded spots, in fairly rich soil, thoroughly spaded and pulverized, to a depth of ten inches. Plant bulbs when danger of frost is past, to bloom six to eight weeks after planting. Lay bulbs flat side down in hills or drills, six inches deep, two to four feet apart. Cover with at least three inches of soil, before applying fertilizer. Keep soil well cultivated and do not let crusts form. For cut worms, spray with tobacco dust. Stake plants when about eight inches high.

Cactus Dahlias have long narrow petals, terminating in a point, sometimes curving towards center of flowers. **Decorative Dahlias** are very large, flat, and full to the center, often with irregularly arranged petals. **Paeony-flowered Dahlias** have flat, loosely arranged petals, and conspicuous yellow centers, and are generally fragrant. These three classes are the most artistic, and the finest for bedding and cutting. **Show Dahlias** are an older class, with compact, ball-shaped flowers.

A. D. LIVONI (Show) Pink—Perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers, with tightly quilled petals.

JOHN WANAMAKER (Decorative) Pink—The prize winning pink variety. Immense flowers of charming irregularity and graceful form, often 7 inches across. A vigorous grower and the most profuse constant bloomer. Each 40c, 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

MARJORIE CASTLETON (Cactus) Rose—Large flowers of beautiful rose pink, tinted with cream towards the center and tips.

MELODY (Decorative) Yellow—One of the finest and largest, of splendid regular form. Color clear canary yellow, shading to creamy white at tips.

MERLIN (Show) Orange Scarlet—A good variety for bedding. Handsome flowers of bright orange scarlet.

MINA BURGLE (Decorative) Crimson—Beautiful deep glowing crimson, finest crimson variety in existence; good for cut flower purposes, having long stems and bearing extra free flowering.

PERLE DE LYON (Decorative) White—A handsome pure white variety, very fine for bedding and for cutting.

QUEEN WILHELMINE (Paeony-flowered) White—Immense, fluffy, fragrant flowers of pure white, with conspicuous yellow centers. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50, ppd.

QUEEN EMMA (Paeony-flowered) Pink—Graceful, irregularly shaped flowers of large size. Hollyhock pink, the immense petals being bordered with golden yellow. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50, postpaid.

REINE CAYEUX (Cactus) Crimson—One of the most satisfactory sorts. Exceptionally free flowering and a strong grower. Beautiful crimson flowers are produced on long graceful stems.

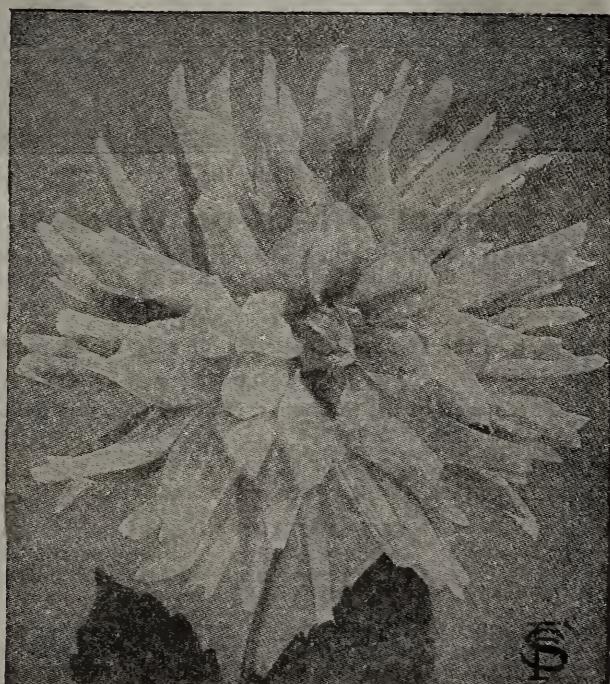
SEQUOIA (Cactus) Golden Bronze—An artistic Dahlia for cutting and decorating. Beautifully formed, immense flowers on long, stiff stems. Color is deep golden bronze, slightly lighter towards the center.

WHITE SWAN (Show)—Very large, quilled flowers of pure white.

PRICES, except where noted: Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one bulb of each of the above Dahlias for only \$2.50, postpaid.

MIXED DAHLIAS. A good assortment of colors, in all classes. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.



Cactus Dahlia.



Peace Gladiolus.

Special Offers on Gladioli.

We offer the following collections of superb American Gladioli, all giant flowering varieties, which should be included in every order.

COLLECTION NO. 1.

One each of the 15 named varieties for only \$1.00, postpaid.

COLLECTION NO. 2.

Three each of the following, for only 75c, postpaid.

AMERICA—Soft pink.

PEACE—Pure white, blue spot on throat.

PANAMA—Bright rose pink.

YELLOW HAMMER—Pure yellow, red throat.

COLLECTION NO. 3.

This collection includes the finest and brightest of each color. They are all splendid, dependable sorts, and will make a brilliant showing in any garden. We especially recommend this collection for gift boxes.

2 PROSERPINE—Cerise pink. 3 HALLEY—Salmon pink.
2 BARON HULOT—Blue. 2 LA GRANDESSE—White.
3 YELLOW HAMMER—Pure yellow, red throat.

For only 85c, postpaid.

Five of each variety, 25-bulbs in all, for \$1.50, postpaid.

GLADIOLI.

BEST OF ALL SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

The Gladioli are deservedly the most popular of the summer flowering bulbs. They are most effective when planted among shrubbery, perennials, or with low growing annuals. They bloom from July to October, giving color to the garden at a time when there is usually a scarcity of flowers. Gladioli are vigorous growers and do well in the average garden, in a sunny location.

We advise planting Gladioli in masses of at least 25 bulbs of one kind or color, as they will always make the best showing in large groups. At the present low prices on Gladioli, one can well afford to plant them in quantity.

Few garden flowers last longer when cut. The spikes should be cut when the first flowers open on the stalks, early in the morning or in the evening. Cut the stalks about six inches from the ground, to leave sufficient foliage to develop on the bulbs. Remove the dead blossoms, change the water daily, cutting off a little of the stem.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Gladioli will thrive in any good rich garden soil, well enriched with rotted manure, with enough sand to afford good drainage. Dig a trench about five inches deep, filling in one inch of sand. Then set bulbs (flat or hollow side down) in the sand. For very early flowers, cover with only two inches of soil, filling in the balance as leaves appear, to furnish support for the stalk. As soon as flower buds form, they should be staked. Water very freely, especially during blooming season. Bulbs may be planted from April to the middle of June, for a succession of flowers from July until frost. If the bulbs are set out early in the spring, they should not be set too deep as there is some danger of their rotting. When set out later in the season they may be planted as deep as eight or twelve inches, depending upon the soil, and give the desired results. Flower spikes should be cut early in morning with as little foliage as possible.

Remove bulbs from the ground before heavy frosts come, and store in a cool dry place, spreading them out to dry. After the tops are dry they should be cut off, and the small bulbs may be separated from the mother bulb. Place bulbs in sand, sawdust, or paper, and remove to a cool place, about 35 degrees, to prevent sprouting and freezing.

NOTE: Single and dozen prices include postage. The 100 rate is by express at purchaser's expense.

AMERICA—Delicate Pink. Very large individual flowers of flesh pink; of strong growth. The favorite variety for cutting. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

BARON HULOT—Blue. Rich deep shade of indigo blue; the finest blue variety yet introduced. Most effective when planted with yellow and white sorts or with America. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.75.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—Deep Maroon. One of the most satisfactory of the dark sorts. The flowers are very large, well placed on the stem, and of a rich, velvety dark red that is almost black. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.

FRANCIS KING—Salmon Red. An exceptionally fine red variety, with immense individual flowers on strong spikes. Fine for cutting. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

HALLEY—One of the very finest for cutting, grown extensively by florists. The predominating color of the blossoms is salmon pink, slightly shaded with rose, while the lower petals have a creamy blotch, with a stripe of bright crimson running thru the center, producing a beautiful effect. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

LA GRANDESSE—Very handsome large white flowers of open type, beautifully tinting into light pink, sprayed and faintly shaded with rose. Each 6c, dozen 60c.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Pink. A wonderful new Gladiolus. Flowers are very large and well expanded, pink, flushed with carmine or deep red blotches in the throat. It is unexcelled for cutting, as every flower opens up freely when placed in water. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.

MRS. WATT—American Rose Color. A standard Gladiolus; one of the best for cutting. Late blooming. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.75.

NIAGARA—Creamy Yellow. Very handsome, large flowers of soft cream, with lower petals blending to canary yellow. Throat is splashed with carmine, and lower ends of outside petals are also flushed with carmine. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.75.

PANAMA—Bright Pink. A new seedling of America, very similar to the parent variety, except that it is a much deeper pink. Spikes are very long, with immense flowers well arranged. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

PEACE—Immense White. Beautiful white flowers, with pale lilac markings on lower petals. Very large, finely formed flowers on long straight spikes. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS—Pale Yellow to Orange. This beautiful race of Gladioli was introduced from Africa a few years ago. The spikes are very tall, with rather fine foliage, and the flowers set rather far apart on the stem. Color ranges from cream and palest yellow to brilliant orange and salmon pink. They are most artistic for cutting and decoration. Each 6c, dozen 60c.—100 for \$4.50.

PRINCIPINE—Carmine Red. The most magnificent Gladiolus, with flowers as handsome and large as an Amaryllis. Flowers are rich carmine, with very dark shadings in throat, and large white blotches on the lower petals. Blooming season is very long, and the flowers last well in water. Spikes grow four feet high, producing 12 to 15 blossoms. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.

PROSERPINE—Cerise Pink. A most beautiful, attractive sort, very rich cerise pink. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

YELLOW HAMMER—Pure Yellow, with a little red mark in the throat. Spikes grow tall and erect. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.—100 for \$7.00.

FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO'S GOLD MEDAL MIXTURE.

An especially fine mixture, containing all types of flowers, in a wide range of colors, including crimson, pink, rose, blue, white, and yellow, many being beautifully marked and shaded. Dozen 40c.—100 for \$2.75.

GOOD MIXED GLADIOLI.

An excellent mixture for those who plant in large quantities, and want good bulbs at a low price. First size bulbs only. Dozen 55c.—100 for \$2.25.

LAWN GRASS SEED



LAWN GRASS MIXTURES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

There is nothing that adds more to the appearance and attractiveness and also to the value of a home than a nice, well kept lawn, which can be easily established at a very small expense. A few suggestions in regard to lawn making may be appreciated by the amateur.

Lawn Grass Seed can be sown at most any time, from early in the spring until fall as the seeds are very hardy, but the best time is early in the spring, on well prepared soil. If the ground intended for a lawn has to be graded, the best ground should be procured, and soil that contains obnoxious weeds should be avoided. It is poor policy to sow grass seed on ground that is as solid as a road, for the roots of the young grass cannot penetrate such soil. It should be spaded up first or it should be plowed and well pulverized by means of a harrow or rake. After it is well smoothed and leveled down, the seed can be sown. To obtain as even a stand as possible, we advocate sowing one-half of the seed one way and the other half the other way. By following this method, you will be sure that your grass seed won't come up in spots. It is well to select a quiet day for sowing seed as some of the lighter seeds would be carried off in case it should be windy. Two and one-third to three bushels of lawn grass seed is required per acre or one pound for every 300 square feet of ground. It is necessary to sow grass seed very thick so as to obtain a close stand. This will also prevent weeds from coming up. After sowing the seed it should be raked in or, if the area is large, it should be harrowed to cover the seed. To bring the seed into direct contact with the soil and to cause immediate sprouting, the ground should be firmed down by rolling or planking. During a wet spell, however, this would not only be unnecessary but, on the contrary, might prove detrimental as it would pack the soil too much and form a crust through which the young sprouts could not penetrate.

Nothing is more important than a carefully selected lawn grass mixture, composed of fine leaved and deep rooted grasses, such as will start early in the spring and remain nice and green until late in the fall. Under favorable circumstances, the common grasses may answer the purpose but they will last for one or two seasons only for which reason it is always advisable to sow carefully selected lawn grass mixtures.

On account of making grass growing a specialty and handling such large quantities of fancy grasses, we are in a position to prepare the finest lawn grass mixtures which insure the best results. Write us for special mixtures intended for special purposes.

PARK LAWN GRASS MIXTURE—For lawns of greater dimensions we recommend this as our standard lawn grass mixture. This has been sold by us for years, and has always given the best satisfaction. It has been sown on almost every kind of soil and under most every condition, and we have to learn of the first unsatisfactory result yet from sowing our Park Lawn Grass Mixture. The seed is free from weeds and of the best vitality. It will start at once before the weeds. It roots deeply, notwithstanding severe droughts without turning yellow or brown and will not grow in tufts or clumps. This mixture is unequalled for lawn, parks, tennis and croquet grounds. Two and one-half bushels should be sown per acre. Qt. 45c, 4 qts. \$1.65, prepaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, pk. (5 lbs.) \$1.75, bu. (20 lbs.) \$6.00, 5 bu. (100 lbs.) \$25.00.

GARDEN CITY LAWN GRASS—Where a fine lawn around a private house is wanted, this Lawn Grass Mixture will be found best adapted. The grasses used in its combination will make a luxuriant growth in spring, summer and autumn, not being affected by drought very easily, and are always presenting the same green, velvety appearance. One quart will cover about 250 square feet. Qt. 40c, 4 qts. \$1.50, postpaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 35c, pk. \$1.50, bu. (20 lbs.) \$5.00.

SHADY NOOK MIXTURE—In many lawns where there are large shady trees there are shady places where ordinary mixtures thrive but poorly or die out altogether. For such spots we have a special mixture of grasses which will grow in the shade as well as in the sun. If you have shady, barren places in your lawn, try our Shady Nook Mixture. Qt. 50c, 4 qts. \$1.85, postpaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, pk. \$2.00, bu. (20 lbs.) \$7.50.

SPECIAL GOLF LINK AND TENNIS COURT MIXTURE—Our special mixture for this purpose is composed of fine hardy grasses of low and creeping habit that will form a firm and close sod in a very short time, which will withstand any amount of wear upon it without suffering. Nearly all of the selected grasses being deeply rooted, the golf and tennis grounds established, can withstand drought and heat without suffering. Qt. 50c, 4 qts. \$1.85, postpaid,—Not prepaid, lb. 45c, pk. \$2.00, bu. (20 lbs.) \$7.50.

TERRACE SOD MIXTURE—A special mixture of grasses for sowing on terraces and side hills, producing strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out. It will withstand drought and exposure and thrive on shallow soils and at the same time produce a rich green lawn throughout the season. Qt. 45c, 4 qts. \$1.65, postpaid.—Not prepaid, lb. 40c, pk. \$1.75, bu. (20 lbs.) \$6.00.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.



UNEXCELLED IN PURITY, VITALITY
AND PRODUCTIVENESS.

TERMS USED FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF SEEDS:

Clover and Grass Seeds of the highest quality obtainable have always been our most important specialty and for years we have taken the lead among seed dealers in this respect. Under the "FARMER BRAND" label, which is also our trade-mark, we now offer seeds of best vitality, free from all obnoxious foul seeds.

"FARMER BRAND"—To protect our customers, as well as ourselves, we shall offer our "Farmer Brand" seeds, the highest quality of seeds obtainable, in sealed sacks only, in quantities of one peck, one-half bushel, one bushel, and hundred pounds. No broken quantities will be furnished, nor will we guarantee any seed as genuine after our leaden seal has been broken.

The other terms and their meanings, used for the different grades or qualities of Clovers, Timothy, and some other seeds, are as follows:

"FANCY"—Free from obnoxious foul seeds, and of high vitality, but not as good in color, nor as perfect as "Farmer Brand" Seed.

"CHOICE"—Healthy and fairly clean seed, of good vitality, but not as plump and perfect as our "Fancy" grade.

NOTICE: We are well equipped for cleaning and testing seeds. All seeds sent out by us meet fully with the requirements of the MINNESOTA PURE SEED LAWS. You are fully protected when you buy your seeds from the Farmer Seed & Nursery Company.

Without grass, the earth would be a barren desert, but since it is covered with the growth of the most luxuriant grasses, it feeds live stock of all kinds, one of the biggest assets in agriculture. No matter how large our corn and wheat crops are, grasses and clovers still form the foundation for successful farming. The first herdsman, Adam, then Abraham, and Jacob with his twelve sons, depended on the vast rich meadows of their land, for their herds of cattle. In this great country, the unlimited rich prairies of the West attracted the early settlers, such as cattlemen and ranchers. The big ranches of the West were not broken up until more modern methods for taking care of small grains had been originated. Our most up-to-date methods of farming would be rather incomplete without grasses and clovers. After you have a good pasture established, you are relieved of a great deal of care all summer. Cattle, horses, hogs, etc., feed and roam on it all summer without other feed or looking after, while well established meadows of grasses or clover, or both, will fill the barns to overflowing. Good hay, in the right proportion of clover and grass, forms a fairly balanced ration for the stock. With only a little corn added, a completely balanced ration for dairy herds is obtained.

The kinds of seed commonly sown for establishing pastures and meadows, without regard to location and purpose, are Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, and Red Top. Altho these are all good varieties, and do well on soil to which they are naturally adapted, they are not suitable for all locations, nor will they answer all the various purposes for which they are used, consequently there is much disappointment. Considering that there is such large variety of the most valuable grasses for pastures and meadows, it is almost unexplainable that so little attention is given to such an important matter. It is quite evident that, in order to produce the best results, regardless of soil and weather conditions, other varieties than Timothy, Red Top, and Blue Grass are required for establishing well paying pastures and meadows. The more and better grasses we grow, the more cows and cattle we can feed, and the larger our incomes will be. No other crop is so necessary to the sustenance of the various classes of animal life, as the grass crop, and in no other way can soil fertility and soil moisture be so easily maintained as by sowing the proper kinds of Grass and Clover seeds.

In establishing pastures and meadows, an important factor to consider is that nearly every different grass and clover subsists on a different soil element. Some soils may lack entirely in certain elements to supply the required nourishment for a particular kind of grass which you intend to grow, and the result would be a feeble growth of grass, which would soon be smothered by weeds. If however, a greater variety of grasses are sown, suitable to your soil and to your purpose, you will not only obtain a perfect stand, but you will have a continuous luxuriant pasture or meadow.

For many years, we have devoted a large part of our catalog to various kinds of grasses and clovers, and have carried on extensive experiments on our own farms to ascertain the varieties best adapted to different kinds of soil and for various purposes. Having made grasses and grass seeds our specialty, we are in a position to know something of their habits and nature. On this, and the following pages, we give a full description of the most important Pasture and Meadow Grasses. We have also put up Clover-Grass Mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows, well considering the growth, maturity, and adaptability of the various grasses to the different kinds of soil, and for the various purposes, thus enabling our customers to make the right selection.

1. TIMOTHY.—Phleum Pratense.

Timothy is so well known that it needs hardly any description, for there is scarcely another variety of our natural grasses that is so generally cultivated as this. It is best suited for moist, rich, strong and loamy soils, where it grows to perfection, and yields large crops of hay. If cut in due season, which is at flowering time, it makes a very good and nutritious hay, which is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. For pasture it cannot be so well recommended, as most every farmer well knows, for its growth is not thrifty enough, and close pasturing is very injurious to it. Like all grasses, it is harder for either pasture or meadow if sown with other kinds, and only then will it bring the best returns. For this reason we have added it to most of our Clover-Grass Mixtures.

We wish to call the attention of our brother farmers to the difference between our Minnesota Grown Timothy Seed and Timothy Seed handled by dealers and jobbers in the larger cities. While the latter oftentimes has been held for years for speculating purposes, regardless of vitality, and has been grown by everybody and anybody, on neglected farms, mainly for the purpose of subduing all kinds of foul weeds, our Minnesota Grown Timothy Seed which we offer, is always fresh and of the highest vitality, and has been grown right here in the most prosperous farming country of the United States, on good, rich bottom lands, free from all kinds of noxious weeds. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

Besides, we claim, and our customers have experienced it every year, that our Minnesota Grown Timothy Seed possesses more vigor and vitality, and produces a much thrifitier growth, larger crops and better hay than Timothy grown in a milder latitude. The large dairy and stock farmers in the Middle and Eastern States have recognized this long ago, and send us their orders as early as possible.

Timothy grows best on moist loam and clays rich in humus. The soil should be finely pulverized and the seed which is very small should not be covered too deeply. It may be sown in the fall or spring. Fall seeding is extensively practiced and the general custom is to sow Timothy on the stubble in the fall and follow with a good harrowing, or else sow it with a crop of fall wheat. When seeded in the spring it is generally sown with clover and a nurse crop.

PRICES: At the time when this catalog is going to press, it is impossible to make a price which will stand throughout the year on our grass seeds, because of the rapid changing market, it going higher or lower as the supply and demand varies from the highest to the lowest point, accordingly we refer you to the enclosed BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST for our present prices. If you should not order at once upon receipt of this catalog, then please write for our NEW Blue Figure Price List which we issue from time to time.

Grain sacks are 40 cents each extra, with all grades of Timothy Seed.

We give special attention to orders for Farmers' Clubs, and will take pleasure to quote our lowest prices on everything that is required in the line of Field and Garden Seeds as well as Nursery Stock. Such orders are carefully filled in every detail.

FOR TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE CLOVER MIXTURE SEE PAGE 64.



Minnesota Timothy.

2. TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE CLOVER MIXTURE.

A better combination for either pasture or meadow than Medium Red Clover and Timothy, as these blossom and ripen at the same time. Alsike Clover can be sown to good advantage on moist soil where Red Clover would soon perish, and will make much finer hay than this, and being free from fuzz and dust, it will not cause horses to cough.

The Timothy and Alsike Clover Seed that we offer, has been raised together, and both being of the same size, seed cannot be separated, so that we have to sell it at a reduced price. The mixture contains about one-fifth to one-fourth of Alsike Clover and the balance Timothy, and is as nearly in that proportion as we can ascertain, which is just about the proper quantity of each to produce good results. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds per acre.

PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

The importance of Grass Seeds cannot be overestimated, for in 1915 the **Hay Crop** in the U. S. was second in value produced, aggregating over one hundred million tons, worth over one billion dollars, and the 1916 hay crop was 20% larger.



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Red Top.

5. RED TOP AND TIMOTHY MIXTURE.

These are generally raised here together around sloughs and such low ground that is not subject to overflow. The seed consists of about one-third Red Top and two-thirds Timothy, which is about the right proportion to sow. These seeds are of the best quality, and as they cannot well be separated without a great loss, we offer them at a very low price. About 8 or 10 pounds of this seed should be sown per acre. This Red Top and Timothy Mixture is well recleaned seed. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

6. BROMUS INERMIS.

Austrian Brome Grass, Hungarian Brome Grass, Awnless Brome Grass.

Of all grasses ever introduced, none have been proven as valuable nor as important as *Bromus Inermis*. The experiment stations of Minnesota, Colorado, North and South Dakota, and Manitoba, and the grass stations of the Agricultural Department at Washington, have conducted extensive experiments, and all speak of it in the highest terms.

Bromus Inermis is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong creeping root stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, 1 to 4 feet high, and loose open panicles, or "seed heads," 4 to 8 inches long. It withstands extremes of heat, drought, and cold, better than any other cultivated grasses, and in a few years forms a very tough sod, crowding out every other growth. *Bromus Inermis* will not only succeed under conditions fatal to Timothy, Clover, Orchard Grass and Alfalfa, but it will make astonishing yields.

All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and chemical analysis shows that it is rich in flesh-forming ingredients, more so than Timothy. As this grass starts to grow very early in spring, before any of the grasses on the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green and succulent far into November, it will supply the long felt want of early spring and late fall pastures. The yield of hay from *Bromus Inermis* varies from 2 to 4½ tons per acre, according to climatic conditions, methods of seeding, and fertility of soil. The quality of the hay is excellent, fully equaling that of Timothy in palatability and nutritive qualities. In order to obtain the best hay, the grass should be cut at the time of full bloom. One difference between *Bromus Inermis* and other hay grasses is that it does not deteriorate rapidly after the flowering period, and even if cut when the seeds are ripe, the hay loses little of its nutritive qualities, because after the seed bearing stems have grown up, a large number of leafy shoots spring up from the base.

PRICES: See our Blue Figure Price List.

3. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—*Poa Pratensis*.

This most widely known of all the natural grasses, does well everywhere, and can be found in almost every part of our broad country. In sections with limestone soil it does singularly well, especially in Kentucky, where it is the principal grass, for which reason it was undoubtedly named "Kentucky Blue Grass". It is grown more for pasture than for hay as it is unusually early in the spring, providing good feed already in May and June in our northwestern states, and produces a good growth until the ground freezes. This grass is very hardy and is neither injured by the cold nor by dry weather, hot sun, the trampling of hoofs or close mowing. It is suited to any variety of soil, but succeeds best on moist, rich land, containing some lime. It requires about two years to become well established, and for this reason should be used only where permanent pastures are wanted.

PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

Herewith my order for Timothy and Alsike Clover Mixture with remittance of \$49.16. I ordered some of this seed from you last year and it was very fine quality and grew splendidly. Thanking you for the good seed you supplied me, and hoping to get just as good seed this year, I remain,

CLARENCE PETERSBURG, Ioice, Iowa.

RED TOP—*Agrostis Vulgaris*.

This is a very hardy grass natural in most every state and predominates on low and marshy ground, where it produces a very luxuriant growth. Red Top is a very hardy perennial grass, growing from less than a foot to five feet in height under varying conditions of soil and climate. In sloughs and moist locations it grows the tallest. The stem is erect, smooth and round, while the panicle is oblong and spreading, which, tho it varies considerably in color, is generally characterized by the purple tint which seems to deepen with increasing luxuriance with the growth of the grass. The roots are more or less creeping and gather food near the surface rather than from the subsoil. The habit of growth gives it much vigor to grow on wet and very moist soil or even on somewhat dry, sandy soil, where other grasses grow shyly, and it eventually covers such ground with a stiff sod. It is more highly esteemed as a pasture grass than as a hay plant on account of its hardiness and because of the degree of permanence. As a pasture grass it is very nutritious and is fairly well relished by stock. It should, however, not be sown alone for hay, as it is lacking somewhat in palatability, and even for pasture its value is greatly increased if sown in connection with other grass and clover seeds. For wet ground and sloughs we advise a combination of Red Top, Tall Fescue, Floating Meadow, Water Spear Grass and Meadow Foxtail. (See our Clover-Grass Mixtures for low ground and sloughs.)

4. FANCY RED TOP.

Clear or Solid Seed.

This is the best grade of heavy hulled seed, thoroly recleaned from chaff, and is known as Fancy Red Top. Naturally this seed is much higher in price than seed in the chaff or hull, but it really does not cost more in the end as only 5 to 6 pounds of seed are required to sow an acre.

PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.



Bromus Inermis.



Italian Rye Grass.

7. ITALIAN RYE GRASS—*Lolium Italicum*.

One of the grasses not so well known, but very valuable, and deserving more attention. It grows on almost any soil but thrives best on rich, moist land. On ground best adapted for it, and especially if irrigated, immense crops can be produced, as it can be cut four or five times, and yields as high as seven or eight tons of dry hay per acre. It is well adapted for pastures, on account of its early growth in spring and its quick and successive aftergrowth when closely cropped. For this reason we found it very valuable to sow as a catch crop in clover fields where the clover had died or winter-killed. When mixed with Crimson Clover and sown on these bare spots in spring, a full crop can be counted on from these fields. It is a wonderfully rapid grower and produces exceptionally heavy hay yields, more so than you expect from a hay crop. It is particularly adapted for meadows on moist fertile land, where it thrives luxuriantly, producing great quantities of nutritious hay, and can be cut several times during the season. Will give big returns on any good soil. The Italian Rye Grass is a strong grower, arrives at maturity sooner, has a greater abundance of foliage, which is broader and of a greener color, grows considerably taller, is more upright and on the whole produces more than the English Rye Grass. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, with an abundance of foliage, and is much liked by cattle and stock generally. Sow about 20 lbs. of seed per acre.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

8. ENGLISH RYE GRASS.**Perennial Rye Grass—*Lolium Perenne*.**

This has become well known in this country, is very largely sown and has proven itself very valuable. It seems to be especially adapted for pastures, will endure close cropping, and is of strong and quick successive aftergrowth. English Rye Grass produces an abundance of foliage, which remains bright and green throughout the season, and for this reason is also much used for Lawn Grass Mixtures. It is also well adapted for permanent meadows, and yields large quantities of very nutritious hay, which is well liked by all kinds of stock. This grass grows well on most any soil, but prefers medium rich or moist land, such as will produce a good crop of corn and gives the heaviest yields on such land. It grows 2 to 3½ feet high. Sow 20 to 22 pounds of seed per acre.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

Gentlemen—Please send me samples and prices of your Grass and Field Seeds. The Garden Seeds and Nursery Stock received from you last year were fine and I thank you for your attention to the damaged nursery stock which I received. Yours truly,

WM. C. JOHNSON, Onamia, Minn.

9. WESTERN RYE GRASS—*Agropyrum Tenerum*.**ALSO KNOWN AS SLENDER WHEAT GRASS.**

The famous bunch grass of Canada and is peculiarly well adapted to the prairie soils of our northwestern states. It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay, but if wanted for hay, should be cut early, as it is relished better by stock. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully. Resists drought and cold to a remarkable degree. When sown alone as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from 1 to 3 inches deep according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre, if with Bromus Inermis, 7½ pounds of each.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

10. ORCHARD GRASS—*Dactylis Glomerata*.

A most valuable grass for pasture or meadow, while for permanent pastures it is especially adapted on account of its earliness and great stooling qualities. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall, and is quick to recover from close cropping, thriving even better the more it is cropped. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken, the aftergrowth, which is very heavy, gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will stand drought, keeping green and growing

when other grasses are dried up, and being very hardy, is of special value for our northern states, where it does not winter-kill. The nature of this grass is to grow in tufts, and it is therefore not adapted for sowing alone, but if sown together with other grasses, or with our Clover-Grass Mixtures, a close and even sod can be obtained. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Altho it is adapted for a wide range of soil, and will grow on almost all land, it gives the best results on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

11. WOOD MEADOW GRASS—*Poa Nemoralis*.

This grass is invaluable for wood pastures or shaded ground, and should be included in all mixtures for permanent pastures, especially in shady places. It grows on almost any soil, succeeding best on moist, shady ground, and is remarkable for its quick, successive growth when closely cropped. For lawns shaded by trees it is particularly valuable, producing a very thick growth and a nice, even sod which remains green a long time. Will produce a very valuable sod for pleasure grounds and still makes a very succulent and even a heavier growth than Blue Grass. It is a hardy perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high, flowering in June.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

12. TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—*Avena Elatior*.

For either hay or permanent pasture a most valuable grass, which can be successfully grown in all parts of the country. It will not winter-kill, but will live and endure our cold northern Minnesota winters, and can also be grown in parts of the country where it is sometimes very hot and dry. This variety starts very early in spring, and is a very valuable pasture grass on this account. It is seldom sown by itself, but mostly with other varieties, as with our Clover-Grass Mixtures, where it gives the best results. Succeeds best in deep, rich, sandy soils, and even on clay and heavy dry soil it does well. It is a true perennial, growing 3 to 5 feet high, and flowering in May and June. It is a splendid grass for the Southern States. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.



Orchard Grass.

13. CREEPING BENT GRASS—*Agrostis Stolonifera*.

This variety is a hardy perennial of dwarf growing habit, and being very deep rooted, of quick successive growth when closely cropped, is especially valuable as a pasture grass. The Creeping Bent Grass grows and thrives in all moderate climates. It starts early and holds out until late in the fall. It prefers deep, rich and moist soil but is one of the best grasses as it grows on almost any location and makes a fine, velvety and close lawn, because of its creeping habit of growth, it will spread over the entire ground area, making a soft mat as has been described.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

PRICE ON GRASSES.

The possibility of securing Grass Seeds from abroad this year is so uncertain that the price on the same is accordingly of an unknown quantity. We have done our best with shipments from abroad but time and again they have been lost, but we shall be persistent and continue in our attempts to supply our customers with the best seed obtainable. Kindly refer to our BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST for prices on our Grasses, and if you should not order at once upon receipt of this catalog, then please write for our NEW Blue Figure Price List which we issue from time to time.



English Rye Grass.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

14. MEADOW FESCUE—*Festuca Pratensis*.

We regard this as one of the most valuable grasses for it adapts itself to different conditions of soil and climate, thriving luxuriantly in all parts of the United States and Canada. It produces a great amount of early and late feed of good quality and yields heavily,—from 2 to 4 tons of hay per acre, which is of fine quality and very nutritious. As a pasture grass it is particularly valuable, for it is a most persistent grower, being one of the earliest in spring and latest in fall, and never freezes out or winter-kills. It grows well on wet or dry bottoms, hillsides and tops, gravelly and loamy lands and clays, and having many fibrous roots running down 8 to 10 inches, resisting drought wonderfully. It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture. When two or three years old it exceeds most other grasses in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter, producing 4 to 5 tons of tender, succulent forage of hay per acre. On soils which are too shallow and where the presence of hard-pan prohibits the successful culture of Alfalfa, this grass should be sown. Meadow Fescue is also very highly esteemed as a soil renovator. It is of the greatest value if sown in connection with other grasses, furnishing forage while the weaker grasses are getting started. It does splendidly if sown with Alfalfa. It grows about 3 feet high, stools out well, but never grows in tufts or branches. About 18 to 22 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

15. SHEEP'S FESCUE—*Festuca Ovina*.

This variety prefers to grow on light, sandy soil and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted, and not affected by extreme drought. Sheep are especially fond of it, and in mixtures for permanent pastures on dry uplands, particularly if used for sheep grazing, it should be included, as it is highly relished by them, being one of the sweetest grasses and very nutritious. On account of its fine foliage and compact growth it is very desirable for lawn purposes, making a splendid close turf. A hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in June and July. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

16. CRESTED DOGSTAIL—*Cynosorus Cristatus*.

For permanent pastures, especially on high land and hard dry soils and hills, this grass is invaluable. It produces an abundance of foliage, is very hardy, and but little affected by extreme drought or cold weather. This variety is tender and very nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. On account of its evergreen foliage, thick and close growing habit it is of particular value in a lawn mixture. It is a hardy perennial, 1 to 1½ feet high, flowering in June. See Blue Figure Price List.

17. BERMUDA GRASS.***Cynodon Dactylon*.**

For the Southern States, particularly, this grass is the best adapted, and of great value. It is the chief reliance there for pasture and hay, furnishing rich, green pastures during nine months out of the year. Has long creeping stems which root at the joints and cover the ground with strong matting of fine turf. This has caused it to be sown largely for the purpose of binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. It is a splendid pasture grass, furnishing excellent summer pasture when most other grasses are burned out, and the grazing and tramping of stock does not impair it. On good land it will cut 2 to 4 tons of nice hay per acre. Thrives wherever corn or cotton can be grown. It is much planted in the South as a lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better. See Blue Figure Price List.

I had some Alfalfa from you several years ago and I had good success with it.
H. C. LUEDTKE, Young America, Minn.

18. MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.***Alopecurus Pratensis*.**

A fine grass which is especially well adapted for permanent pastures. It is one of the very first to start growth in the spring, and is of remarkably quick and strong aftergrowth, either when closely cropped or after mowing. On low ground and marshes this grass should be sown instead of Timothy, together with Red Top, Tall Fescue, Floating Meadow and Water Spear Grass and very large quantities of fine hay can thereby be obtained from such otherwise worthless ground. It closely resembles Timothy, but the head is smaller and soft. Many are under the impression that this valuable grass is the same as a wild species commonly known as "Foxtail" or "Squirretail", but there is no similarity whatever. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.



Sheep's Fescue.

19. MEADOW SOFT GRASS—*Holcus Lanatus*.

This variety is also known as "Velvet Grass" and "Yorkshire Fog Grass". Altho most valuable under certain circumstances, this grass is but little known. It prefers a moist and loose soil, and on account of its deep root formation, it produces a very luxuriant growth even on peaty and boggy swamps where it is almost impossible to secure a catch with other grasses. Meadow Soft Grass should therefore be included in all grass mixtures for sloughs and marshes, in particular for peat bogs that are apt to dry out in summer or fall and produce no vegetation at all. This grass grows two to three feet high, matures early, flowering in June, and has somewhat soft and handsome appearance.

It is almost impossible to secure seed of this variety, accordingly we kindly request that you write regarding amount on hand at time of ordering. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

20. TALL FESCUE GRASS—*Festuca Elatior*.

This grass is highly valued for permanent meadows. Tho coarse and robust in habit, it makes a very good quality of hay which is very nutritious and is greedily eaten by all stock. Being also very productive, yielding larger quantities of hay than many other grasses, it should be included in all mixtures for permanent meadows on moist and strong soils. It is also a great pasture grass, and in Virginia it furnishes cattle good grazing in midwinter. It is one of the best grasses to sow in marshes or places which are often under water. It is perennial, growing from 3 to 5 feet high.

It is almost impossible to secure seed of this variety, accordingly we kindly request that you write regarding amount on hand at time of ordering. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

21. WATER MEADOW GRASS—*Poa Aquatica*.

A variety which prefers low and wet soils, therefore of great value for land which is often overflowed or under water, where other grasses do not succeed, as they drown out. Altho it grows coarse and robust, the hay, which is produced in large quantities, is very nutritious and well liked by all kinds of stock. It is a perennial, four to five feet high. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

For Mixtures for Sloughs and Marshes See Clover Grass Mixtures.



Meadow Foxtail Grass.



Meadow Soft Grass.



F S

RELIABLE MINNESOTA GROWN CLOVER SEED.



PRICES:—Prices on Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and we therefore refer to our BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST enclosed with this catalog. If you should not order immediately upon receipt of this catalog, please write for our LATEST BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST quoting current prices, which will be issued from time to time. On large quantities, we are always pleased to quote special prices, with samples.

22. MINNESOTA GROWN MEDIUM RED or JUNE CLOVER.

The Medium Red Clover may be justly styled "the corner stone of agriculture" in the Northwestern, the North Central, and Eastern States. Either alone or in a mixture with other grasses for hay or pasture it generally constitutes from one-eighth to one-third of the total area of cultivated land on most successful farms thruout this area, and is an important crop far beyond these boundaries. For centuries it has constituted one of the most important factors in maintaining a permanent system of agriculture in the Old World. In this country, for a century and a half, it has assumed a more and more important role in conserving the natural resources of the soil, thereby tending to maintain the profitable yields of the staple agricultural products.

Red Clover is utilized both as a hay and as a pasture crop and often as a soiling crop. It is sometimes used as a green manure crop to be plowed under if the ground is poor in humus. Even where it is cut for hay and only the roots and stubble turned under it has a marked influence in increasing the yields of succeeding crops. It makes an ideal hay for cattle and in the clover sections should constitute from one-half to two-thirds of the roughage rations of milk cows. Sheep and young stock of all kinds make excellent gains on either the pastures or the hay. In addition to its usefulness as a food for animals it has a most important effect upon the land in maintaining the supply of nitrogen in the soil. By means of the nitrogen-fixing organism on its roots the Red Clover plant is able to gather large quantities of nitrogen from the air and leave it in the soil in a form which can readily be utilized by growing crops. It is infrequently

happens that the yield of a grain crop can be doubled by the growing and plowing under of a crop of clover. In order to keep the farm up, Medium Red Clover should be sown with all spring grain at the rate of 6 to 7 pounds per acre, if for no other purpose than merely as a fertilizer and to keep the weeds down. It will surely prove of double benefit, for if pasture is scarce the cattle can be turned onto it, and if not required for this purpose entirely our land requires fertilizers of some kind which barnyard manure alone cannot supply.

Our Minnesota Grown Clover Seed with which we have been supplying our customers in every section of the United States for years is well known for its hardiness, healthy growth and its wonderful productiveness. In purity and in great vitality it is unsurpassed, on which account it is always in great demand for export, for which purpose seeds of the highest quality only can be used. All the different grades of our Minnesota grown Medium Red and Mammoth Clover are absolutely free from dodder and plantain because such weeds do not live thru our cold northern winters here in Minnesota. You will find this mostly in all imported clover seed as well as in seed produced further south and also in clover seed from the Pacific Coast States. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

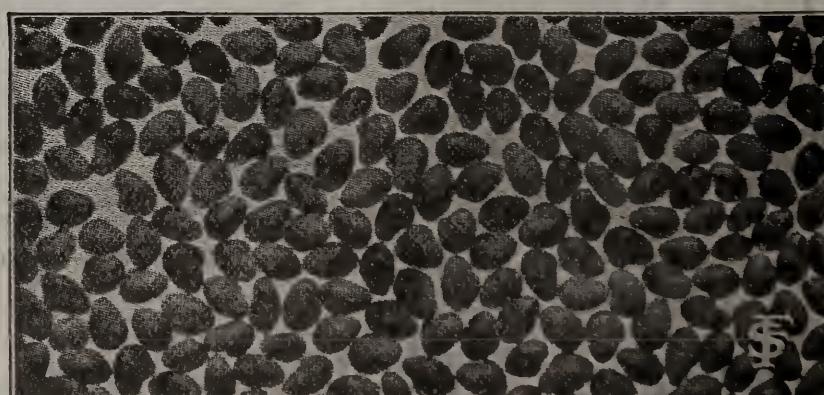
THE SOWING OF THE SEED.—In the Northwest as well as in all the North Central States, Clover is usually sown in the spring with small grain but it oftentimes fails to catch on account of the grain crop being too heavy and smothering it. Of the grain, not more than two-thirds of the ordinary quantity should be sown per acre. Early maturing varieties of oats that do not stool heavily should be selected so that the clover has a chance to grow and develop after the grain has been harvested. The different kinds of barley and flax make a first class nurse crop. Often clover fails because it is not planted sufficiently deep to insure proper moisture conditions for the young plants.

In light and sandy soil, the seed should be covered $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, while in clay soil, the covering should not be more than about one inch. For prompt germination, it is advisable, on reasonably loose soil, especially sandy land, to roll the ground after seeding. If a smooth roller is used, it should be followed by a harrow to roughen the surface and thus preventing the evaporation of the soil moisture. Where the clover is sown in the spring, on winter ground, no special preparation of the seed bed is necessary as the frost has usually cracked the soil sufficiently to render a natural covering a reasonable certainty. It will, however, not injure the winter grain and will prove beneficial for the clover if a light harrow, tilted backward, is run over the field to cover the seed.

23. MAMMOTH CLOVER.

Trifolium Pratense Perenne.

Also known as Pea Vine Clover or Cow Grass. This is well known for its enormous yields and for reclaiming exhausted land. It is extremely hardy and will flourish on soil which is too low and heavy for the Common Red Clover. Where permanent hog pastures are wanted our Minnesota grown Mammoth Clover will give the best results, because it is a hardy perennial and hardly ever freezes out. On account of being so permanent it can be sown to good advantage in fall, even here in the Northwest, and should always be included in permanent pasture mixtures. It produces very large crops of hay, yielding from three to five tons per acre. The hay is of choice quality, and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. As a fertilizer, to plow under green, it has no equal, and for this purpose 5 to 6 pounds per acre should be sown with all small grain. The Mammoth Clover Seed which we offer, has been grown here in this section and our customers can therefore depend on getting the true Mammoth Clover. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.



Photograph of our large plump "Farmer Brand" Clover Seed.

"FARMER BRAND" SEEDS.

The brand which we have adopted for the protection of our customers. Whenever you see a bag of seeds with the above trade mark, please keep in mind the fact that those seeds are the best that money can buy and in the end are the cheapest.

Always look for the "Farmer Brand" Seeds and remember that they are unequalled for purity, plumpness, germination and color.

24. CRIMSON CLOVER—*Trifolium Incarnatum.*

This is also called Giant Incarnate or German Mammoth Clover. Altho it is only an annual, it answers the same purpose as the considerably higher priced Medium Red Clover in many respects. It has the nature of a winter grain, can, however, al-

so be sown in spring as well as in fall. For northern sections spring sowing is preferable, while in the eastern states it is generally sown in fall. It is remarkable for its rapid growth, and is the only clover that yields a full and heavy crop the first year. One of the most important features is its great value as a fertilizer. It should therefore be sown with all spring grain for the purpose of reclaiming worn-out soil and keeping up improved land to its fertility. If sown in spring with grain, as a fertilizer, it should be turned under the same fall on account of being only an annual. On land so poor that common clover would do but little, it produces a dense and heavy growth. This clover, like other leguminous plants, gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the plant and roots, which becomes available food for succeeding crops. The nitrogen from one acre of clover alone could not be bought for less than \$30.00, being equal to that found in twenty tons of stable manure, and can be obtained at such comparatively small cost.

PRICE: Prices on Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and we therefore refer you to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

25. WHITE CLOVER—*Trifolium Repens.*

This is of particular value in mixtures for permanent pastures and lawns, and will grow on almost any kind of soil, even on wet and moist ground, but not on such as overflows for any length of time. It is superior to red clover in thriving on lands of inferior quality, standing pasturing well and possessing higher nutritive value. White clover is less sensitive to climate than red clover. It is exceptionally drought resisting, altho its roots confine themselves mainly to the upper layer of the soil. In dry seasons the old branches do not lengthen and growth is confined to the principal stem almost entirely. White clover thrives best in a moist soil containing lime and an abundance of humus. It can also adapt itself to sandy soils, which are not too loose and dry, providing the surface soil contains sufficient plant food. For pasture it is better than any other kind of clover, being readily eaten by all kinds of live stock. Pasturing is begun very early in the spring and continued until late fall. Being very hardy and of creeping habit, it will also prevent the ground from being washed away by heavy rains. The seed is very fine, and if sown by itself, about five pounds are sufficient per acre; it should, however, never be sown alone, unless it be for raising seed. White Clover is used mainly for sowing in mixtures with other grass seeds, especially with Blue Grass, to obtain permanent pastures.

PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

I am very satisfied with the Clover Seed I got from you last year. The Garden Seed was fine also. I had very good results with every pound of it. When I receive your next year's catalog, I will send for a lot of seeds again.

A. BOSTAD.
Clementson, Minn.

I was very much pleased with the seeds I got from you last spring, especially the Sweet Corn was fine. I expect to send to you for all my seeds the coming year.

Mrs. O. B. TRINDE.
Wilton, N. D.



Alsyke Clover.



Crimson Clover.

26. ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER—*Trifolium Hybridum.*

The advantages which the Alsyke Clover has over Red Clover and other varieties are its hardness and true perennial character, the latter being only a biennial. It adapts itself to a great variety of soils, growing on the edge of a stream, in swamps or on low land and also flourishing on dry and stubborn, stiff clay and upland soils, thus being capable of resisting the extremes of drought and wet alike. Many soils in the Northwest do not produce red clover in any quantity, because they are too wet and poorly drained. On such lands our Swedish Clover is grown to good advantage. This clover will thrive on wet heavy land even tho the soil becomes waterlogged at times. It will withstand drought for a time, altho it is comparatively shallow rooted and continues dry weather gradually reduces the yield.

It is well liked by all stock, either green in the pasture or when cured for hay. Horses, cows and sheep prefer it to red clover, as it makes finer and better hay than this, the stalks not being so thick and woody. It is very sweet and fragrant and is well liked by bees. This clover grows fifteen to twenty inches high, the heads are round and flesh colored. It can be sown with Timothy to good advantage, as both mature at the same time, which is a very important feature for the production of hay. Wherever the Medium Red Clover fails for certain reasons, Alsyke should be sown on account of its hardy nature; it is perennial and will not winter-kill. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick, heavy undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. If Alsyke is sown for seed, this is taken from the first crop. Sow 6 to 7 pounds per acre.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

I planted your seeds last season and was very much pleased with the results; your seeds grow plants that are very strong in vitality and the germination of your seeds is very high. To anyone wanting to secure seeds that will bring results, I recommend them to the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

CURTIS A. SMITH. Red Lake, Minn.

BOKHARA, SWEET OR BEE CLOVER.



A yield of four tons per acre of Sweet Clover hay from the first cutting.

It is amazing how this clover has grown in favor during the past few years. The progressive farmers are growing it as a soil renovator and for hay purposes. Experiment stations over the Northwest are recommending it and the best authorities endorse it. We have had it to offer for years, consequently it is not a new plant, but its great value has just been brought before the eyes of the public thru seed firms, institutes and station bulletins. All writers praise it and especially those who have grown it for several years. It is increasing very rapidly and it is almost impossible to secure seed enough to meet the demand.

Analysis by experimental stations of Sweet Clover hay proves that it contains as high a percent of protein as alfalfa and nearly as high per cent of digestible protein as alfalfa, which you know contains more than clover or other grasses. It is fine for ensilage, being especially valuable for milch cows. No dairyman can afford to be without it. There is no plant that is so well adapted for rebuilding the soil. It is especially adapted for hog and sheep pasture and unexcelled for stock of all kinds.

For hay. When cut 15 to 20 inches long there is no better feed on earth. Sheep, cattle and horses develop a particular fondness for it and prefer it to clover or timothy hay. It ranks equally as high as other kinds. Cut and cure the same as alfalfa hay. Sweet clover should be cut the first season when it shows the maximum growth in fall. The second year it is cut before it comes into full bloom. In the Northern States sweet clover is sometimes pastured until about July, and when the stock is taken off it will grow rapidly and can soon be cut for hay or for seed.

Sweet Clover as pasture. Sweet clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle, hogs and chickens. Probably the easiest way to create an appetite for the plant is to commence pasturing the stock on it very early in the spring, before other green feed has started. A sufficient number of animals should be kept on it to keep it eaten down close, so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing purposes. An acre of sweet clover pasture will ordinarily support 20 shoats, in addition to furnishing a light cutting of hay. Grazing appears to be beneficial to the plants in that it induces stooling.

Stock when pastured upon sweet clover makes gains which compare favorably with those obtained from either alfalfa or red clover. The advantage which sweet clover has over the crops just mentioned is that it will grow on some soils too poor in humus for the successful production of either alfalfa or red clover. Its chief advantages are ability to grow on and build up poor soils, to survive the mid-summer droughts which frequently occur throughout the country and to produce early and late pasturage.

As a fertilizer sweet clover ranks the highest of leguminous crops. It has the ability of gathering nitrogen from the air and enriches the soil with it. All other clovers have slender, fibrous roots which are slow to decay, but sweetclover develops clusters of fleshy roots which reach many feet into the ground and decay when two years old, leaving their nitrogen content in condition for immediate use, and the soil in the highest state of permeability which insures that crops, especially corn, as they follow in rotation on this piece of land will produce enormous yields. It is the experience of farmers that sweet clover seeded with small grain in the spring, will produce enough growth to supply two tons of hay of excellent quality from only one cutting in the fall. After this cutting there is an aftermath which can be plowed under in the fall or early spring, producing an abundant amount of green fertilizer.

Sweet clover has very many more advantages over alfalfa. It thrives on the poorest, thinnest, worn-out soil. It withstands more drought and more hard treatment than alfalfa or other clover. It has very much more dry matter in the roots to the acre.

It is equal or superior as a nitrogen gathering plant. It is a luxurious grower right from the start, outstripping even alfalfa. It is not particular about humus drainage, moisture or preparation of the seed bed. It will add 50% to the value of your soil and bring big returns in the way of hay, silo or pasture crop.

Farmers, do not stand in your own light, but start some of this money making crop on your farm this season.

Prof. Curtis, of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, reports that sweet clover hay, which was tested at the laboratory contained higher digestible protein than alfalfa and was greater in humus building properties.

The Experimental station at Ontario, Canada, reports officially the cutting of 30 tons of green fodder per acre, as compared with 13½ tons of Mammoth Clover which was second.

It will thrive in most every part of the United States, from Maine to California and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. The West, especially Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado grow it extensively.

METHOD OF SOWING.

The same methods are employed as with other grass seed, but more closely to Red Clover. It is sown in the fall, but with greater success in the spring. It can be sown with a nurse crop or alone. It can be sown in the spring with oats, barley or speltz or on winter wheat ground, using about 10 to 15 pounds of hulled seed or 15 to 20 pounds of unhulled seed to the acre. When sweet clover is sown with such a nurse crop the young sweet clover plants will be of considerable size by the time the grain is cut and on this account it is well to cut the grain as high up from the ground as possible. Many sow with a nurse crop, but it will make a little more growth the first season if seeded alone.

It may be sown broadcast if the seed bed is moist and fine, or, better still, plant with a press drill, not more than an inch or two deep, in a good fine seed bed. For hay, it should stand thick and fine-stemmed, and be cut before it comes into full bloom. The green hay is quite succulent, and needs to be cured in small cocks, allowing it to get pretty dry before stacking. Sweet clover is a biennial plant and will all die the second season if not allowed to seed itself, so it need never become a bad weed.

Use only scarified seed for sowing as it germinates quicker and a third less seed is sufficient. You cannot afford to sow anything else.

27. MELILOTUS ALBA.

The True White Flowering Bokhara Clover.

This is the variety most commonly found and the one for which there is the greatest demand. All that we have said above in regard to sweet clover has reference to the White Blossom. It is destined to become the most important of the legumes and will add thousands of dollars to the wealth of the farmers of this country. Our seed is sure to give entire satisfaction, is free from foul weed seeds and of the highest germination. If you once try our seed you will always use it. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

27b. Melilotus Officinalis.

Yellow Sweet Clover.

It is very similar to the white flowering sort and is also a biennial, but blooms earlier. For inoculating the soil for alfalfa culture, as well as for fertilizing purposes this yellow flowering variety is preferred by many. For bee pasturage it is much used to supplement the white flowering variety. As it blooms about two weeks earlier the season is prolonged. The plant is of dense growth and when once fairly started, will smother out all weeds. **PRICE:** See our latest Blue Figure Price List.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER—It has been found that a large percentage of sweet clover seed fails to come up promptly when sown, due to the hard outer shell of its seed. We have installed a scarifying machine for breaking the hard shell so that quick germination is assured. To insure best results, we supply only scarified sweet clover seed, without extra charge.



Nodules which are the Soil Improvers.

ALFALFA—Medicago Sativa.

Alfalfa is a crop that will never be overproduced. More than again as much Alfalfa hay would be used by all dairy farmers and live stock breeders if they had only grown it. The trouble is that we are too slow and conservative in taking up new productions, no matter how good they are, tho it is well enough known that Alfalfa makes good almost everywhere. Many dairy farmers are shipping in carloads of Alfalfa hay to take the place of expensive bran, which at present costs \$28.00 to \$30.00 per ton. Think of the money which could have been saved, if good fields of Alfalfa had been established years ago.

Chemical analysis proves that Alfalfa hay contains, ton for ton, just as much protein as bran, and a ton of Alfalfa hay can be produced for \$5.00. Compare this with \$28.00 or \$30.00, the cost of a ton of bran. We are practically wasting \$25.00 per ton on fodder.

When grown under suitable conditions, Alfalfa will produce three good crops of hay, here in the Northwest, yielding from one and one-half to three tons of hay per acre from each cutting. Any surplus of Alfalfa hay can readily be sold to the neighbors without any extra expense. Last season one of our neighbors was offered \$18.00 per ton for 32 tons of Alfalfa hay, the purchaser to haul the hay himself, a distance of 16 miles.

Alfalfa is so valuable that but little space need be given in extolling its virtues. Permanent and prosperous farming everywhere demands the growing of some legume and no other legume as valuable as Alfalfa is so well adapted to the climatic conditions of the Northwest. Because it is a hardy perennial living for years, and furnishes heavy returns of palatable forage extremely rich in protein, the most important element in feed, Alfalfa is the greatest forage plant in the world. We spend an endless amount of time and money in order to supply our customers with the highest quality seed, both in germination and purity, that can be obtained, and it is our earnest desire that you will consider the quality and low price before buying.

THE SOIL—Almost any kind of soil that produces crops of corn, small grain, potatoes, or clover and timothy, is suitable for Alfalfa. The important feature is that the soil has free surface drainage. Alfalfa requires well drained land, and it is folly to sow it on land, where standing water is present, even for a very short period only. It is also inadvisable to establish it on land underlaid with permanent ground waters that are nearer than four feet from the surface.

THE SEED—Here in the Northwest only the hardiest Alfalfa should be sown. Hardy Alfalfa means not only capable of enduring the extremes of cold and drouth, but other severe conditions as well. Alfalfa very seldom winter-kills on account of extreme cold. Heaving of the soil, caused by alternate thawing and freezing, is usually the reason. Plants with straight tap roots, such as are grown in the Southwest, cannot endure these conditions, as the single root is broken and the plant consequently dies.

Northern Grown Alfalfa, with multitudes of lateral roots, is not killed by heaving of the soil. Some of the roots may be killed, but some always survive. Conditions that have made Northern Grown Alfalfa hardy, as concerns cold and drouth, have thus developed a plant that endures soil heaving or any other climatic condition found wherever farm crops are produced. For this reason, we recommend Northern Grown Alfalfa as the hardiest for the extremes of our cold northern climate.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA—As soon as new shoots appear at the crowns. Don't pay any attention to blossoms. The crop will be ready to cut about once every five weeks during the growing season.

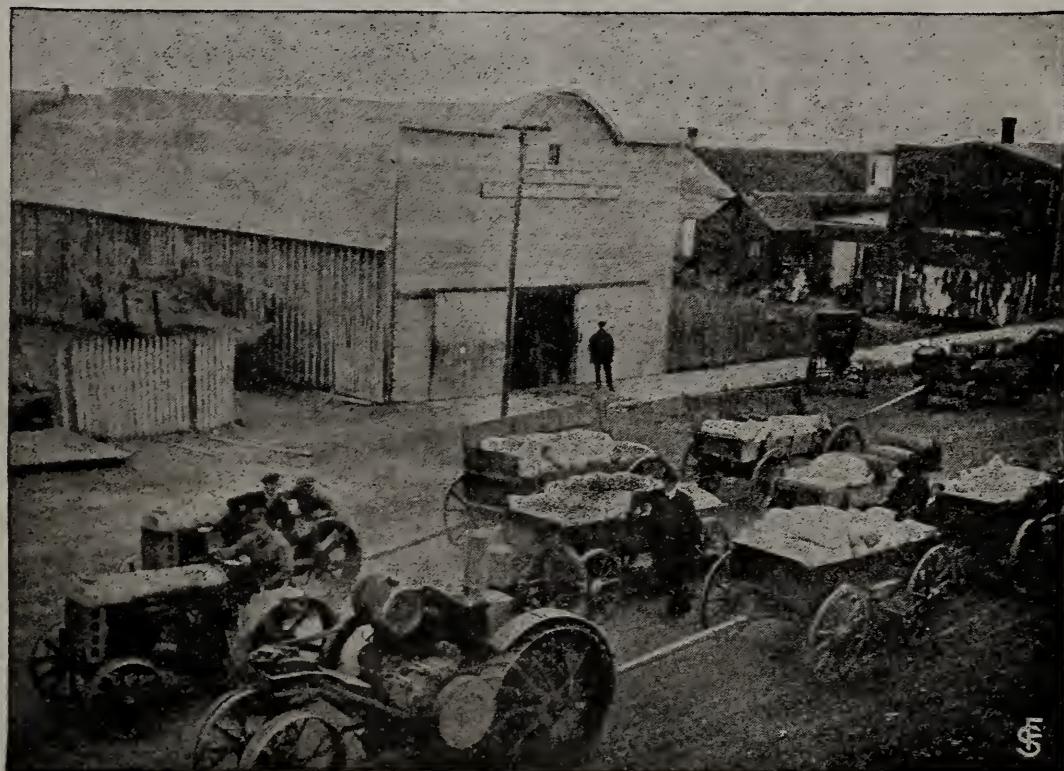
CURING—Cure quickly in cocks. When you cannot wring water from the hay it should be put into stack or barn at once.

INOCULATION—The roots of thrifty Alfalfa are inhabited by bacteria which form tubercles on the roots. Thru the agencies of these bacteria, Alfalfa is able to gather nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the atmosphere, using it in its development and storing it in the soil. In some soil, these bacteria appear naturally when Alfalfa is sown, while in many other soils, they must be developed or supplied artificially. Alfalfa never does well if these bacteria are not present in plentiful numbers.

It may be true that in many cases artificial inoculating is unnecessary, but it is equally true that it always more than pays its slight cost of inoculation. The larger, stronger growth that invariably follows inoculation is pretty sure to assist the young plants in successfully passing over the most critical life period the first year.

The simplest and least expensive method of inoculating is by using the so-called Alfalfa bacteria, introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a number of years ago. To assist our patrons in getting the best results obtainable, we offer Standard Inoculating Bacteria at the bottom of the following page.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—First of all, Alfalfa requires a deep seed bed to develop its wonderful system of roots. Sown on shallow-plowed land underlaid within a few inches with an almost impervious plow-sole, has been the cause of innumerable failures with Alfalfa. Deep plowing is essential to success and should always precede the sowing of Alfalfa on normal soil. Land should be as free from weeds as possible; therefore it is best to precede Alfalfa with a cultivated crop. For best results, fertile, humus-filled soil, or land well fertilized with barnyard manure, should be used. There should be a sufficient supply of moisture maintained as near the surface of the



A lot of Genuine Grimm Alfalfa purchased by us in Pennington County, South Dakota.

soil as possible. The seed bed should be well firmed by frequent disk-ing and harrowing, to keep the surface soil moist, and prevent loose soil filled with large air spaces, which keeps the young plants from establishing themselves.

The time of sowing is not especially important, if soil and moisture conditions are favorable and the plants have sufficient time to become well established before the close of the growing season. Spring, early summer, and even mid-summer sowings have proven very satisfactory here in the Northwest. The important consideration in establishing a field of Alfalfa is in the previous preparation of the land. Clean fertile land, deeply tilled and in proper seed bed condition, are absolutely essential to success with Alfalfa.

Alfalfa may be sown either broadcast or with a drill, but must not be drilled in too deeply. It should be sown from a half inch on heavy soil, to an inch or one and one-half inches on light sandy soil. About an inch is the proper depth on normal loam soil. The seed bed should be well firmed and moist below the mellow surface, and the seed deposited as nearly as possible just into this moist soil. If Alfalfa is sown broadcast, light harrowing usually covers the seed sufficiently.

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the quantity of Alfalfa seed required per acre. In our experience, 15 pounds per acre is sufficient, altho some experiment stations recommend as much as 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Altho Alfalfa seed may be of the finest quality, much of it will not germinate the first season, on account of being so hard-shelled. We offer the scarified seed to offset this disadvantage.

PRICES: Prices being regulated by supply and demand naturally fluctuate at times, and we therefore refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog for current prices. Farmers Clubs and those who use large quantities of seed find it to their advantage to write for prices and samples.

29. GRIMM ALFALFA.

This is considered by many the hardiest of the Alfalfa family on account of its branching or lateral root system. It is the strain of the Medicago Sativa introduced by Mr. Wendelin Grimm of Carver County, Minnesota, over thirty years ago. As it has been grown here in the northwest for such a length of time, it has sufficiently proved its hardiness to withstand the extremes of our cold and rigorous climate. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has carried on extensive experiments with it in the Dakotas, Montana, Colorado, etc., and found that it withstood the extremes of heat and cold as well as drought beyond all expectations.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture describes the Grimm Alfalfa as follows, in the bulletin No. 200: "To the casual observer Grimm Alfalfa looks very much like all other alfalfas, but on closer examination, it is found to be considerably more diverse than most kinds, showing individuals of upright and decumbent growth next to one another and showing a greater diversity in flower color than prevails in common alfalfa. All alfalfa has a certain range of flower color, but the Grimm has more than most cultivated sorts. The origin of this diversity can probably be traced to crossing in middle Europe between cultivated fields of true alfalfa (*Medicago Sativa*) and neighboring isolated wild plants of the yellow flowered sickle lucerne (*Medicago Falcata*). These two species intercross with considerable freedom. The percentage of crossing that has taken place is necessarily very small because of the scarcity of plants of the wild parents. It is more or less evident in practically all European alfalfas".

PRICE: Please refer to Blue Figure Price List.

30. COSSACK ALFALFA.

The most wonderful variety thus far discovered, is the verdict of Dr. N. E. Hanson, vice-director of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Will produce a plant higher than a man in three years when cultivated in rows as corn, about three feet apart. One plant has from 500 to 1000 shoots, literally covered with tender nutritious leaves. Dried three year old plants weigh from five to ten pounds each, which is a tremendous bulk for a single plant. This means alfalfa hay in quantities for the sowers of Cossack seed. Imagine a variety which withstood the severe winters of Northern Russia for a five year period, not a single plant winter-killing in a forty acre field. This is the Cossack, the variety that we are offering. We recommend seeding from two to four pounds per acre when seeded in rows three feet apart, same to be cultivated, and from ten to fifteen pounds per acre when sown broadcast or with a seeder attachment. We furnish certificate with the seed upon request. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

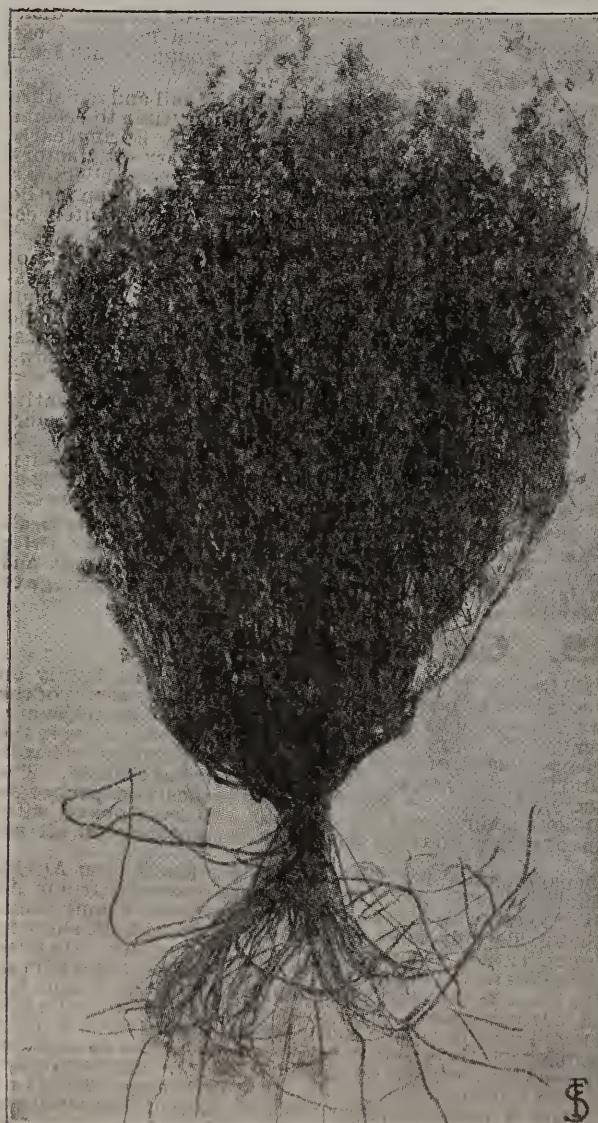


31. LISCOMB STRAIN ALFALFA.

The Liscomb strain of Alfalfa was first sown by Mr. G. W. Liscomb in Eastern Montana about 35 years ago. It has never been surface irrigated and it has always been a heavy yielder in hay. The old field is still in existence and yielded a splendid crop of seed the past year. Scientific study of the *Liscomb strain* of Alfalfa has disclosed that it belongs to the group "Mediae". The Grimm, Baltic and other extremely hardy Alfalfas are members of this class. They differ from ordinary Alfalfa in that, instead of a long tap root, the roots are very branching. The ordinary Alfalfa produces a broad crown which is close to the surface of the ground. The "Liscomb" has what is known as a receding crown, that is, the plant draws the crown under the ground. In a four year old plant, it will be three inches beneath the surface. The ordinary Alfalfa produces blue flowers, but the flowers of this species are varied and range from a greenish white or light blue to deep maroon. The seed we offer is best quality Montana grown, with a purity test of 99%. You cannot buy seed of higher quality than we are offering and at as low a price anywhere in the Northwest. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

Enclosed find two views of my Alfalfa field I promised you some time ago. These four acres of Alfalfa were grown from your Montana seed. We cut and harvested 8 tons the first cutting, 6 tons the second cutting, and by the looks of the field today, will duplicate second cutting. The Alfalfa at first cutting was 34 inches high and could not be grown thicker.

DONALD A. MC KAY. Trevor, Wis.



Alfalfa With Lateral Root System.

A four acre field of Montana Alfalfa grown from our seed yielded eight tons first cutting.

32. DAKOTA GROWN ALFALFA.

This seed is mostly from the Black Hills section where the most extreme conditions of heat, cold and drought exist. The thermometer registers over 100 degrees of heat in the summer and 40 to 50 below zero in winter, generally without any snow for protection. Alfalfa that thrives under such conditions can be sown anywhere, for it has the inherent vigorous tendencies of the mother plants. Our seed is mostly from old fields that have been in Alfalfa the last 15 to 20 years, insuring our customers of the genuine northern grown kinds, produced in the highest altitudes of the Dakotas. We heartily recommend to our trade that they use this northern grown seed, as it is full of life, fully matured, bright, plump and attractive. The results obtained will be satisfactory. PRICE: See our latest Blue Figure Price List.

33. FARMER BRAND MONTANA ALFALFA.

Grown under very much the same conditions as the Dakota Alfalfa, altho these conditions may be more severe in Montana than in Dakota, this variety is classified with the hardest strains and is highly recommended by our Agricultural Department. Montana grown seed is of extra fine quality, large and plump, of strong vitality and great prolificness, returning to the grower just as good results as he might expect from the highest quality Cossack Alfalfa. When the proper care is used in seeding, the Montana variety will produce a stand which cannot be excelled by any other kind. PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

34. FARMER BRAND DRY LAND ALFALFA.

This is a strain of the *Medicago Sativa* that has been grown mainly in the arid and semi-arid sections of Nebraska, Montana, North and South Dakota, and having been produced for years in regions with limited rainfall and without irrigation, it is thoroughly naturalized and acclimated and is sure to produce the best results. Our Dry Land Alfalfa is especially adapted to the arid and semi-arid sections of the Southwest. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

35. WESTERN ALFALFA.

We can supply high grade Western Grown Alfalfa seed from the best and oldest Alfalfa sections of Nebraska and Kansas—sections where Alfalfa was successfully grown before Dakota and Montana farmers conceived the idea of growing it. Wisconsin Breeders' Association has given Alfalfa from many different sections, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, a most careful trial, and their universal opinion is that the locality where the seed stock was grown makes no material difference in the ultimate results. Give our Western Grown Alfalfa a trial. PRICE: See our latest Blue Figure Price List.

SCARIFIED SEED.

Experiment stations have found by critical tests that ten per cent and higher of some lots of Sweet Clovers and Alfalfas are composed of hard seed and will germinate in from one to four years after seeding, depending upon the hardness of the shell. We have installed a Scarifying Machine which weakens or cracks this hard shell, and accordingly we are able to furnish this seed where desired. PRICE: Scarifying, \$1.00 per 100 pounds, extra; 65c per bushel, extra.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA.

(THE GUARANTEED LEGUME INOCULATOR.)

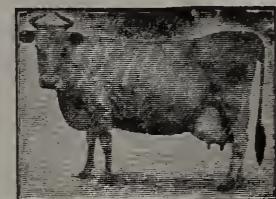
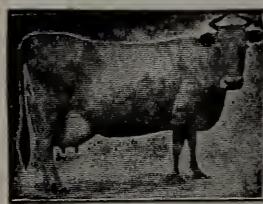
INOCULATE ALFALFA—No ordinary soil contains sufficient nitrogen to carry a field of Alfalfa year after year. Inoculated Alfalfa takes its nitrogen from the air instead of the soil, and succeeds. If not inoculated, it often turns yellow and dies. Inoculation insures success. **Inoculate Soy Beans, Peas, Vetch, and increase the crop, add more nitrates to the soil, improve the land. Inoculate Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans and secure larger vines, earlier maturity and longer bearing period.**

Inoculate all legumes and they will form nodules on the roots, each nodule filled with millions of germs (bacteria) which take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant. The increased nitrogen supply causes larger growth, earlier maturity and heavier yield, besides increasing the feeding value by doubling the protein content of stalk and grain. **Prepared for Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden and Field Beans, Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sweet Peas, and all other legumes.**

PRICE OF STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA.

For 15 lbs. seed, 1 acre size, 75c.—For 30 lbs. seed, 2 acre size, \$1.40.—For 60 lbs. seed, 4 acre size, \$2.25.—For 90 lbs. seed, 6 acre size, \$3.00.—Garden size for Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, 45c, postpaid.

SOW OUR CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES AND SECURE THE PERMANENT PASTURES AND MEADOWS WHICH ARE MONEY MAKERS FOR YOU.



It is a well established fact that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds will produce a much larger yield—generally again as much—per acre than can be obtained with only one or two kinds sown alone. This has again been demonstrated the past season, during severe droughts in many sections. In sowing a large variety you are not running the risk of not securing a stand at all, as you would by sowing only one or two kinds, for in a larger variety there must be at least several kinds of grasses adapted to your soil, while if you sow only one kind this may not be at all suitable and no results will be obtained. A pasture containing a variety of grasses and clover is again as productive and earlier than if but one kind of grass is used, and can also be pastured throughout the season, as most grasses used in our Clover-Grass Mixtures are deep rooted and extremely drought-resisting. Several varieties sown together for a meadow, or for hay, cover the ground very closely and a larger yield of hay of much better quality can always be

obtained than by sowing only one or two kinds of grass seed. What we have said above in regard to grasses being deep-rooted and drought-resistant, also applies to grasses we use in our special mixtures for permanent meadows. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of grasses are known and mostly sown, and these are Timothy and Clover. While Timothy is a splendid grass, and Clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent, and not well adapted for pasturing if sown alone, as they are easily affected by drought and frost, thereby making it necessary to resow every year or two,—a rather expensive method. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of natural grasses are sown together, and these will cover the ground very closely and make three species of grass grow where formerly but one grew; besides, these Clover-Grass Mixtures will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and will yield at least double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown to Timothy and Clover.

HOW TO SOW THE SEED—For sowing our Clover-Grass Mixtures the ground should be well prepared, the same as for grain. Fall plowed land is always preferable, because this holds the moisture better than ground plowed in spring, especially if it is plowed and left unworked or in the rough until the following spring. After the ground has been well prepared the grass seeds are sown either by hand or with one of our little hand-seeders. As grass seed is very fine, it should not be covered too deep, one stroke with the harrow being sufficient to cover the seed. When the ground is fairly dry it should be firmed down by means of rolling or planking, to bring the seed in direct contact with the soil and to induce immediate sprouting. The surest and best way to obtain a stand is to sow the seed alone, but if preferred, grain can be used for nurse crop, which, however, should not be sown heavier than about one-half of the usual quantity per acre. If sown alone our Clover-Grass Mixtures produce a full crop of hay or a most luxuriant pasture the first year.



Haying Scene on Farmer Seed & Nursery Company's Farms.

A. CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT MEADOWS.

The question of what grasses to use in a meadow or hay mixture is, for all those who have had no experience with the different varieties of natural grasses, hard to answer. There are so many valuable grasses and so many different kinds of soil, that it is a difficult matter for a great many to make the proper selection for the purpose required.

In most parts of the Northern States only Clover and Timothy are sown for hay, and altho both are splendid varieties they are not permanent, lasting but a few years and do not produce a very large crop. For a meadow we endeavor to combine grasses and clovers which blossom and mature at about the same time, while in a permanent pasture we endeavor to combine grasses which mature at frequent intervals thru the summer. Grasses of a bunchy growing habit should be intermingled with those of a spreading nature, so as to fill the spaces and make a compact and even growth of herbage. We also use such kinds as will make a rapid growth after each cutting. As Clover sown together with Grass Seeds will increase not only the quantity but also the quality of the hay, we have added Clover to all the Clover-Grass Mixtures intended for such soils that are adapted for growing Clover. All kinds of farm stock enjoy a varied ration, and the hay will be relished more and prove more nutritious and milk-producing when the meadow consists of several sorts instead of one single kind. All our grass mixtures are of the highest grade and quality.

Altho conditions abroad are changing somewhat, it is still impossible for us to secure stocks of Fancy Grasses, making it necessary for us to rely almost entirely on local grown seed for our mixtures.

A. NO. 1.—For dry and high ground, light medium soils. The combination of grasses listed below we have found thru experience to give the best results.

	Sow per acre:	
English Rye Grass....	25 lbs.....	\$4.65
Western Rye Grass....		
Bromus Inermis.....		
Timothy.....	50 lbs....	8.85
Red Clover.....	100 lbs.....	17.25
Alfalfa.....		

A. NO. 4.—For moist ground which is overflowed occasionally, but not under water for too long a period.

	Sow per acre:	
Bromus Inermis.....	20 lbs.....	\$3.75
Meadow Foxtail.....		
Red Top.....		
Timothy.....	50 lbs....	8.85
Alsyke Clover.....	100 lbs.....	17.25

A. NO. 2.—For dry and high ground, heavy or strong soil the following are the best combination.

	Sow per acre:	
English Rye Grass....	25 lbs.....	\$4.65
Meadow Fescue.....		
Bromus Inermis.....		
Red Top.....	50 lbs....	8.85
Timothy.....	100 lbs.....	17.25
Red Clover.....		
Alsyke Clover.....		

A. NO. 3.—For moist ground and rich soils, too wet for the common grasses to produce abundantly, but which does not overflow.

	Sow per acre:	
Western Rye Grass....		
Tall Meadow Oat.....	20 lbs.....	\$3.75
Italian Rye Grass....		
Timothy.....		
Red Top.....	50 lbs....	8.85
Bromus Inermis.....	100 lbs.....	17.25
Alsyke Clover.....		

A. NO. 5.—For peaty and boggy swamps, which as a general rule are so dry during the summer that no vegetation will grow on them.

	Sow per acre:	
Bromus Inermis.....	20 lbs.....	\$3.75
Timothy and Red Top.....		
Tall Fescue.....		
English Rye Grass....	50 lbs....	8.85
Meadow Soft Grass.....	100 lbs.....	17.25



B.—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

For a pasture mixture the chief requisite is that the grasses be early, medium and late, and do not mature all at the same time, so as to furnish continuous grazing thruout the entire season. Tufted grasses must be used only in small proportion for pastures and their places must be taken by the turf formers with their interlacing mat of underground runners. Besides the above characteristics we have made a special effort to select the varieties for our mixtures which we have found thru trial to be the most hardy and consequently we can safely recommend the following Clover-Grass Mixtures in our northern climate.

B. NO. 1.—For high and dry ground, light soils:

	Sow per acre:	
Kentucky Blue Grass.....		
Red Top Grass.....	25 lbs.....	\$4.85
Bromus Inermis.....	50 lbs.....	9.35
Western Rye Grass.....	100 lbs.....	18.25
English Rye Grass.....		
Timothy.....		
Alfalfa.....		
Red Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

B. NO. 2.—For high and dry ground, heavy or clay soils:

	Sow per acre:	
Western Rye Grass.....		
Orchard Grass.....	25 to 30 lbs.....	
English Rye Grass.....		
Blue Grass.....		
Bromus Inermis.....	25 lbs.....	\$4.85
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....	9.35
White Clover.....	100 lbs.....	18.25
Alsyke and Red Clover.....		

B. NO. 3.—For moist ground and rich soils:

	Sow per acre:	
Blue Grass.....		
Italian Rye Grass.....	22 lbs.....	\$4.25
Orchard Grass.....		
English Rye Grass.....		
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....	9.35
Red Top.....	100 lbs.....	18.25
Alsyke and Red Clover.....		
White Clover.....		

B. NO. 4.—Specially adapted for wood pastures, also adapted for orchards and shady places:

	Sow per acre 10 to 15 lbs.	For Top Seeding
Wood Meadow.....		
Orchard Grass.....	15 lbs.....	\$3.40
Blue Grass.....	50 lbs.....	11.25
Bromus Inermis.....	100 lbs.....	21.85
White and Alsyke Clover.....		
Timothy.....		

B. NO. 5.—For low bottom lands, sloughs or marshes; also for top seeding to improve a pasture on low ground. During the summer and early in fall such ground is generally dry enough to allow working it with a team, when it should either be plowed or thoroly disked and then harrowed. After the grass mixture as described below is sown the ground should be harrowed again to cover the seed.

	Sow per acre 15 to 20 lbs.
Timothy.....	
Red Top.....	20 lbs.....
Creeping Bent Grass.....	50 lbs.....
Bromus Inermis.....	100 lbs.....
Alyske Clover.....	

B. NO. 6.—Specially selected for sheep pasture on light, sandy soils or dry uplands and hillsides.

	Sow per acre:
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	
English Rye Grass.....	25 lbs.....
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....
Orchard Grass.....	100 lbs.....
Western Rye Grass.....	
Red Top.....	
Sweet Clover.....	

C.—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES.

C. NO. 1.—We call this our Standard Clover-Grass Mixture. It can be sown anywhere on ground which will produce a crop of corn or small grain. It can be mown early and will produce a good, heavy crop of hay, and the quick and successive aftergrowth will furnish good pasture until late in the fall.

	Sow per acre:	
Bromus Inermis.....		
Orch		
English Rye Grass.....	25 lbs.....	\$5.85
Italian Rye Grass.....		
Timothy.....	50 lbs.....	11.25
Red Top.....	100 lbs.....	21.85
Blue Grass.....		
Red Clover.....		
Alyske Clover.....		

C. NO. 2.—SPECIAL RENOVATING CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE, or Quick Return Mixture—We selected and made this up for rapid growth with a view to use for either alternate husbandry or as a catch crop. When sown in early spring, March or April, it will give a full crop of hay in July, and pasture for the rest of the year. If sown in spring on bare spots in fields where the clover or grass has mostly been winter-killed, or otherwise injured, it will be ready to cut with the other grass or clover, and a full crop from such fields can thereby be secured.

	Sow per acre: 20 lbs.....	
Orch		
Italian Rye Grass.....	50 lbs.....	11.25
English Rye Grass.....	100 lbs.....	21.85
Tall Meadow Oat.....		
Timothy.....		
Crimson and Sweet Clover.....		

THE CYCLONE HAND SEEDER.

Use this seeder for sowing our Special Grass Seed Mixtures. They cannot be seeded to advantage with the grass seeder attachment to the grain drill because of clogging and uneven work. The Cyclone Seeder is simple, light but strong, and with ordinary care will last a life time. It will sow timothy, clover, millet, and grass seeds of all kinds, as well as flax, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, and all other seeds and fertilizers perfectly even. Any desired quantity, from one quart to 3 bushels, can be sown per acre by following the directions on every machine. This seeder will pay for itself in the saving of seed and labor in one-half hour's use. Shipping weight 4 pounds. Price \$2.50. We offer this seeder as a premium with \$30.00 worth of Clover-Grass Mixtures, ordered from pages 77, 78 or 79, at catalog prices.



Special Clover-Grass Mixtures for Hog Pastures.

It is a well known fact that hogs can be raised more profitably on grass, clover and corn than on corn alone, because the former contain all the necessary bone-building elements in which corn is almost entirely lacking. Aside from this, corn alone is too condensed a feed for young pigs, generally interfering with their health. It alone contains too much starch for young pigs, fattening them too rapidly and retarding their growth. After hogs are well enough developed, they may be finished off on corn alone, but from a scientific as well as from an economical standpoint this is not the best method. Any land which will grow a good crop of corn and small grain will naturally also produce a fine crop of grass and clover, and a good hog pasture can be provided with considerably less labor and expense than corn. If a good pasture is once established, the hogs will not only keep healthy and strong, but they will gain weight easily and quickly. Such a pasture will prove a profitable investment.

All forage crops vary largely in their chemical composition. Some run relatively high in protein content while others run low. We have taken these facts into consideration in making up our Annual and Permanent Hog Pasture Mixtures. Let us refer, for instance, to our Balanced Ration Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. We wish to call attention to the Field Peas, Sweet Clover, and Crimson Clover, which are included among the other annuals to be found in this mixture. These are high in protein content and were put in for the special purpose of bone and muscle building, while such as barley, rye, speltz, and grass seed are for bulk and fattening.

Further, we have selected grasses which we are certain will grow to the best of advantage in the Northwest. Trials have convinced us thoroughly of this fact. Any number of trials carried on by different Experiment Stations have proven conclusively that a variety of grains and grasses give much better results than one kind alone; this also has been our experience, therefore we have included in all our mixtures such varieties that the correct nutritive ratio is obtained as well as the balanced ration which is necessary.

Having had considerable experience in hog raising ourselves, we have always aimed to provide good luxuriant as well as durable pasture for them, so as to make this enterprise as profitable as possible. As we have all varieties of grass and clover seeds at our disposal, we have managed to establish Clover-Grass Mixtures that will not only provide abundant pasture for the hogs in about six weeks from the time of sowing the seed, but will also produce permanent hog pastures, that will last for at least five or six years if not closely cropped late in the fall.

We advise sowing our Hog Pasture Clover-Grass Mixtures, together with barley, oats or rye, in the spring as soon as the ground is in good condition to be worked. Fall plowed land is always preferable, as this holds the moisture well and acts quickly. As soon as the small grain is high, and the young clover and grasses have matted fairly well over the ground, the hogs can be let into it. The young grain is well liked by hogs and they will eat it eagerly, thus giving the grasses a chance to develop. When the grain is pastured down there will be a good stand of grass and clover established, furnishing luxuriant pasture throughout the season.



Registered Poland-Chinas on one of our Farms.

We offer for Spring Delivery

Full-Blooded POLAND-CHINA PIGS from Big Stretchy Type Sires and Dams.

Our Poland-China herd has been carefully bred up from the most noted blood lines and we offer Spring Pigs about ten weeks old from brood sows and gilts that rank with the best ever offered. We have bred to such famous boars as Big Bone Wapsie and Prosperity Giant the 4th, both renowned for wonderful type and large size. Both are from litters of twelve and fourteen. They are Prize Winning stock and their off-spring is bound to satisfy the most critical.

We can supply sow and boar pigs, not akin, all from registered stock. Write for circular and prices.

ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE.

Feeding hogs on corn and small grain only is rather expensive, and does not pay. The winter months are long enough for grain feeding, and the sooner a pasture is started, the more profitable for the farmer, and the better for the growth and health of the hogs. Most grasses and clovers start very slowly, and if pastured down too early, it may mean the loss of the pasture for the season.

We have always kept a large number of hogs, registered Poland Chinas, on our farms, and have the same food problems to contend with as other farmers. We have found the following the most satisfactory and profitable way to feed young pigs. After weaning, the young pigs are usually fed on pig meal, in swill form, with middlings, to take the place of milk. As soon as possible, in the spring, they are turned on a green pasture, consisting of a mixture of quickly growing annuals in the right proportion, to furnish, as much as possible, a balanced ration of grain feed which we call OUR BALANCED RATION ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE. This consists of fast growing annuals which throw out vigorous, strong sprouts.—Barley, Rye, Speltz, Vetches, Field Peas, Sugar Cane, Sudan Grass, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kaffir Corn, Crimson Clover.

When this mixture is about eight inches high, the hogs may be turned on it, and it is surprising to see them take hold. It contains the right elements to develop strong frames and healthy bodies, so they can be finished with very little corn or other grain. From the time they are put on the pasture, they gain rapidly and will be at least a third heavier than purely corn fed hogs.

In spite of being pastured down constantly, the pasture will continue to grow rapidly, but it is advisable to divide the pasture in two parts by fencing, and change the hogs from one pasture to the other, every week or ten days. This gives the grain a chance to recuperate and grow more vigorously. One acre of pasture is sufficient for 30 to 40 pigs, or for 15 to 20 older hogs. Sow at the rate of 50 to 75 pounds per acre. Prices of our Balanced Ration Annual Hog Pasture Mixture: 100 lbs. \$6.50, 200 lbs. \$12.50, 300 lbs. \$18.00. In less than 100 pounds, at 7½c per pound.

Price on Annual Hog Pasture Mixture is subject to change. See Blue Figure List for definite price.

A.—Hog Pasture Clover Grass Mixture for Quick Results and a Crop the First Year.

This Clover-Grass Mixture is composed mostly of quick growing grasses and clovers, put up for the purpose of producing a quick and luxuriant growth in the shortest time possible. It will be ready to use the first year and will last for several years, helping to fatten the hogs quickly and keep them in good health. This splendid mixture has stood the test for many years and should be sown by every hog raiser. This mixture consists mainly of the following varieties: Italian Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, English Rye Grass, Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Timothy and Sweet Clover.

Sow at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, with one bushel of barley or spring rye. PRICE: 20 lbs. \$4.00, 50 lbs. \$9.50, 100 lbs. \$18.25.

B.—Clover-Grass Mixture for a Permanent Hog Pasture.

For an early pasture and for securing a complete stand the first year, this Clover-Grass Mixture is as valuable as the former. In order to produce more permanent results, however, we found it necessary to use a larger variety of hardy grass and clover seed, such as will stand close cropping and constantly push forward a new growth. It is natural that it requires grasses and clovers with a strong root formation to supply inexhaustible pasturage. This "B" Clover-Grass Mixture consists largely of the following varieties: Crimson Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Italian Rye Grass, English Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Bromus Inermis, Western Rye Grass, and Timothy. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. PRICE: 20 lbs. \$4.20, 50 lbs. \$10.50, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

MILLET.

PRICES: — As part of this catalog was printed early, it was impossible to determine at that time on Millet, because they are subject to the fluctuations of the market. We therefore refer you to our BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST enclosed in this catalog. If you should not order at once, then please write us for our NEW Blue Figure Price List which will be issued from time to time on account of constant changes in prices.

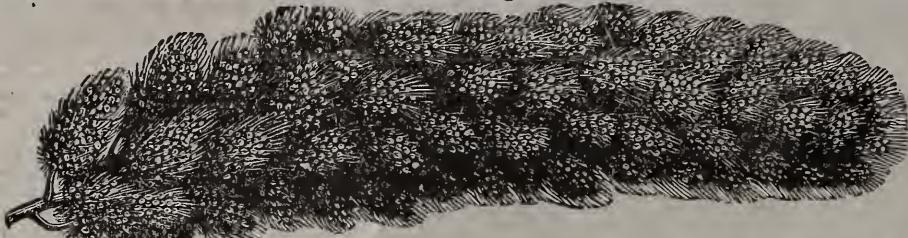
Millet Seed should be shipped in good strong grain bags to insure safe arrival at destination. Bags will be put in at market price.

No crop pays the stock raiser or dairy farmer better than a few acres of some kind of Millet. It yields again as much per acre as timothy and clover, and is of greatest feeding value and milk producing qualities. The hay is of excellent flavor and quality, and relished by all kinds of stock. When weather and soil conditions are so unfavorable in spring that other crops fail to grow, or corn will not mature anymore, there is usually a great demand for millet. However, it is so valuable a fodder that it should be sown regularly each year.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET.

From the farmer's point of view, this is the most important and most profitable variety of the Millet family. It always produces a good crop, even under adverse circumstances, as the past unfavorable season fully proved. Japanese Barnyard Millet produced a bumper crop everywhere, therefore the seed is more plentiful and lower in price than ever before, while the other varieties, Hungarian, German, and Siberian Millet were almost an entire crop failure. Japanese Barnyard Millet yields at least twice as much feed and seed as the other kinds, and surpasses them all in feeding value. A good crop of hay and a crop of seed can be had at the same time, and the threshed hay or millet straw is greatly relished by all live stock. A stack of Japanese Millet straw to which the horses and cattle had access in one of our cattle yards, disappeared in less than no time, while oat straw, in the same yard, was not even touched.

This millet grows four to six feet high, according to the condition of the soil and how thick it is sown. We sow Japanese Barnyard Millet at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre for hay, while 20 pounds per acre is sufficient for producing seed. It produces a good crop of hay on the poorest kind of soil, and is wonderful for exterminating quack grass. **PRICE:** For prices, we wish to call attention to the enclosed Blue Figure Price List.



Golden Millet.

GOLDEN MILLET.

This is one of the best varieties for hay, because of its sweetness, palatability and milk producing qualities. It grows very rank, and on good rich soil makes a growth of 4 to 5 feet. Altho of coarse appearance, the hay is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even hogs will eat the cured hay greedily. German Millet often yields as much as 5 tons of hay per acre. Sow 3 pecks per acre. See Blue Figure Price List for our current prices.

COMMON MILLET.

No millet does better on dry and light soil than this; it grows 2½ to 4 feet high, with a bulk of fine stalks and leaves, and is excellent for hay. Of this seed about 3 pecks should be sown per acre. See Blue Figure Price List.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

In the Northwest, no millet is as well known nor as extensively grown as Hungarian Millet. It is of special value because it requires such a short season to make a fine crop of the most nourishing and milk producing hay. It is therefore the best catch crop, where other grain or corn, for any reason, fail to grow. In many localities, where early potatoes are grown for the market, Hungarian Millet is sown as soon as the potatoes are harvested; thus one piece of ground produces both a crop of potatoes and of hay the same year. It is a heavy yielder, altho it is not as coarse as most varieties of millet. For hay sow 3 pecks per acre. See Blue Figure Price List.

SIBERIAN MILLET.

An excellent variety, introduced from Russia, earlier than German and Hungarian Millet. It is extremely hardy and drought resisting, and yields remarkably well. The seed is of light orange color, and the seed heads are similar to those of German Millet. The plant stools heavily, 30 to 40 stalks growing from a seed, and the leaves are very tender, producing hay of very fine quality. It yields 50 to 70 bushels of seed per acre, and may be grown successfully where other varieties fail. For prices see Blue Figure Price List enclosed.

HOG MILLET.

Also known as Russian and Broom Corn Millet. The seed is of special value for feeding hogs, and is grown extensively in sections where corn cannot be raised. It also makes fine feed for poultry. Hog Millet makes fairly good hay, if cut very young. The seed is ready to harvest in 50 to 60 days from the time of sowing, ripening while the fodder is yet green. The seed heads are tall and branching, while the seed is glossy yellowish-white, and very large. For prices see Blue Figure Price List.

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET.

A new and remarkable variety, with many good points to recommend it. It is extremely early, forming seed heads in 25 to 30 days after sowing. The plant is not attacked by chinch bugs, and is claimed to be rust-proof. The seed is unusually handsome in appearance, two or three times the size of German Millet, and of beautiful mahogany red color. The seed heads are branching and seed is smooth like Hog Millet. It yields heavily, both in seed and fodder. One advantage of Early Fortune Millet over other varieties is that the hay may be fed to horses and cattle without danger, even when cut after seed head have formed. For prices see Blue Figure Price List.

KURSK MILLET.

This, like so many of our hardest and best varieties of grain, is an introduction from Russia. Extensive experiments conducted at the South Dakota Experiment Stations have shown that it is of great value, especially for dry sections. It produces enormous crops of both hay and seed, and in dry seasons the quality is greatly superior to other varieties. While we advise planting Hungarian or German Millet on ordinary moist land, Kursk Millet should be planted in dry and arid sections, for it is always a sure cropper. For prices see Blue Figure Price List enclosed.

Hog Millet.

We offer all of the above varieties of Millet at 20 cents per pound, three pounds for 50 cents, prepaid by mail. For prices on larger quantities please see our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



JAPANESE MILLET

Japanese Barnyard Millet.



Siberian Millet.

FORAGE AND FODDER PLANTS.

Please see our enclosed BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST for prices on all seeds on this page. In case you should not order upon receipt of this catalog please write for our new Blue Figure Price List.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This is, beyond all question, the most popular and profitable of all forage plants, giving satisfaction everywhere. Dwarf Essex Rape can be grown to advantage on land which has already produced an early maturing crop, such as oats, rye, or winter wheat. Farmers in all sections of the country have learned the great value of rape as a pasture or fodder plant, especially in seasons of severe drought; and everyone acquainted with its high feeding value would not be without rape another year.

Dwarf Essex Rape is a pasture plant for all kinds of live stock, sheep, cattle and swine; and is most valuable for fattening sheep. To provide an early pasture for sheep and swine, it should be sown early in spring. As it grows very rapidly, the pasture will be ready in five weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other forage plants, rape can be sown at any time during spring and summer, so a good pasture may be had whenever it is needed. Dwarf Essex Rape will prepare sheep and hogs for market better and in less time than any other forage plant. Spring pigs can easily be brought up to 200 pounds in weight when six months old if fed on rape.

Late in fall, when most pastures are barren, Dwarf Essex Rape yields splendid feed, as it is not injured by frost at all; and is relished so much by all stock, that as long as anything is left of the plants, stock may be pastured on it. Rape can be sown with grain, using three pounds per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. It may also be sown in corn when this is cultivated the last time. Good results are generally obtained for late fall pasture when Dwarf Essex Rape is sown after the spring grain has been harvested. When sown broadcast, 5 to 6 pounds may be sown per acre. We have only the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape. For prices, please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

We are very much pleased with the Rape seed that we got from you last spring. AUG DONGOSKE, Maple Plain, Minn.

KENNEY'S EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

This is the only Sorghum or Sugar Cane for the Northwest, for producing rich delicious syrup, clear as crystal, and of the finest honey-like flavor. It is so rich, and so mellow, that it is preferred by all who have used it, to New Orleans molasses. Faribault, as well as Rice County, have gained considerable fame thru Kenney's Sorghum Syrup, for it has taken many first premiums at various state fairs. There is nothing like a home product for your table, for you know that it is pure; besides it costs you next to nothing compared with the prices of syrups of doubtful quality put on the market.

Kenney's Early Amber Sugar Cane is a strictly Minnesota product, thoroughly acclimated for our cold northwestern climate. The seed cannot be replaced with Kansas and Nebraska grown cane which seldom matures here, and which would be a failure for producing syrup. Southern grown cane is valuable for feeding purposes, but not to the same extent as the early maturing Kenney's Early Amber Cane.

CULTURE:—Sow in rows or drills, 3 to 3½ feet apart, using about 10 to 14 pounds of seed per acre, and treat it the same as corn. It brings the largest returns on rich, well manured soil—15 to 20 tons of green forage, or 150 to 200 gallons of the finest quality syrup have been produced from an acre. When the seed heads, which are rather dark in color, are nearly matured, the cane is ready for the syrup factory. The seed heads are then cut off to be cured, and the seed saved, while the canes are tied up in bundles, after they are stripped of their leaves. After that, the canes should immediately be taken to the factory.

We are located in the heart of Kenney's Sugar Cane section and offer only the true early maturing Kenney's Early Amber Sugar Cane. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM FOR FODDER.

Notwithstanding its great adaptability as feed for live stock the real value of sorghum or sugar cane is only beginning to be appreciated, and the demand is increasing ten-fold each year. It is profitably grown everywhere, from Manitoba to Mexico on any good corn ground, and does not seem to suffer at all from drought. It is the most economical fodder plant in existence and of very best quality, sweet, tender, nutritious and of highest feeding value. It is greedily eaten by horses, cattle and hogs. Dairymen find that their cows give more and richer milk when fed on sugar cane than on any other feed. Sugar Cane can be cut several times a season, if not allowed to grow too high and makes a good sweet hay.

If the ground is sandy it is not advisable to sow the seed broadcast, as it cannot be cultivated. It should be sown in drills or rows. The grain drill may be used to advantage, by stopping up some of the drills, so the rows come 24 to 28 inches apart, just far enough to run a one-horse cultivator between them. When 5 to 10 acres, or more are planted, it pays to procure a four-row Sugar-Beet-Cultivator, as it will pay for itself in one season. If the cane is planted in rows, it can be cut with a corn harvester, and shocked the same as other corn. Cane does not keep well, stacked, unless it is thoroughly dry, and may as well be fed right from the field as needed. Sugar Cane is valuable also for ensilage, and for this purpose may be drilled in together with ensilage corn. It will add greatly to the milk producing qualities of the silage. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

KAFFIR CORN.

An excellent fodder plant yielding two crops of fodder during a season. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. The stem or stalk bears numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, and making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is relished by cattle, horses and mules. One of the reasons for the popularity of our Kaffir Corn is that when cut and fed as dry fodder the cattle thrive splendidly because this corn seems to have all the necessary ingredients. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes yielding 60 bushels to the acre. For the grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow 1 to 1½ bushels either broadcast or in drills. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

FETERITA.

This new grain and fodder plant belongs to the class of non-saccharine Sorghums and is similar to Kaffir Corn, requiring the same culture. The great advantage Feterita has over Kaffir Corn and all other plants of that class is its extreme earliness and great drought resisting qualities. Feterita is from 20 to 30 days earlier than Kaffir Corn, makes excellent fodder and produces a large crop; in some instances it made an excellent yield of grain in the semi-arid regions without having received any rain from the time it was planted until it was harvested. Plant in rows, like Kaffir Corn, using 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List.

Last spring I purchased some Alfalfa seed from you, also some Rape and Seed Potatoes. I have a fine stand of Alfalfa, also Rape. The Potatoes look good but have not yet harvested them, so can't say what the yield will be, tho by sample hills dug, I know I will not be disappointed. A year ago, I purchased a few bushels of Roosevelt Oats from you and was greatly satisfied with same. Am well pleased with everything I ordered from you. H. M. JOHNSON, Bricelyn, Minn.



KAFFIR CORN

We refer you to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog for changes and firm prices on larger quantities of Field Peas and Field Beans.

CANADA FIELD PEAS, Yellow.

These are very valuable for fattening stock, but they are of the greatest value for fodder, either when the matured peas are fed as ground feed or when the vines are cured for hay. Fed in either way they are of the greatest nutritive value, and no stock or dairy farmer should be without them. They can be sown alone or with oats; if sown alone it takes about 2 bushels per acre, and if sown with oats 1 bushel of peas and 1½ bushels of oats are required. This latter method is the most profitable, as a double crop can be secured at the same time. Thrashed together they can be easily separated, but make the best and most nutritious food if ground together for fattening stock. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

COW PEAS, Michigan Favorite.

The earliest of the Cow Peas, and therefore the best for the northern states. Cow Peas are considered one of the most profitable crops, as they yield immensely and are largely used as green summer feed and also for planting in corn to be plowed under as a fertilizer. Particularly recommended for planting after grain harvest for plowing under in fall, to get it in finest shape for the next year's crop. Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling. Every farmer can use them profitably as the "Favorite" mature in 60 days and have done well as far north as Minnesota. Sow broadcast, or in drills 8 to 10 inches apart using 60 to 90 pounds to the acre. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

WHIP-POOR-WILL COW PEA—Matures 10 to 14 days later than the above and is used for the same purpose. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

FIELD BEANS.

IMPROVED NAVY or BOSTON PEA BEAN—This is the small white bean that is so extensively grown in the northwest. We offer strictly first-class, hand-picked seed. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

SNOWFLAKE BEAN—Similar in size to above variety. It is claimed this is the finest bean for baking. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

CALIFORNIA TREE BEAN—This is the heaviest yielding Bean known and on account of its whiteness and small size commands the highest price in all the markets. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

JERUSALEM CORN.

Claimed by many to be better than Kaffir Corn, as it is a surer crop in unfavorable seasons. It produces a large crop of fodder which is of very good quality, and a good grain crop at the same time; seed white and nearly flat. Five to six pounds will plant an acre in drills. 40 to 50 pounds broadcast. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

TEOSINTE.

A forage plant that originated in Egypt, and which for a number of years already has been grown successfully in the Southern States. It resembles corn somewhat in appearance, but the leaves are longer and broader and contain sweeter sap.

The yield is so abundant that one plant is considered sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for 24 hours. It suckers more than any other forage plant, generally producing 20 to 30 stalks—often as many as 70 to 85 stalks from one kernel of seed, and growing to a height of 11 feet. It can be cut when 2 to 3 feet high and used for fodder, after which it will quickly grow up again. It can be cut 2 to 5 times in one season. The amount of forage to be had in this way is immense; some estimate it at 300 tons per acre. It can be cut with a reaper and fed in the green state, or it can be dried and makes a magnificent fodder for cattle during the winter months. Excellent results with this plant have been reported as far north as Iowa and southern Minn. and Wisconsin. 3 pounds are sufficient for one acre. Its yields here in America have been something marvelous, the Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida Experiment Stations have reported heavier yields from Teosinte than from any other forage crops. The yields are not as heavy here in the North but nevertheless it surpasses both sorghum and corn varieties. If left to grow until September or October it furnishes excellent material for the silo in much greater amounts than any other forage crop; and there is no other plant which is its equal for soiling purposes. Its leaves are similar to

those of sorghum, but much longer, and the stalks contain from 8 to 10 per cent of sugar. Its value for feeding and soiling is apparent from the fact that the entire crop which was

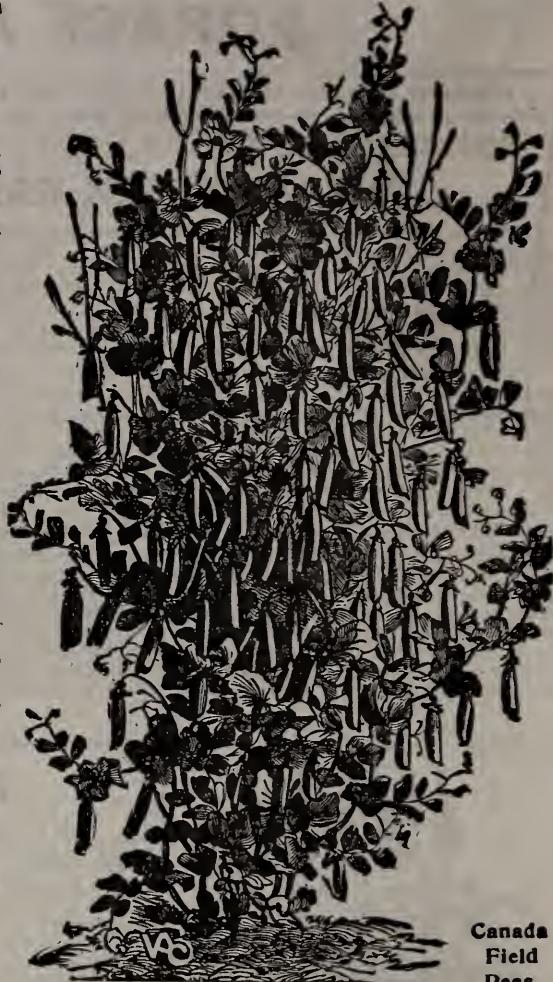
grown at the Louisiana Experimental Station was sold to dairymen there at the rate of \$2.00 per ton while standing in the field. Teosinte thrives best in a long season of hot weather, on rich soil with abundant moisture. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



Sand Vetch



Teosinte.



Canada
Field
Peas.

SAND VETCH.

WINTER VETCH OR HAIRY VETCH.

Among the various leguminous plants introduced during recent years with such manifest advantage to farmers there is not one of greater value than the Hairy Vetch. As a soil reclaimer and forage crop it has no equal, and it is only to be regretted that this Vetch is not more universally sown. It is an annual plant, similar in growth to the very slender and straggling pea vines, the vines often reaching 10 to 12 feet in length, and covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pasture and when cut for hay. When once this growth starts, it continues thru wet and drought, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. It has made as much as 45,000 pounds of green feed to the acre, and this feed is of the most nutritious character. It is much richer in protein (the muscle and growth producing element) than Red Clover, or any Cow Pea, whilst in fat-producing matter it is nearly the equal of those plants. As a soil improver it is richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash than any of the Clovers or the Cow Pea. If intended for forage or hay, it should be sown at the rate of 40 pounds to the acre, with a light seeding of winter oats, wheat or rye. This will hold up the vines, and make it easier to cut and harvest the crop. If intended for pastures or a soil improver, sow alone at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds to the acre. Sow early in spring or in August or September, on well prepared land. Sand Vetch is very hardy. PRICE: Owing to the unsettled condition of the market at the time that this book goes to press, we wish to refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for quotations.

SPRING VETCHES or TARES. (*Vicia Sativa*.)

A very productive and highly nutritious fodder plant; is grown very extensively in England, also in Canada. It is either cut green for soiling or made into hay; is well liked and greatly relished by cattle. The seed is sown broadcast in spring at the rate of one bushel per acre. Spring Vetches are used for the same purpose as the Sand Vetch but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand extremes of weather so successfully. Sow with oats, using a bushel of each per acre. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

Teosinte can be grown successfully in this part of the country. It is a very fast grower and I cut it three times. I fed it green and also cut some for hay, which is very fine feed for cattle and horses; they like it better than clover hay. Teosinte will make more feed per acre than anything else. Every farmer should plant Teosinte.

EDWARD C. RUCKS, SOUTH HAVEN, MINN.

SOY BEANS.

For culture and descriptions of the different varieties of Soy Beans we refer you to page 6.

**PUMPKINS.**

We list these among our field seeds as they are excellent for feeding stock and should be grown in every corn field. Hundreds of loads of pumpkins can be grown without any extra expense or care, as they need no more attention than is required for the corn.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—This is widely known as the Yankee Cow Pumpkin, and there is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land; you will be amply repaid. Lb. 80c, postpaid.—Not ppd, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

KENTUCKY FIELD or Sweet Pumpkins—This is the thick meated sweet kind that is used for pies. They are extra good for stock also. A patch of them should be planted by themselves, and they will prove the most profitable crop. Lb. 80c, postpaid.—Not pre-paid, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

MIXED PUMPKIN SEED—We offer a mixture of pumpkin seed, consisting of a great many varieties—large mammoth pumpkins, the various field sorts, also the choicest pie pumpkins. Lb. 70c, postpaid.—Not pre-paid, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

PRICES: Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market, we were not in position to quote firm prices a month before this catalog was issued. We therefore refer to our **BLUE FIGURE PRICE LIST** for current prices and for price changes. If your order is not sent in immediately upon receipt of our catalog please write for our latest Price List.

BUCKWHEAT.

NEW SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This is a very thin-shelled buckwheat of silvery gray color; the kernels are of medium size and very sound. It is a prolific grower and the heaviest yielder yet introduced, and will make first-class buckwheat flour. As it remains in bloom longer than common buckwheat, this variety is most excellent for bees. See **Blue Figure Price List**.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—A brown or dark variety, which is about a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields quite heavily. **PRICE:** See **Blue Figure Price List**.

FLAX.

Price of Flax Seed subject to market changes. Write us for definite prices on larger quantities.

PRIMOST OR MINNESOTA NO. 25 FLAX—Our Minnesota Experiment Station deserves credit for producing this healthy and vigorous growing strain which yields at least one-third more per acre than common flax. Many of our patrons wrote us that the "Primost" produced 22 to 25 bus. per acre, while common flax yielded only 12½—14 bus. alongside the same field. **PRICE:** See **Blue Figure Price List**.

RUSSIAN FLAX—In procuring flax seed only healthy and perfectly clean seed should be bought, as this is such an important item. Our seed is of first class quality, clean, healthy and of high vitality. **PRICE:** See **Blue Figure Price List**.

WILT-RESISTANT FLAX—A new variety recently developed at the North Dakota Experiment Station. It is **wilt and rust-resistant**. It has successfully endured most unfavorable seasons in North Dakota and is a great yielder. This wilt-resistant flax is capable of growing a normal crop of flax on old wilt-sick land previously long cropped to flax. Such seed will keep this resistance against wilt just as long as the seed is properly handled. **PRICE:** See **Blue Figure Price List**.

THOUSAND HEADED KALE.

This will yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and is now considered superior to Rape in some sections. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet and is so covered with small whorls of leaves that the name of Thousand Headed Kale was given to it. Hogs and sheep eat it greedily. It grows well and produces heavily on most any land and the plant is quite hardy. The seed can be sown early in April or any time thereafter till midsummer. Sow broadcast 2 to 3 pounds per acre or in drills using one pound per acre. Drilling is preferable, for if drilled in rows 26 to 30 inches apart, the Kale can be cultivated, thus producing a much quicker growth. Please refer to our **Blue Figure Price List**.



Field Pumpkins

BROOM CORN.

Broom corn is one of the best paying crops and is adapted to any soil that will grow corn. It will make a crop with very little rain. One acre will yield 1 to 1¼ tons of cured brush and up to 40 bushels of seed, which is nearly equal to oats in feeding value. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, and in rows about 3 inches apart; and cultivate the same as corn. About 5 to 8 pounds of seed will sow an acre. If planted the 1st of June, the crop will be ready to cut September 15.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—The best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush, which is of good length and always green when ripe, never getting red, and has no center stalk. It is valuable to broom corn raisers and manufacturers. **PRICE:** See **Blue Figure Price List**.

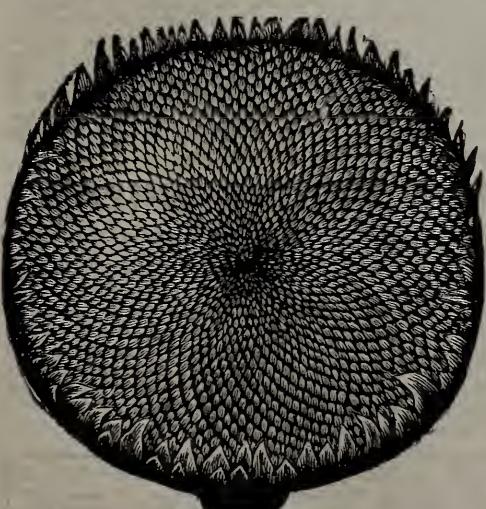
NEW JAPANESE BROOM CORN—The earliest broom corn known, maturing in about 75 days, and can therefore sometimes be planted as a catch crop after winter grain. The brush is fine and long, without center stalk. **PRICE:** See our **Blue Figure Price List** enclosed in this Catalog.

Mammoth Russian SUNFLOWER.

A more profitable and important crop can hardly be raised, especially by prairie farmers. The seed is highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders, who have tried it. The hens will fatten on it and lay more eggs than on any other food. Single heads measure from 12 to 22 inches in diameter and contain a lot of seed, which can be raised much cheaper than corn. The stalks make good firewood. Four pounds will plant one acre. **PRICE:** Please refer to our latest **Blue Figure Price List**.

I was entirely satisfied with the 10 bushels Flax and other seeds I purchased from you last spring and also with the crops they produced.

C. P. HOUTSMA, Ocheyedan, Iowa.



Mammoth Russian Sunflower.



Primost or
Minnesota
No. 25 Flax.



A Field of Marquis Wheat.

People nowadays look at farming more from a business standpoint than in former years, when most everything was done in a hap-hazard manner. Care and good judgement are now exercised, not only in the selection of live stock for breeding purposes, but also in procuring the proper kinds of seed grain. Well bred and hardy seed grain that can be depended upon, is certainly of the greatest importance to every farmer, for "as ye sow, so shall ye also reap". If, on the other hand, common mixed and run out seed grain is used continuously, the result will be a constant decrease both in quantity and quality. This is natural, for grain that is weak and run out in quality has no resistance against rust, blight, smut, and other unfavorable conditions and circumstances.

It is an easy matter to increase the yield of small grain from five to ten bushels per acre, enough to pay the rent on the land, or the interest on the money invested in the land, by sowing well bred varieties suited to the local conditions and to some particular purpose.

Some agriculturists are under the impression that only one strictly hardy variety of spring wheat should be sown in the Northwest. This opinion is based on the experience of farmers in the winter wheat growing sections of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the main wheat sections of the West, where Turkish Red Winter Wheat was introduced with greatest success, so it is now the standard winter wheat for that particular section. However, the climatic and soil conditions of the spring wheat growing sections are so varied that it is impossible to confine ourselves to any one particular variety. Farmers often find it profitable to sow two kinds of wheat or oats on the same farm, on account of the difference in soil, location, or purpose. For instance: Fife Spring Wheat and the earlier maturing oats do considerably better on ground that is naturally warm and quick acting, than Blue Stem Wheat and late maturing oats. The latter thrive best on black rich muck land containing considerable acid. Many farmers know from experience that certain kinds of grain do much better on corn land, and on rich, well-manured soil, than other sorts, and arrange their crops accordingly. Some grains have a tendency to produce a big crop of straw, on rich soil, invariably lodging and producing only a small grain crop. On the other hand, some varieties bring the largest returns in grain under the same conditions.

Having had 27 years of actual farming ourselves, in connection with our extensive seed business, and having experimented with all the new varieties and latest introductions from seed breeders and Experiment Stations, we endorse and offer only such kinds as have actually proved their merits under various conditions of soil and climate. Of the numerous varieties of seed grain known and grown in various sections of the Northwest, there are very few that have actually made good, as will be noticed in the following pages. We are listing the best of all these, and it should be an easy matter for our patrons to make the proper selection of the particular varieties they need from this catalog.

PRICES: Prices are not quoted on all Seed Grains, so kindly refer to our Blue Figure Price List, for current prices. On account of unfavorable circumstances and conditions, prices on all Seed Grains are subject to change without notice.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

The New Hardy Canadian Wheat of Wonderful Productiveness.

The Marquis Wheat is the best variety of hard Spring Wheat ever introduced. It was originated by the late Dr. Saunders, at the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ontario, by breeding together Red Fife and a very early Indian Wheat, the Red Calcutta; after very careful selection for a number of years to fix the type, it was sent to the various Canadian Experiment Farms, where its reputation was quickly established because of its extreme earliness and its enormous yields. It is about ten days earlier than our Fife varieties, and produces from ten to fifteen bushels more per acre than Red Fife. Both Red Fife and Marquis Wheat are bald, except for a few short awns at the top of the head. Marquis Wheat does not grow quite as tall, a great advantage if the wheat is sown on rich ground where most wheat is inclined to grow too tall, and lodge. In the threshed wheat, there is considerable difference, Marquis being larger, shorter and buntier, wider and deeper in crease, and of a deeper amber color.

Marquis Wheat gained fame year before last, when it was the only wheat of all the various Fife and Blue Stem varieties, to produce a good crop grading No. 1 and No. 2. Most other varieties did not grade even No. 3. Its great advantage of maturing so extremely early, before blight, heat, and rust have much effect on it, is now fully recognized. We do not hesitate to recommend Marquis Wheat above all other varieties, for general planting, for it can certainly be relied upon as a good yielder, making from 25 to 40 bushels per acre under favorable conditions and even as high as 20 bushels per acre under adverse and unfavorable conditions.

Marquis Wheat won the \$1600.00 prize at the land show three years ago, against the whole world, and two years ago again was awarded the world's championship at the Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge.

We advise ordering early, as our supply of true seed of this famous wheat is limited. Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.

The Marquis Wheat which we received from you last spring did very fine. Your garden seeds cannot be beat, they germinate so strong. Enclosed my new order.
R. C. EVENS, OVANDO, MONT.

Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat.

This wheat was originated by Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and like the Minnesota 163 Fife Wheat, it has been a great credit to him. This wheat is not only a pure and true Blue Stem variety, but also one of the heaviest yielders ever offered. Because it develops such strong, vigorous growing plants, the chaff enclosing the grain is much thicker and firmer than on most other wheat, and it is therefore less easily affected by rust and blight than common kinds. Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat stands at the head of all Blue Stem varieties, not only in yield but also in quality. Milling tests have shown the Minnesota 169 Blue Stem Wheat to be of a higher percentage of gluten, a better color and heavier weight per bushel than the average wheats. In quality, as proven by the milling tests, it is of the best. The grain is always nice and plump, flinty and almost transparent. Unlike the common varieties, it is generally free from smut. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for latest current prices.

VELVET CHAFF SPRING WHEAT.

This is an extremely hardy, bearded variety of wonderful productiveness, generally yielding at least ten bushels more per acre than other kinds of spring wheat, with the exception of the Macaroni Wheat. With these high yielding qualities it is sought by the millers. Its long beards or spikelets, as well as its heavy chaff protect it from fungus diseases, such as blight, rust, and smut. It is as hard and flinty as the best Fife Wheat, and no matter how unfavorable circumstances are, the Velvet Chaff always produces a good yield. On account of its great hardness and productiveness no grain farmer should fail to sow at least a third or half of his area intended for wheat to the Velvet Chaff.

PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.

Your seeds have given excellent satisfaction. Your Marquis Wheat yielded 32 bushels per acre this year; best yield in this part of the state, as common wheat yielded from 10 to 20 bushels per acre this year. Your great White Danish Oats yielded 75 bushels per acre—20 to 35 bushels more than common oats.
LEO. F. GLATZEL, Carver County, Minn.

MINN. NO. 163 FIFE SPRING WHEAT.

A variety of hard Fife Wheat originated by our Minnesota Experiment Station. Careful selection, crossing, and thoro preparation of the seed bed have been the main factors in its improvement. In comparison with the old standard varieties of wheat the Minn. No. 163 Fife is far ahead in every respect, in yield as well as in quality, the berry being larger and containing a much higher percentage of gluten. It is a wheat with greater vigor and vitality than the older sorts, and therefore has more resistance against rust, smut and blight. It grows a stiff, strong straw and stands up well under all circumstances. Thru careful growing and proper selection of our seed stock, we have kept up the Minn. No. 163 Fife in its original purity, vigor and productiveness. See our Blue Figure Price List.

D-1. MONAD RUST RESISTANT DURUM.

The necessity of an absolutely rust-resistant wheat is fully realized and we are offering in this D-1 a variety which will give complete satisfaction as a rust resister. In certain parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota where other spring wheats were not harvested on account of their being attacked by rust, the D-1 yielded from eighteen to thirty bushels per acre. Besides being a rust-resistant variety, it is also high in milling quality, it being an amber wheat, the type which is in demand by the millers, because it produces quality flour. This variety was first introduced by the North Dakota Experiment Station, they having selected individual heads in Russia, southeast of Moscow, near Kazan, in 1913. These heads were brought to this country and put thru certain methods of selection and breeding under heavy conditions of rust and scab, for the purpose of eliminating weak plants. D-1 was a special selection from the individual head-row work carried on at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Up to the present time there has been practically none of this wheat sold on the market, in fact, it has not been fairly tried until the past season, when it was grown alongside the D-5 and the other spring wheats to the great satisfaction of the wheat growers of the Northwest. The D-5, another rust-resistant variety, introduced by the North Dakota Experiment Station, has been grown in large quantities throughout the Dakotas, but is not satisfactory on account of it being a red wheat and not in demand by the millers. Our stock of this seed was grown for us in North Dakota. For prices please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

**PEERLESS NO. 999
Rust Resistant Durum.**

This is another rust-resistant amber Durum wheat which has proven in the years of trial that it is an excellent yielder. Last season, under the most adverse conditions it produced from eighteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. The only noticeable difference between the Peerless No. 999 and than the former. The seed which we have of this

D-1 Monad Rust Resistant Durum Wheat.

the D-1 Wheat is that the latter is a trifle more rust-resistant than the former. The seed which we have of this variety was produced for us in North Dakota. Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for present quotations.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.

A valuable grain, closely related to wheat; the kernels, however, are tightly enclosed in the hulls or husk, and these adhere to the grain when it is threshed. Speltz is becoming more popular every year, as it produces good crops even under adverse circumstances where other grain fails. It withstands more dry weather than any other grain, with the exception of Macaroni Wheat, and produces more food value per acre than any other cereal, while it is a most valuable feed for all kinds of stock. It can be fed to horses, the same as oats, with the hulls on. Speltz can be grown on most any kind of soil, rich or poor, wet or dry, as it will not lodge like other grain, because of the stiff and strong straw, and will always bring the best returns. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

SPRING RYE.

This is a splendid spring grain and should be more generally sown. Spring Rye can be successfully grown on land too poor for wheat, and does equally well on acid and non-acid soils. It may be sown on sandy and light soils where other grains do not succeed. Spring Rye does not remove as much plant food from the soil as other small grain, and may therefore be grown on the same ground year after year. When ripe, it provides excellent pasture for hogs, two weeks after it has matured. This time is allowed to take the sharpness off the beards. For prices see our Blue Figure Price List.

WINTER GRAIN.

It may seem out of season to mention winter wheat and winter rye at this time, but plans for fall sowing and planting should be made early. Winter wheat and winter rye are always most profitable. Last season, this was more noticeable than ever, for they escaped the unfavorable weather which ruined spring wheat. Blight and rust reduced most spring wheat to screenings. From our 27 years of farming experience, we know that winter grain is more reliable, even in Minnesota, than spring grain. Wheat should be sown reasonably early—from August 20th to September 20th, on soil with free surface drainage, to avoid danger of winter-killing. Winter rye may be sown several weeks later, because it is considerably harder than winter wheat.

BEARDED FIFE WINTER WHEAT.

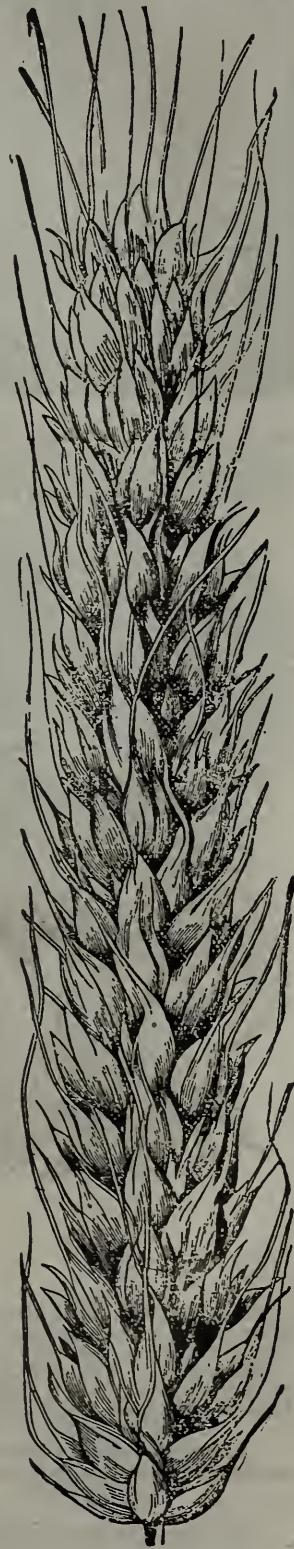
This variety of winter wheat, like many of our hardest small grains, was originated in Russia. About 20 years ago, we introduced it as Reliable Minnesota Winter Wheat, and later changed the name to Bearded Fife Winter Wheat. According to our own tests, and those from various experiment stations in the Northwest, made under all conditions imaginable, this is the hardest and most productive winter wheat ever grown in the Northwest. In Indiana, Bearded Fife has yielded as high as 62 bushels per acre. Here in Minnesota, the crops average from 35 to 45 bushels per acre. Many kinds of winter wheat freeze out and winter-kill, but Bearded Fife always comes thru the winter without injury, producing wonderful crops year after year, and this in spite of our extremely severe winters, with the thermometer at 40 to 50 degrees below zero, and often very little snow. Write for prices.

MINNESOTA NO. 2 WINTER RYE.

For most sections, winter rye is one of the most important crops. As it is never injured by the Hessian Fly, and because of its extreme hardness, and freedom from blight and rust, good paying crops can always be depended upon. Rye can be grown on a greater variety of soil than wheat, and good crops produced even on thin, poor soil without manuring. For dairy farmers, rye furnishes a splendid crop of green fodder early in spring, affording good pasture long before cows can be turned on grass or regular pasture, thus increasing the flow of milk and improving quality of milk and butter. Write for prices.

NEW ROSEN WINTER RYE.

This rye was originated by the Michigan Experiment Station, and produces considerably larger grain than the older varieties. The kernels are very plump and heavy, bright yellowish blue in color. This variety is a heavy yielding, plump berried rye. Write for prices.



Speltz.

SEED OATS. Improved Heavy Yielding Varieties.

PRICES—We refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this Catalog for definite prices. Customers not ordering immediately upon receipt of this Catalog should write for our latest Blue Figure Price List, as prices may have changed.

F. S. & N. CO'S NEW ROOSEVELT OATS.

No other variety of Oats deserves more attention than the New Roosevelt Oats, introduced by us a number of years ago. Everyone who has grown it is more than pleased with it, for it has all the requirements of a good, hardy, dependable oat in the highest degree. The New Roosevelt Oats keeps up its original vigor and productiveness from year to year. It holds the highest honors of the entire Oats family, having yielded 180 bushels and 27 pounds, from a single bushel of seed. Mr. John T. Wood, of Victor, Montana, won the first prize of \$200.00 on this yield, in the Roosevelt Oats contest. Seven contestants, all winning prizes, reported an average yield of 79 bus. and 29 lbs. for each bushel of Roosevelt Oats sown.

The wonderful success achieved with our New Roosevelt Oats has opened the eyes of hundreds of our farmer friends, and the demand for this oats has doubled each season. There is no need of being satisfied with a scrubby average crop. You are farming for profit, and ought to make your soil pay the best possible dividends. This can be accomplished only by sowing the best seed obtainable.

These are the points you must consider in our Roosevelt Oats, which outclasses any known variety now cultivated, regardless of other claims. It has been carefully bred from one of the hardiest and most productive American grown oats, crossed with a foreign variety renowned chiefly for its stiffness of straw and resistance against lodging. As a result of this combination, we have produced an oat of the most wonderful productiveness, with straw strong and stiff enough to hold up its heavy load of grain in spite of unfavorable circumstances. It has required years to bring this oats up to its present state of perfection. Because of its strong root development, it produces healthy, vigorous, and stiff strawed plants of medium height, with an abundance of long broad leaves and large, well branched heads. With its powerful root system, it is not partial as to soil or climate, and develops the hardiest and most vigorous growth so it withstands heat and drought, cold and wet, poor soil and neglected cultivation better than any other variety of oats. The heavy berries are encased in tough, firm chaff so that rust and blight, which so often play havoc with the oat crop, do not seem to affect it at all. The large, handsome, soft hulled white grain is the heaviest and meatiest ever produced by any oats, weighing from 42 to 50 pounds per measured bushel. Roosevelt Oats is famous for producing the largest yields of any oats in cultivation. Unlike most other grains yielding large crops, our Roosevelt Oats matures medium early. For Prices on our New Roosevelt Oats please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

NEW WHITE DANISH OATS.

A splendid all-around variety, originated by the Danish government and recommended as one of the best and heaviest yielding oats. We imported our original seed stock direct from Denmark, seven years ago, can safely say that, on an average, it will outyield the so-called Swedish varieties, as it is not affected as easily by rust and blight as

these. On our seed farms here at Faribault, White Danish Oats yielded an average crop of 75 bushels per acre, for six years in succession.

The grain is very large, pure white, and heavy. The straw is medium in height, stiff and strong, withstanding unfavorable weather and soil conditions to the highest degree. The heads are much above the average, loaded with large heavy kernels, which have a thin hull. The plant is of strong vigorous growth, with broad, extended root system, remarkable for its great stooling capacity. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

VICTORY OATS. (Segerhafre.)

Ten years ago we imported the original stock of these seed oats directly from the Swedish Breeding Association of Swalof, Sweden, who certainly deserve credit for originating so many excellent new varieties of grain, especially of oats. We have replenished our stock of these oats four or five years ago, procuring a still better bred up strain than the original. The Victory Oat is a cluster oat, with somewhat short but rather dense, branching heads. The spikes are small and short, generally containing two kernels which are short, thick and heavy with very few beards or awns. The grain is white, sometimes running to a slight pinkish shade. It is a rather stiff strawed oats of medium height, maturing medium early—with such varieties as Silver Mine and American Banner. The Victory or Seger Oats has always done extremely well and is classed with the best yielders. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.



New Victory Oats.

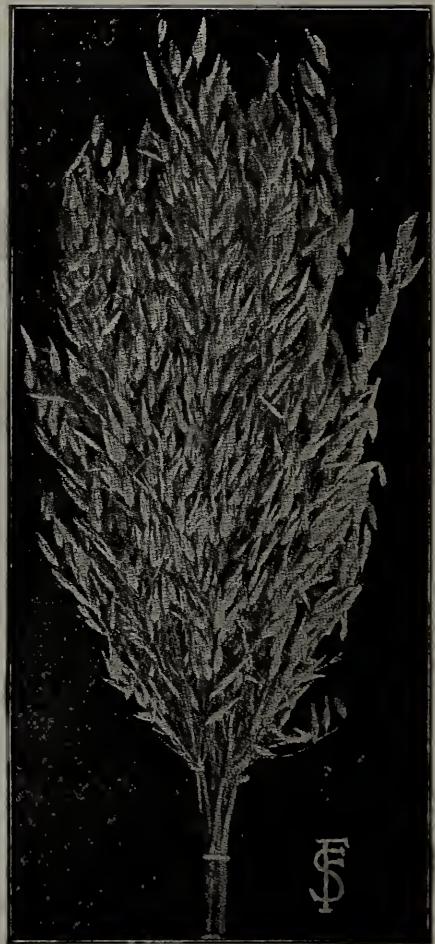
SILVER MINE OATS.

This is a very hardy and prolific variety with long but stiff straw, and grain of the clearest white color. It will grow and thrive under the most unfavorable conditions of soil and climate, and is always a sure cropper. The heads are very large and long, and are borne low down on the stalk, which prevents lodging. The grain is long, plump and heavy, and very meaty. Silver Mine Oats has always been one of our heaviest yielders, and is unusually exempt from diseases, such as rust and blight. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this Catalog.

Am very well pleased with the condition and quality of the New Roosevelt Oats purchased of you last spring. I have not threshed yet so cannot tell you how much they will average to the acre, tho I expect a good big yield.

WARD J. MARK. Goodhue, Minnesota.

The Grain Seeds that we bought from you last spring were very good, they grew so nice and we got good crops.
MRS. JOSEPH LOEW, Maple Plain, Minnesota.



White Danish Oats.



A Field of Minnesota No. 295 Oats on our Farm No. 2.

MINNESOTA NO. 295 OATS.

This is a variety which is extremely hardy and prolific, has a long straw that is stiff and somewhat rust-resistant. The grain is long in shape and is of the clearest white color, without any dark kernels whatever. The Minnesota No. 295 will grow and thrive under the most unfavorable conditions of soil and climate and is always a sure cropper. It can be sown on very rich and well manured soil without danger of lodging. Although a great many fields of oats lodge badly through heavy rains and excessive wet weather, the Minnesota No. 295 will withstand these conditions. **PRICE:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List for our latest quotations.

WHITE SHONEN OATS.

This is by far the handsomest white oats introduced. The kernels are always pure white, somewhat long and still heavy. In the past few years this has come to the front as a big yielder. Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says of it in Bulletin 16: "For productiveness, stiffness of straw, and thinness of hull, the White Shonen stands at the head of the list." We have raised these splendid oats here in Minnesota for a great many years, and have never seen it yield less than at least 80 bushels per acre, altho we have had years of severe drought, so that other oats did not yield more than half a crop, but White Shonen never failed. It surely pays to discard old, run-out and mixed oats and get an oat with new vigor and productiveness. We pay the greatest attention to our seed oats, and know what we offer is pure and genuine White Shonen. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices on Seed Oats.

EARLY CHAMPION OATS.

Early Champion Oats produced the largest yield per acre in a test at the Iowa Agricultural College, and is highly recommended. It has comparatively short straw, and matures a week or ten days earlier than other varieties, thus largely escaping the liability to rust. Its greatest value lies in its special adaptability as a nurse crop to sow with grass seed, as it does not stool as freely as some other sorts. It will not lodge, even on the richest kind of land, but always stands up like a bush. Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer says: "I would rather risk sowing grass seed with Early Champion Oats than with any other variety I know of."

The grain is always nice and white, very thin hulled, seldom discoloring, while the berry is small but meaty, usually weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel. Even in those seasons when most oats are a crop failure, the Early Champion always holds its own, both in yield and in quality, very seldom producing less than 50 bushels per acre. In normal seasons, its average yield is 70 to 75 bushels per acre. Early Champion Oats is offered by many dealers and seedsmen as White Kherson Oats. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for latest prices.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE NO. 1 OATS.

The Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 originated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station from a variety called Wisconsin Wonder or Improved Bonanza. About 100 new varieties of oats were started at the same time. After fourteen years of careful breeding work, five pedigree varieties, which went by numbers, were given members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association in 1912 for trial. Pedigree No. 1 proved the best of all the pedigree varieties and gave splendid results in every section. This is a pure white oat, good sized, a little longer in grain than Swedish Select, with a somewhat shorter and stiffer straw and a little earlier in ripening. Prof. Moore makes quite a point of the stiffness of the straw. He says: "It is the best oat for medium rich soils thus far bred at the station farm. It will stand up on rich river bottom land and similar locations where Swedish Select usually lodges." This variety is considered the most valuable thing in the oat line ever introduced. The oats are heavy, good sized, with thin hull, outyielding everything else, will grow on rich soils and stand up where other varieties go down. The wide range of adaptability of this magnificent oat has placed it in the fore ranks of agriculture all over the United States in an inconceivably short time. It thrives and flourishes, producing phenomenal crops in every section of the country. It is one of the most reliable croppers. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

EARLY KHERSON or SIXTY DAY OATS.

One of the earliest oats in cultivation. It was introduced by the Experiment Station of Nebraska, and has proved a success in that state, being naturally adapted to sections that are subject to drought. It is a vigorous but not rank grower, producing shorter straw than other varieties, with branching heads and very broad leaves. The berries are light yellow in color, small, but numerous, and have a very thin hull. This oats usually weighs well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in productiveness, it is one of the best of the early varieties. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER OATS.

This favorite northern variety ripens early, maturing a week earlier than the Swedish Oats. The straw is stiff, of good length, and the grain white and large, with thin hull. It stools freely, throwing up a large number of stems, and can therefore be sown thinner than other large kerneled oats. It is as nearly rust-proof as any oats can be. Everyone who raises oats should try this variety. American Banner Oats will yield 65 to 80 bushels to the acre under average conditions, ripening uniformly, and is certainly worthy of general cultivation. Altho an old standard variety, its yield of 105 bus. per acre, in 1916, proves that its old time energy and vigor has by no means weakened. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List.





A field of Minnesota No. 594 Oats on one of our farms.

MINNESOTA NO. 594 VICTORY OATS.

This variety originated at the University of Minnesota Experiment Station and is at the present time being recommended by them. The seed of the Minn. No. 594 came originally from the Swallow Station, near Sweden, and thru a careful process of breeding at our Minnesota Experiment Station this variety was selected as a type which should be recommended, because it has a fairly stiff straw, is medium early in maturing and a white oat. In the localities where it has been tried it has been a good yielder as compared to other varieties. Last year, under the most unfavorable conditions it yielded 54 bushels per acre, which means that under favorable circumstances a yield of 75 to 100 bushels per acre can be expected. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

WISCONSIN NO. 4 OR SWEDISH SELECT OATS.

A splendid variety which was introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Wisconsin Experiment Station secured this oats from Washington, together with several other varieties, for trial. They were grown on the University plats for years, and during all that time, they were carefully tested and compared. Prof. Moore said of the Swedish Select Oats:

"We have found it the most satisfactory of all varieties tested. On the Experimental plats, the oats yielded exceptionally well, having a stiff straw, light hull, and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. This variety seems especially adapted to high, well drained land, and the best results are secured from clay-loam soils. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enables the plant to resist drought better than any other sort tested."

We have grown Swedish Select Oats ever since it was originated and altho we have had some very unfavorable years for the production of oats, we can say that this variety has always yielded from 15 to 20 bushels more than the older and more common sorts, such as Lincoln, Bonanza, Big Four, etc. Its heads are large and branching, and are loaded with handsome, big, plump and thin hulled grain. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List for prices.

NEW BUMPER CROP OATS.

Bumper Crop Oats is a new American variety of greatest merit, maturing about a week earlier than Swedish Select Oats. Early maturity of grain often means a saving of 25 to 40 percent of the crop, which is lost by blight, rust, extreme heat, or the severe storms usually prevalent thruout the Northwest during July and August. **Bumper Crop Oats** produces its largest crops on heavy soil, but stands up remarkably well on rich, well manured ground, because of its stiff straw, which seldom crinkles down under the heavy burden of grain.

Bumper Crop Oats actually produces bumper crops of handsome heavy grain (40 to 45 pounds to the bushel). The berry is so thick and meaty that it almost breaks open, and is covered by a very thin hull. It outyields all common varieties, Bonanza, Lincoln, Twentieth Century, Golden Fleece, etc. Mr. C. Dettmer, of Napoleon, Ohio, the introducer of **Bumper Crop Oats**, reported a crop of 752 bushels from an eight acre field, or 94 bushels per acre. One small plot, for seed stock, produced 125 bushels per acre. Mr. Walker, one of our growers, harvested 94 bushels per acre, while under exactly the same conditions, a common variety produced only 54 bushels per acre. This extra yield of 40 to 70 bushels per acre, at \$1.00 per bushel, means a clear gain of \$40.00 to \$70.00 per acre. At this rate, can any modern farmer afford not to sow **Bumper Crop Oats**? Such yields as this have been repeated all over the country, under all sorts of conditions. **Bumper Crop Oats** is so hardy and vigorous that blight and rust do not seem to affect it at all.

Bumper Crop Oats was originated in Ohio, and thru years of careful breeding here, has become so thoroly acclimated and hardy that it is now the leading oats for the Northwest. **PRICE:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

The Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Oats I bought of you last season is certainly great; it yielded 23 1-2 bushels more to the acre than the kind I always had, and that kind is considered very good oats. My oats ran 50 bushels to the acre this year while the Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 yielded 73 1-2 bushels to the acre. The Minnesota King Corn also yielded well and certainly was the corn last season for this locality.

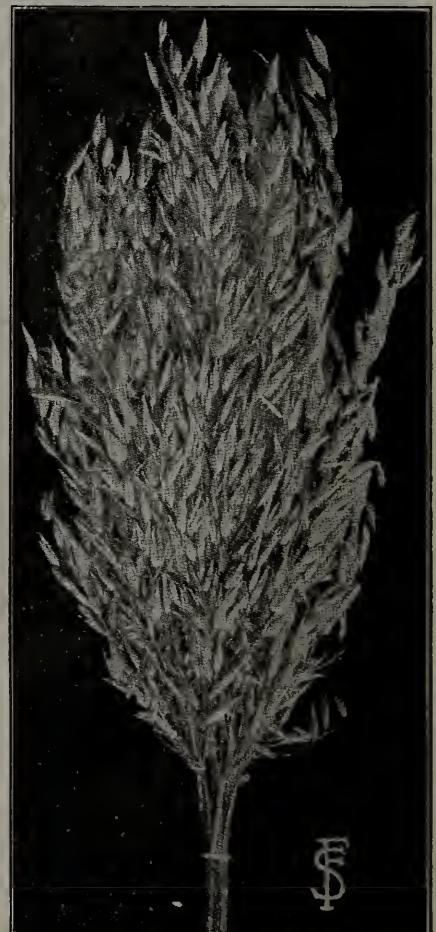
HENRY C. BEUNING, Wilton, North Dakota.

The Seed obtained of you gave the best of satisfaction and was better than any other seed. The Bumper Crop Oats received of you has outyielded any other oats around here.

CHAS. ZANZOW, Merrimack, Wisconsin.

The seeds I received from you last spring were fine. I won first prize on the Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Oats and second prize on your Pride of the North Corn, at the County Fair last fall.

WILL HOFFMAN, Exeland, Wisconsin.



Heads of Bumper Crop Oats.

BARLEY.

Barley is a very profitable crop to grow in our northwestern states. Considering the high prices farmers received for this crop the past few years, barley yields a bigger net profit to the grower than wheat or oats. Our Minnesota grown seed barley will give highly satisfactory results, we have a splendid stock to offer this year. Sow about two bushels per acre, using a grain drill. Barley makes an excellent crop to follow corn that has been grown on clover sod.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 55.

This great barley originated in Germany and was introduced by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and in that state is considered the best and largest yielding variety. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Mandscheuri in season, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and is heavier. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety on test." It has a protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in other varieties. This makes it an exceptionally valuable feeding barley, a very important point when it is considered that leading farmers and stockmen are appreciating more and more the value of barley as a feed for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. It is also one of the most superior malting barleys. PRICE: Please see our Blue Figure Price List.

MANDSCHEURI.

A well known variety, which is, beyond doubt, one of the most valuable barleys ever introduced into this country, greatly outyielding the once justly renowned Manshury Barley. It is an early six-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing, and is adapted to all kinds of soil and climate; is very strong strayed, stools well, and bears large and well filled heads of plump grain, which possesses malting qualities of the highest order. Another important factor is its nice and bright color, which will not turn dull and yellow when exposed to rainy weather, as most of the other varieties do, and on this account it will always be in good demand by the brewers and will command the highest market price. PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS.

This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, is almost entirely without beards, which is the most valuable improvement ever made on barley. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong, short straw and heavy, well filled heads. Its earliness is one of the most important features, as it can be cut and put out of the way before the wheat and oat crop is harvested. On good land it has produced 80 to 90 bushels per acre in favorable seasons. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as a good crop of Beardless Barley can be raised on land too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. It is a first-class malting barley and equally good for feeding stock, therefore always bringing the highest market price. It should not be mistaken for the Hulless Barley, which is described below and which is grown for feeding purposes only. Ever since this grand new barley was introduced, there has been such a demand for it, that we are always short in supplying our trade, and we anticipate another great rush for it this year. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

UNIVERSITY NO. 105.

For several years the Minnesota Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of barley with the object in view of producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in productiveness. This undertaking has been crowned with success in the new 6-rowed variety offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests, covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, producing on the average 59 bushels per acre during the past three years. It supersedes the Mandscheuri Barley not only in productiveness, but also in quality, retaining its nice bright color even better than the latter. This barley is early, uniform in maturing and produces long ears, well filled with heavy, plump grain. As a malting barley it is simply unexcelled. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

WHITE HULLESS.

Also known as "Ideal" and "Giant White Hulless." It grows very large, has heavy, well filled heads without beards, and in the field resembles the "Beardless Barley" described above; the kernels, however, shell out without the hulls, like wheat, and are the prettiest, plump and oval-shaped white grain in cultivation. It is not malting barley, but can be used for feeding only, having no equal as a fattening feed for hogs, and making sweater meat and nicer lard than corn. It is a vigorous grower, and can be sown after all other grain is sown, and will then mature before wheat or oats. It can also be grown for hay, and if sown early enough can be cut twice, making two good crops of hay in one year. PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

BLACK HULLESS.

How to produce the largest amount of grain, best adapted for feeding milch cows and for fattening stock, is the most important question with every farmer and dairyman. The Black Barley is best adapted for this purpose, for it is an extra heavy yielder, producing from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and is of the greatest feeding value at the same time. No other grain fed as ground feed is as nourishing and milk-producing as Black Barley, and for fattening hogs it is also invaluable. It should be grown on ordinary ground, but will also make large crops on thin and poor soil, where other varieties of grain fail entirely. It is not affected by prolonged droughts, and is therefore the best grain for drought-stricken sections. The grain is hulless, very plump and heavy. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List.

MINNESOTA NO. 184 BARLEY. THE BEST YIELDING VARIETY KNOWN.

The University of Minnesota Experiment Station has come to the front by introducing this Barley which out-yields all of the older kinds. This is a Mandscheurian Barley, common six-rowed and originated thru selection from the Minnesota No. 105. The latter is very similar in characteristics to the Minnesota No. 184 with the exception that its yields are not as great. This variety has proven to be a better yielder than the Minnesota No. 105 or any other variety with which it has been compared in the various trials that the Experiment Station has made. Occasionally, under certain conditions, there is a type which will out-yield this new Barley for a year but taking it year in and year out for a period of years, the Minnesota No. 184 has proven to be one of the most consistent yielders. Seed of this variety is excellent in quality, retaining its nice bright color for a considerable time. It is early and uniform in maturing and produces heads that are filled with heavy plump grain. PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

PRICES:—On account of constant changes in the market, prices quoted in this catalog are subject to change without notice. We refer to our Blue Figure Price List for latest prices.



Beardless Barley.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED CORN.

Again we have experienced an excellent corn growing season. 1919 conditions have been very favorable from a standpoint of rain fall, temperature and the length of growing season. During the latter part of August, when the corn was filling, there was a slight shortage of rain, but the corn was not damaged materially. All the seed that we have seen thus far this season has ears just as large and filled out at the tip as they would be in a season of plenty of moisture during the filling period. Accordingly we take pleasure in advising our patrons that we will be in a position to fill their seed corn orders with the highest class quality seed that we have had in stock for years past.

This past season has proven to us, more than ever before, that central and southern Minnesota is certainly a coming corn growing section. We had a fairly early spring and up to the time that this portion of the catalog goes to press, we have not had a killing frost.

The great increase in business that we have experienced during late years, has forced us to enlarge our seed house and this year an addition 60 X 60, four stories high and full basement for storage of onion sets has been added. The top floor of this building is used for drying the corn by means of our kiln while the lower floors are for seed storage. We expect through our increased facilities to be able to handle the valued orders which our customers favor us with, quicker than ever before and further that they will be better satisfied with the seed stock which they will receive from us.

In order to raise a profitable crop of corn it is necessary to plant the proper kind of seed. We do not mean by this, however, that we recommend any particular kind or variety, but corn that has been carefully bred up to a fixed type and standard, so that it has character, and the power of reproducing itself, for it is the inherent quality produced by years of scientific breeding, that places real value on seed corn. Up to date live stock breeders will fully realize this, for the principles of improving and breeding up are the same with live stock as with corn. It is easy to select a few prize ears from most any field for the fairs and corn shows, but this does not indicate that such corn will reproduce itself or that it will produce ears of corn of the same type, for being cross-bred with all kinds of types in the same field, it will naturally produce the greatest conglomeration of types.

Scientific breeding of Seed Corn requires years of the most exact and painstaking work to accomplish results, and on this point we have spared neither time nor money. We are the largest growers of Seed Corn in the Northwest; send your orders direct to us—to headquarters, and you can depend upon receiving strictly Northern Grown Corn of highest purity and germination. Our thirty-one years' experience as corn growers and seedsmen enables us to know definitely what our farmers in the Northwest need and want in seed corn. We are in excellent position to supply strictly MINNESOTA grown seed corn, well selected and graded, and of good strong germination. We do not offer such seed corn in competition with corn cured simply for good vitality, for it requires more than high germination to make good seed corn.

Besides the seed it is necessary to have the soil in shape. Corn land is plowed in order to loosen it and enable water to enter in greater quantity, be absorbed to greater depth, and remain longer in the soil. In some localities it is best to plow in the fall in order to enable the soil to store a sufficient amount of water to produce a corn crop. If plowing is done in the spring shortly before planting time, it is necessary that the soil be in proper condition to pulverize readily, while spring plowed land should be harrowed the same day it is plowed.

The secret of a prize-winning corn crop consists in having the proper stand of stalks, each one of which yields well. This can be best accomplished by the heavy planting of good seed and thinning out the poorest plants. The primary reason for cultivating corn is to remove the weeds, altho the latter is very important, but should be accomplished before planting and between the time of planting and when the corn comes up.

When the plants become a foot high the roots have reached across the spaces between rows and cultivation should not be deeper than two or three inches, depending upon the depth that the roots have gone. A shallow cultivation is profitable after heavy rains. In a dry year corn roots will penetrate to a great depth in search of moisture, while in a wet year they will stay near the surface in search of oxygen.

Farmer Seed & Nursery Co's

Golden Jewel Corn.

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

GOLDEN JEWEL is our own origination, and has now had eleven years of most careful breeding. It was produced by cross breeding Murdock Golden Dent with Early Mastodon, two varieties very similar in handsome form and type, the Mastodon being a deeper type, however, and later in maturing than Murdock. The combination of these two distinguished and similar types produced GOLDEN JEWEL, a handsome, compact, and well moulded corn, well rounded out over the tip of the ear, with deep square kernels set closely upon the cob. GOLDEN JEWEL is 16 to 20 rowed, while the ears average from 8 to 9 inches in length. The stalks are strong and stout, and of medium height only, averaging 7 to 8 feet, with the heavy drooping ears set about 3½ ft. from the ground.

Thru the most painstaking methods, barrenness is entirely eliminated from this corn, so if every kernel produces a stalk, every stalk will also produce a good sized ear. By careful selection for earliness, without sacrificing the good sized ears and extreme productiveness, and by years of careful breeding, we have produced the best and most profitable corn for the Northwest. Golden Jewel matures a trifle later than Minnesota Number Thirteen and ripens with Wisconsin Number Seven. It is not a new and untried variety as it has now been successfully grown for eleven years. During this time, it has carried off most of the prizes at the corn shows and fairs, including the Minnesota State Fair.

PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

PRICES: For prices on all varieties of Dent, Flint, and Fodder Corn, see our Blue Figure Price List.

I bought 1 bushel from you last year of the Golden Jewel seed corn, my boy used some of said Corn for his acre plot in the boys corn contest and raised 93 bushels. He received second prize at the Goodhue County Fair. He is going in next year's corn contest and expects to raise over one hundred bushels on his acre. Please send me the pure Golden Jewel Corn, so that he may win out we have the soil. Please find Check enclosed to cover my order for seed corn.

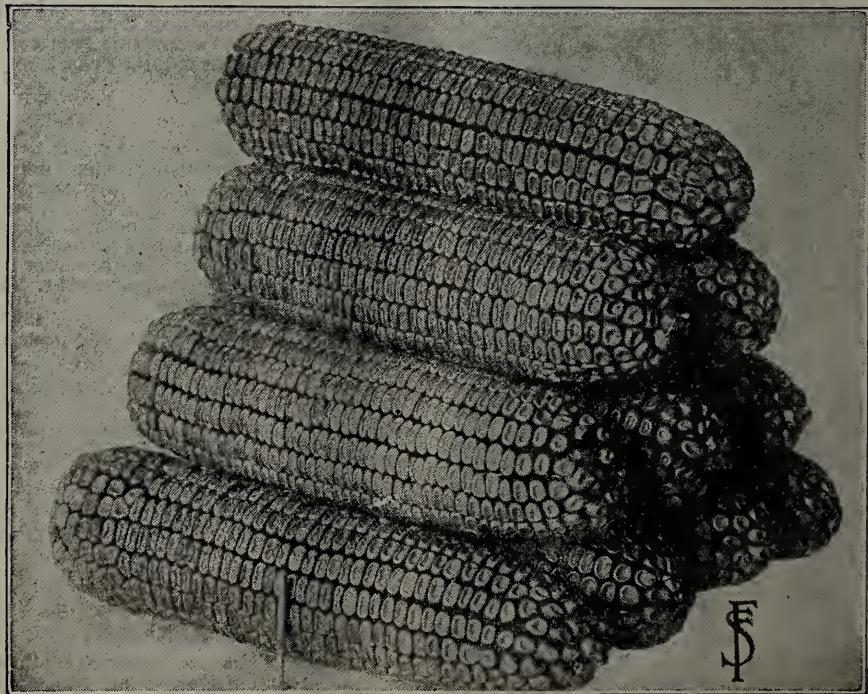
BENNETT I. MELIN, Red Wing, Minn.

For 3 or 4 years we have grown Golden Jewel Corn that we got from you, and like it very well. We would like to get new seed so it will be pure.

CYRILL PARADIS, Marshall, Minn.

Had some dandy corn of you which we ordered a year ago. It matured fine.

Mrs. JOHN KLOTZ, Elmwood, Wis.



F. S. & N. Co's Golden Jewel.

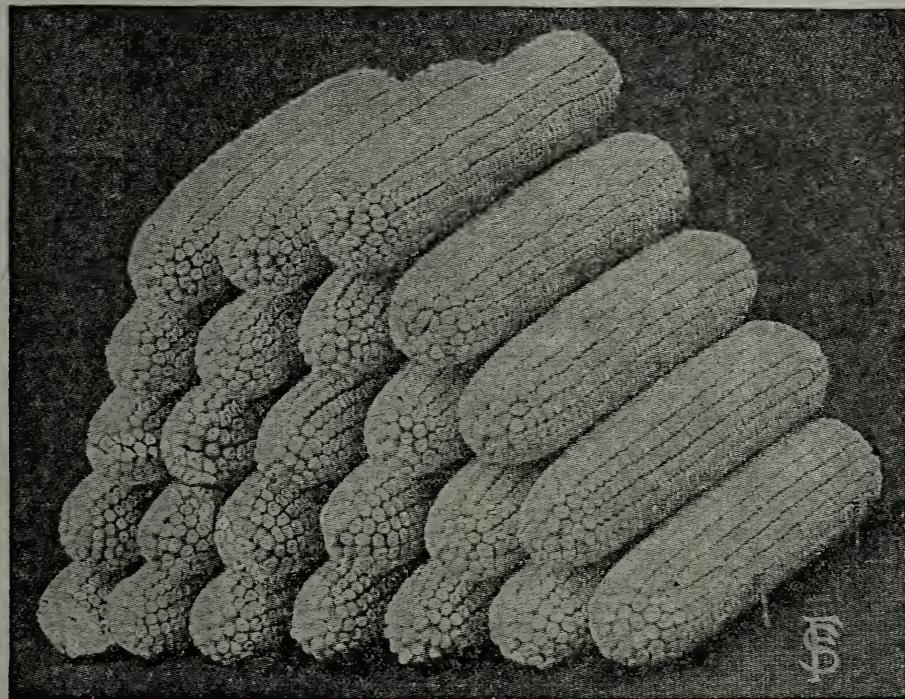
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FARMER SEED &
NURSERY CO'S*Silver Jewel Corn.*

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office.)

BEST WHITE DENT CORN FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Our Silver Jewel Corn is the largest eared, deep kerneled, early, pure white dent corn offered, maturing in 90 to 95 days. It might be called the white sister of our Golden Jewel, as it possesses the same perfection of type and the same characteristics as this. One of the best qualities of this corn is its vigor and resistance against cold ground and moisture from the day it is planted until it has matured a good and sound ear. For this reason it is so well adapted for land that is naturally cold and not well suited for corn otherwise. The ears are large, of handsome, uniform shape, tapering to a point at once, and are closely filled with deep, white, well-formed kernels, seldom leaving the tip exposed. The ears average about ten inches in length and are sixteen rowed, while the stalks are thick and short, growing about 7 to 8 feet in height. It is a very productive variety and the best white corn in the Northwest. It has to be grown to be appreciated. We furnish the very best type of high germinating seed corn of this splendid variety. Send your order direct to us, and you can rely upon receiving the genuine F. S. & N. Co's Silver Jewel Corn; our registered trade mark protects you. PRICE: We refer you to our Blue Figure Price List which is inclosed in this catalog.



F. S. & N. Co's Silver Jewel.

MINNESOTA NUMBER THIRTEEN.

This is a good all-around variety of yellow dent corn, maturing in 85 to 95 days and is favorably known throughout the Northwest as a 90 day corn. With favorable soil and weather conditions, however, it will mature from five to ten days earlier.

The Minnesota No. 13 was originated about 16 years ago by the Minnesota Experiment Station, under Prof. W. M. Hayes, now assistant secretary of agriculture. We have grown this corn ever since it was originated, and by most careful selection of seed stock and scientific breeding, we have improved this variety very much, so that it has a more fixed type than the original, and we are convinced that it will please the most critical corn growers. The Minnesota No. 13 that we offer, on account of being carefully bred up, is of a larger type and the kernels are larger and deeper and not as we're shaped as the ordinary Minnesota No. 13 that has had no special breeding. We can say, however, that by breeding towards a larger type, we have not sacrificed earliness. The ears of our Minnesota No. 13 average from 8 to 9 inches in length and are closely packed with good sized kernels of a golden yellow color. The surface of a large percentage of the ears is inclined to be somewhat rough and sharp, an indication of good breeding to a deeper type. The stalks are of medium height and average from 6 to 7½ feet, while the ears set from 3½ to 4 feet from the ground. An average yield of the Minnesota No. 13 under favorable conditions, is about 75 bushels per acre, altho some of our growers have harvested as high as 85 to 90 bushels on clover sod. Its earliness, productiveness and its ready adaptability to a great variety of soils and adverse climatic conditions recommend it to all northern planters. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

MINNESOTA IDEAL.

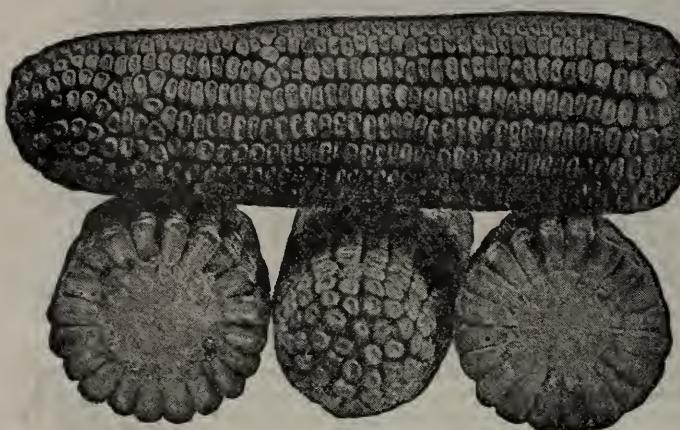
This is a variety having some very good features that many others do not possess, such as a strong and vigorous root system and stalks that grow thick and heavy close to the ground, so that it will stand up well in spite of wind and storms, which is of very great importance when it comes to corn harvesting. It is very leafy, producing at least one-third more fodder than most other kinds. The smooth large ears measure from 8 to 12 inches and even larger. The famous \$1000.00 ear presented to Jas. J. Hill was of this variety and measured fourteen inches in length. In spite of the large sized ears, it matures as early as the Minnesota No. 13, and on account of its vigorous and strong roots, it produces more corn

on poor soil and under unfavorable conditions than any other kinds. It is 14 rowed and of a pale to deep yellow color. The length of the kernels compares well with the ordinary type of Minnesota No. 13. It will ripen wherever the Minnesota No. 13 matures and belongs to the ninety day class. We originated the Minnesota Ideal and introduced it 16 years ago PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

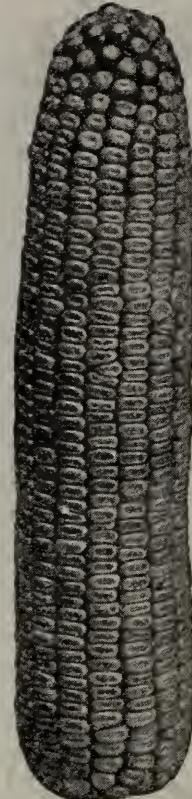
We got three bushels of your Silver King corn and it was the best we purchased. It grew in spite of cold and wet weather and I have never harvested as big a crop of real perfect corn before. It was the first Silver King corn I ever raised and thought that deep kerneled corn could not be grown here but am now sure it can.

E. G. CARLSON, Windom, Minn.

Minnesota Number Thirteen.



Early Murdock Golden Dent.



Minnesota Yellow Dent.

MINNESOTA WHITE DENT.

An extra early white dent corn, maturing with the Pride of the North, but yielding almost again as much as this on the open prairie and giving better results than the yellow corn on these poorer type soils and fully as early. It produces very good sized ears, with fairly deep kernels growing very compactly around the cob. This is the best pure white dent corn adapted for a northern climate like that of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. We have grown it here in Minnesota now for many years, and it has always produced sure and good crops, yielding considerably more and being earlier than most so called 90 day varieties. It is a vigorous grower, and the stalks average about 7 to 8 feet in height, with ears of good size, usually 8 inches long; the kernels are long and deep, with a small space between them. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

MINNESOTA YELLOW DENT.

Altho the Minnesota Yellow Dent does not have as definite a type as our more highly developed varieties, it is a good yellow corn for general planting, yielding 70 to 80 bushels per acre. It has been grown for a succession of years under these climatic conditions which insures one of ripe corn when the Minnesota Yellow Dent is planted. It produces good average crops even under unfavorable circumstances. The stalks grow 8 to 9 feet high and are very leafy, producing great quantities of fodder. The ears are eight to ten inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. It ripens in 90 to 95 days, and is one of the best all around kinds, always producing good results. A splendid corn for silo purposes. This corn has been grown for at least ten to twelve years in the southern half of Minnesota. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



Rustler White Dent.

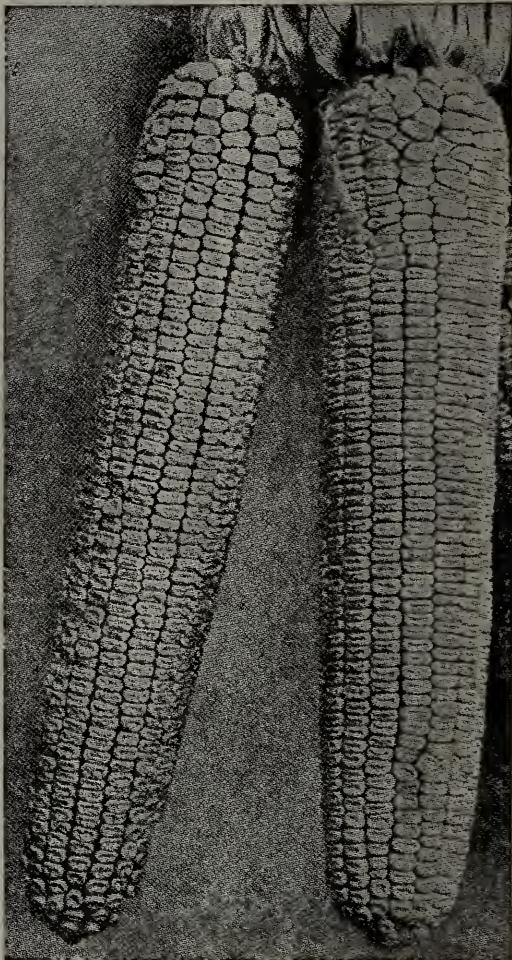
EARLY MURDOCK GOLDEN DENT.

Also called Golden Glow or Wisconsin Number 12.

The Murdock Golden Dent Corn has been awarded sweepstakes prizes twice for the northern zone, comprising the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Michigan, at the National Corn Expositions. It is a heavy yielding golden dent corn, outyielding most other sorts, having produced over 100 bushels per acre with good culture. Altho it is such a heavy yielder, it matures early enough to make it well adapted for our northern states. The ears which are large, with 16 to 20 rows of deep kernels, run very uniform and are of a very distinct and handsome type. The Murdock is earlier by several weeks than the Iowa Silver Mine, Leaming and Reid's Yellow Dent, maturing only about a week later than the Minnesota No. 13. On account of being a larger type than the Minnesota No. 13, it requires stronger and richer soil than this to produce the best results. **PRICE:** See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

SILVER KING or WISCONSIN NO. 7.

One of the best varieties of white dent corn for the southern part of Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, also for Iowa and Illinois. Prof. R. A. Moore, agriculturist of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, estimates that one-fifth of all the corn grown in Wisconsin last year was of the Silver King variety. This kind yielded on the Wisconsin Experiment Farm



Silver King.

Our Seed is unexcelled.

The Minnesota Ideal seed corn purchased from you has been received in good condition and I tested it at once. Not a single kernel was missing, being 100 per cent strong. I was certainly well pleased with it.

WALTER POWERS,
New London, Minn.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT.

This early white dent corn originated in Dakota and is well acclimated to the Northwest. For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. The average height of the stalk is eight feet; average distance base of ears from ground is three feet six inches. The ears are large, closely filled with large, deep kernels. Those wishing a first-class white dent corn will find in the Rustler a corn that is hard to beat. **PRICE:** See Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

MINNESOTA KING.

We regard this as the most valuable early corn for the Northwest, and it is certainly the kind to plant in the northern part of Minnesota, Wisconsin and in North and South Dakota, instead of the smaller yielding flint varieties. The stalks grow only to a medium height and are well rooted and firm so that they withstand extreme drought and the strongest winds better than most any other variety. In appearance the Minnesota King Corn is remarkably distinct, it being a half dent and half flint corn. The kernels are very large, broad and of a rich golden color. The ears are of medium size, and always well filled to the tip. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.



Showing Methods of Drying Ear Corn in our Corn Drying Rooms.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

This standard variety has been grown in the Northwest for over 25 years and is unexcelled as an early maturing dent corn by any other kind, whether it is of the yellow or white variety. It will mature in 80 days and consequently is unbeatable as a yellow corn for northern corn growers. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with small cob and very long and deep kernels which are of a very uniform bright orange color. Seventy pounds of ears will make 60 pounds of shelled corn. The stalks grow to a height of about 7½ feet, and are short jointed and leafy; average distance base of ear from ground is 3 feet. Two well developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. Pride of the North is a valuable and prolific variety for northern sections; it is grown quite extensively by stockmen, to feed from the bundle. For this purpose it is exceptionally good because of its stocky growth and habit of sending out a large number of leaves, also it has the ability of shelling out a heavy per cent of corn which is of a big advantage to the stockman in that he will not have to husk but still there is plenty of hard corn in the bundle. When the exceptionally short growing seasons are with us, it is too late to think of the 80 day corn for that season. Every farmer and stockman should plant at least part of his corn ground to Pride of the North. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT or MINN. NO. 23.

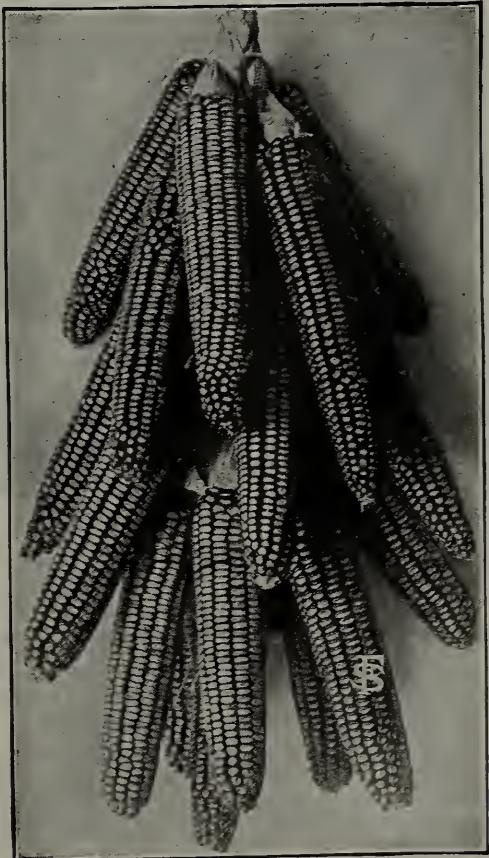
This variety has been grown in the Northwest for a number of years. It is a white capped yellow dent corn that has been developed at the University Farm in St. Anthony Park and is strongly recommended by them. An early dent corn, ripening in about 95 days, also a great yielder. The ears are of good size, closely crowded with 16 rows of kernels which are of white color at the tip ends, the sides being of yellowish color. It is a heavy yielder of both corn and fodder. The stalks grow about 7 to 8 feet high, are strong and very deep rooted. Of greatest value on account of its resistance to unfavorable conditions of weather and soil. Even in the most unfavorable seasons a good crop can be depended upon. It produces from one to three good ears on every stalk and is sure to mature early. The demand for this corn increases every year. The Farmers Institute Annual No. 23 writes as follows: "The Northeastern Experimental Farm, in co-operation with Prof. C. P. Bull has conducted experimental work with different varieties of corn with a view of determining their ability and yield. Minnesota No. 23 has given the most satisfactory results, and has been selected as a standard variety for northeastern Minnesota. During the season of 1910 Minnesota No. 23 yielded at the rate of 36 bushels shelled corn per acre under field conditions. Of this 80 per cent was quite well matured. It was planted May 25th and stricken with frost September 8th, giving it only 96 days growth. The stalks grow about six feet high and the ear is borne from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground. It may be easily harvested with a binder. PRICE: See our Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog.

WISCONSIN NO. 8 YELLOW DENT.

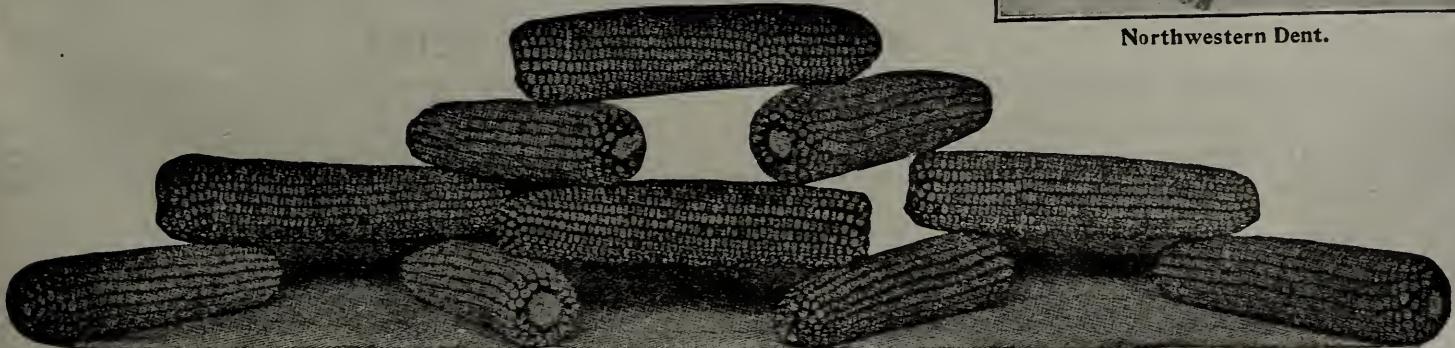
This is an improved strain of the Minnesota No. 13, which you will find described on another page. The No. 13 has always been renowned for earliness and productiveness, but not so much for perfectness of type. The latter has now been more permanently established by Prof. Moore, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. By scientific breeding, the kernels of this variety have been materially lengthened and the ears considerably enlarged without sacrificing earliness. The ears average from 7 to 9 inches in length, with good sized kernels; are very uniform in type and color, with well filled tips. It grows a medium sized stalk with a good leaf development. It is a splendid corn for the Northwest. PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

NORTHWESTERN DENT CORN.

Northwestern Dent Corn is a class by itself, both as to appearance and earliness. It is a cross between a red flint corn and yellow dent corn, and has red kernels with yellowish and white cap and shadings. To some, this red color is objectionable, but its extreme earliness and productiveness more than offset this. In 1915, the most unfavorable corn growing year we have ever experienced, Northwestern Dent yielded almost a full crop. No other variety is as extensively grown in North Dakota, and in the northern sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as Northwestern Dent. It is the only variety which may be depended upon to ripen in Canada. Under ordinary conditions, Northwestern Dent will mature in 85 to 90 days, and under more favorable weather and soil conditions, and cultivation, it has matured in 75 days. It yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. The ears are of good size, 7 to 10 inches long, bearing 10 to 14 rows of corn. The stalks average 7 to 8 feet in height, bearing the ears about 3½ feet from the ground, admitting the use of a corn harvester. As a silo corn this Northwestern Dent Corn is almost unsurpassed, for it is very leafy and produces the largest amount of good fodder. We filled a 14 by 30 feet silo with six acres of drill corn last fall. We strongly recommend Northwestern Dent Corn for northern sections and for late planting, where an extremely early, heavy yielding corn is desired. PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List in this catalog.



Northwestern Dent.



Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent.

FLINT CORN VARIETIES.

PRICES: Please refer to our enclosed Blue Figure Price List for prices on all Flint Corns.

Dent Corn has proven itself to be a poor maturer in off years and since this is true every farmer and dairyman should have a small acreage of flint corn. Flint Corn is fully matured when the heavier yielding Dent varieties are not even dented, and will then be of greatest feeding value. When fed early, its objectionable quality of being hard and flinty will not be noticed at all. Some varieties of flint corn yield just as much and even more than the extremely early dent varieties. By the first of August when the old corn crop is generally pretty well fed up, a field of flint corn will be of the greatest value for finishing off hogs. It is not even necessary to husk it for hogs, but let them do it themselves. The hogging off method has been found practical; whoever has tried it would certainly not get along without it anymore. For northern sections, and for localities with short seasons, Flint corn is the earliest corn, and will be found more profitable than small grain. As a silage corn, it certainly has no equal.

FLINT CORN FOR HOGGING DOWN PURPOSES.

Hogging down corn has been found to be a successful and efficient method of gathering the corn crop. Many farmers in the Northwest have successfully carried out this practice for some years past. The saving of labor is too apparent to need any detailed discussion. Hogs can be turned into the corn field when it is beginning to mature thus relieving the alfalfa or sweet clover early in the fall so it can have an opportunity to get a growth to protect itself throughout the winter.

It is necessary to have some supplement feed for the hogs. Rape for instance, makes a very good crop to grow between the corn rows and balance the ration. Through our experimenting we have found that the early maturing varieties of corn, especially the Flint Corns for this section are most profitable. A field of the early maturing Flint Corn and a field of the later maturing Dent variety planted from our high testing, specially selected seed corn will make money for you. For hogging off purposes, try one of the following varieties—we will recommend especially our Minnesota White Flint, North Dakota White Flint, Squaw Flint or the Gehu.

IMPROVED KING PHILIP.

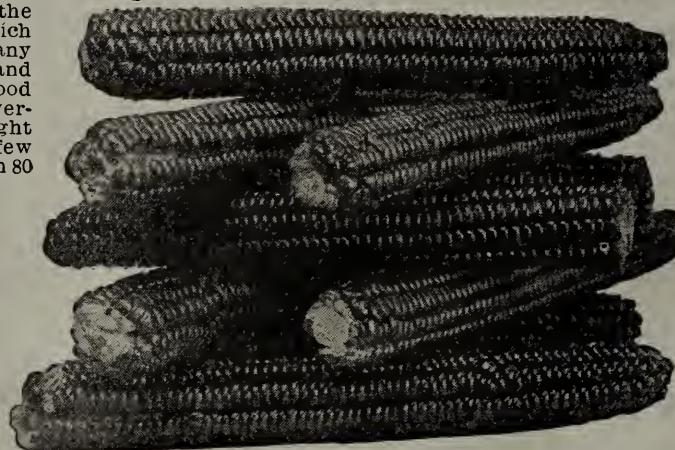
Extra Early Red Flint Corn. This is a very early eight-rowed flint corn, and is one of the most reliable and productive varieties for the Northwest. The ears grow very long, a large percentage of them over 18 inches, with eight straight rows of broad kernels, which are of shiny red color, shading to gold on the outside edge. Many stalks produce two and sometimes three good large ears. The corn is not nearly as hard as ordinary flint corn, on which account it is of the greatest value for feeding stock. The stalk grows about 7 feet in height, and is very leafy, therefore more valuable for fodder than any dent corn. This variety matures in 80 to 85 days. Very hardy and one of the most reliable early varieties.

EARLY MERCER.

Extra Early Yellow Flint Corn. This corn is very prolific, and is claimed to have yielded over 100 bushels per acre. Has been grown in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota for 15 years with utmost success and complete satisfaction. The ears average ten inches in length, are twelve to fourteen rowed,

well filled out to the tips, and are of a rich dark yellow color. Many stalks produce two and sometimes three good ears. The stalks average five feet in height and produce very few suckers. Matures in 80 to 85 days.

The Seed Corn which I purchased from you last spring gave very good satisfaction and I have a fine field of corn which will be ready to crib in a couple weeks.
W. B. COONEY,
Balaton, Minn.



King Philip.

SANFORD'S WHITE FLINT.

The handsomest flint corn and especially recommended for Minnesota and South Dakota. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are 12 to 15 inches long, smooth and symmetrical. Sanford's White Flint makes a very sturdy and vigorous growth with a great abundance of broad succulent leaves, and is of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. Matures in 85 to 90 days.

COMPTON'S EARLY.

One of the best yellow varieties for northern latitudes, because of the great length of ears. They measure 12 to 16 inches in length, with 8 broad rows of kernels, making a most attractive appearance. The stalks grow to medium size, and many of them bear two to three ears. To this variety we give the credit of being an exceptionally heavy yielder of forage. The stalks grow to a good height which enables them to produce an abundance of leaves. These are long, broad and very tender which adds greatly to the production of bulk and the palitability of the crop.

MINNESOTA WHITE FLINT.

This is an exceptionally early strain of white flint producing matured corn in 70 to 80 days after planting. It makes a quick, vigorous growth, producing an abundance of large succulent leaves which makes it exceptionally valuable as a variety for use in filling the Silo in combination with a dent corn. It is the bulk and succulence along with the earliness in maturing that makes it so popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas. From the fodder standpoint it is considered one of the best flint corns because it produces such an abundance of large succulent leaves. With this variety as with all others great care should be exercised in purchasing seed corn of high vitality and with years of careful breeding behind it; which is a special advantage in the production of exceptionally heavy yields. We are in a position to supply you with just such seed; let us have your order.

MINNESOTA KING.

We regard this as the most valuable early corn for the Northwest, and it is certainly the kind to plant in the northern part of Minnesota, Wisconsin and in North and South Dakota, instead of the smaller yielding flint varieties. The stalks grow only to a medium height and are well rooted and firm so that they withstand extreme drought and the strongest winds better than most any other variety. In appearance the Minnesota King Corn is remarkably distinct, it being a half dent and half flint corn. The kernels are very large, broad and of a rich golden color. The ears are of medium size, and always well filled to the tip.



Sanford's White Flint.

The Flint Corn I got of you is excellent, big yilder and has large and big ears, fine fodder for cows. I planted 5 lots and drilled it in and am sure I will have feed for two cows all winter, wish I had planted more as it is a quick ripener. The Millet is a great hay producer, grows higher than my horse's back, yields large seed heads and made several tons to the acre.

C. FISHER, Dumont, Iowa.

FLINT CORN—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT.

This is a pearly white flint corn, the result of many years careful selection from the original squaw corn, the ears have from 8 to 10 rows, length of ear from 6 to 10 inches, sometimes longer; slender white cob, kernels broad. A large number of ears are borne to the hill which is a mass of leaves and fine stalks. Ears from 2 to 4 ft. from the ground, depending on the season, the stalks grow from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 ft. in height. This corn stands more hardship such as cold, frost, heat and poor cultivation than any other variety.

LONGFELLOW.

This is a yellow variety of flint corn of very handsome, rich and glossy appearance. The ears are 12 to 16 inches long, and are filled with large, broad kernels. It is not at all unusual to find three full sized ears growing on one stalk and fields that yield as high as 75 bu. per acre under good conditions. The ears are borne well up from the ground. It is well known as a heavy producer of fodder as well as of ears. The average height of the stalk is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, while the ears are set about 3 feet from the ground. Matures in an average corn year in from 70 to 75 days. This variety will mature a good crop anywhere where 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months of growing weather are assured.

CANADA SMUT NOSE.

Altho this corn matures in 80 days it is certainly the most profitable flint variety, for its yields generally average about 75 bushels per acre of well matured corn. The stalks, which average 7 feet in height, often bear two to three ears, 10 to 15 inches long, very compact, and rich golden yellow, blazed with red towards the tip end. The ears set about three feet from the ground. As the Smut Nose is not as hard and flinty as most flint varieties it is planted in many sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin in preference to dent corn.

SQUAW FLINT.

This is an exceptionally early variety of Flint and of very dwarf habit. We can still supply you with this early corn and can recommend it for the northern section where short seasons are in evidence. For this section and further north we cannot recommend this variety in preference to some of our heavier yielding kinds such as the Minn. White Flint, Longfellow and Dakota White Flint.

GEHU FLINT.

Gehu is a hybrid from the Dakota and Mercer Flint varieties. The color of the ears being a rich, light golden yellow, cross between the white and yellow Flints. The height of the stalk varies according to the type of soil from 4 to 7 ft. and the ears are produced well up from the ground. This is a variety which will mature a crop of corn anywhere if given about 2 months of growing weather. The yields vary from 35 to 75 bu. per acre in the different localities. Only 60 to 70 days to mature a crop.

Last spring you sent with our seed order a surprise package of Corn. We want to thank you again and will also send to you by parcel post some seed ears. We did not plant on ideal corn ground and our efforts were given to our main crops so the corn was somewhat neglected; however, judge the results. Such remarks as these were not uncommon "Finest corn I've seen" "Best in the Valley—Gallatin" "Finest I've seen in Mont".

H. C. BLACK. Bozeman Montana.

Canada Smut Nose

Longfellow

FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

PRICES: On account of the unsettled conditions and the earliness at which this page goes to press, we wish to refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for prices on Corn, which will be issued from time to time.

With the dairy farmers and stockmen of today, the silo is an indispensable part of every successful farm. In the past, many of our best farmers would not take to the idea of feeding silage because it was something new and years of trial by their neighbors were necessary in order to convince them. Our farms have gone thru the same stage and now would not be without the use of the silo. We have spent a large amount of money and time selecting and perfecting varieties which would be best suited to silo filling. Bulk, early maturity and succulence are the three prime requisites for the best silage Corn.

The varieties offered by us have been carefully selected for the above qualities and we wish to assure you that you will make no mistake by giving our high testing seed corn a trial.

Fodder Corn is just as necessary on stock farms for many reasons, as the silage Corn. Early maturing varieties are planted by farmers, same to be fed as bundle Corn during the fall and winter. By doing so, they handle considerable less bulk, such as coarse stalks and a large amount of moisture, and provide a very nourishing and milk producing feed in a more condensed form and above all, nothing goes to waste. That it is an advantage to plant earlier maturing varieties of Fodder Corn is now generally acknowledged.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

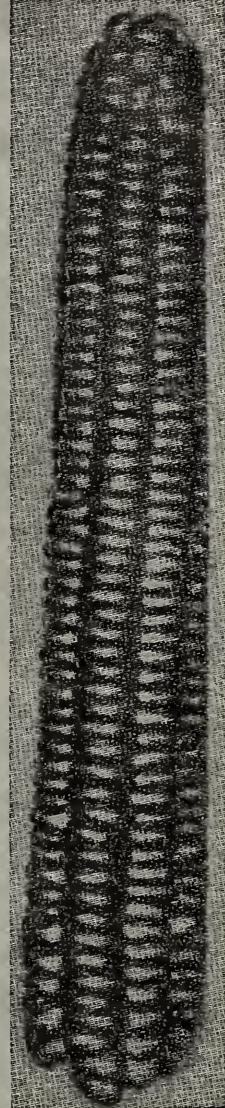
EVERGREEN—We consider this one of the most valuable fodder plants in existence, and every stock farmer should devote some land to it. The stalks are sweet, juicy, rich, tender and very nutritious. The leaves, which are very numerous, are large, broad, succulent and greatly relished by all kinds of stock, being far superior in every respect to all other kinds of corn. On strong soil it will grow 9 to 10 feet high and produce an almost incredible amount of fodder, which, when well cured, is equal to the best hay. Sweet Fodder Corn increases production of milk and cream wonderfully.

FLINT FODDER CORN.

SMUT NOSE FLINT FODDER CORN—This offers many advantages over the later maturing dent corn and should not only be planted by farmers in the extreme Northwest but by every dairy farmer and live stock raiser, no matter where located, because with a small acreage planted to this, one can readily obviate scarcity of feed in case of pastures giving out and the hay crop being cut short on account of extreme drought.

WHITE FLINT FODDER CORN—This is one of the tallest and most productive Flint varieties producing an enormous lot of valuable fodder as well as of corn which is one of the greatest assets of fodder corn. The stalks are tall but short jointed and very leafy. This variety is too late in sections far north; we advise that our earlier varieties of flint corn be sown north.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE FOR EARLY FLINT VARIETIES.



FODDER OR ENSILAGE CORN.

PRICES: On account of the unsettled conditions and the earliness at which this page goes to press, we wish to refer you to our Blue Figure Price List for prices on Corn.

NORTHERN GROWN EARLY FODDER CORN VARIETIES.

F. S. & N. Co's Ideal Silo Corn.

The best fodder corn for the northern states. For feeding green, for silo purposes and also for curing in shocks, to be stacked up for feeding in the bundle, it is unexcelled. It is a great yielder of fodder and also matures large sized ears in 90 to 95 days, ripening at the same time as the well known Minnesota No. 13 Field Corn. The stalks do not grow as thick and coarse as the southern varieties of fodder corn, and can easily be harvested with the corn binder. The stalks are strong and stiff, withstanding the wind well; they grow about 8 to 9 feet high, with an abundance of leaves for fodder. This corn will fill a silo 12x35 from 8 acres of ground while it takes from 12 to 15 acres of common corn. The roots go deep into the soil, withstanding drought well. The Ideal Silo Corn is especially well adapted to poorer soils, on which most other varieties would make but a small crop; you can depend on the Ideal Silo Corn to bring big returns on such soils. It will also grow well on cold low ground. It is of quick growth and will mature perfectly in this latitude. For this section and Iowa, as well as for northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas, no better corn for fodder purposes can be found. The Experimental Stations now advise our farmers of the Northwest to plant early maturing varieties of fodder corn because it produces more tons of splendid feed per acre than any other grain or forage plant.

Early Minnesota Yellow Dent Fodder Corn.

A standard early variety that has given our customers very good satisfaction for many years. It is a heavy yielder of fodder and may be used for feeding green from the field, as well as for silo filling and for curing in shocks, to be fed later in the bundle. Will mature perfectly in this latitude and also north of here. The stalks grow about 8½ ft. high and are very leafy, the ears are of good size and will mature in about 90 days.

Yellow Jumbo Fodder Corn.

One of the best varieties of medium early Fodder Corn for the silo as well as for feeding green. It is wonderfully productive, without growing over-large like some of the Southern varieties of Fodder Corn, and also grows and matures fair sized ears, several of them often growing on a single stalk. The average height of this corn is 8 ft. but the stalks do not grow thick and coarse, and can be harvested quite easily with the corn binder.

Extra Early White Dent Fodder Corn.

Tho not absolutely typical as a field corn, this is a good commercial grade of dent corn maturing perfectly as far north as the center of this state. We recommend this variety in particular for cold and moist soil. It produces a heavy yield of excellent fodder and adapts itself more readily to different soils and conditions than any other corn.

TALL GROWING SOUTHERN DENT CORN.

Red Cob Fodder or Ensilage Corn.

A well known variety of Fodder Corn good either to feed green right from the field, to put up for the silo or to cure and stack away. It is a pure white corn, cropping as high as 45 tons of fodder per acre, which is sweet, tender and juicy, and furnishes great quantities of nourishment. The stalks have short joints, therefore producing an abundance of leaves, and grow to a good height. This Fodder Corn is adapted to every section of the country, altho it will not ripen in our Northern States.

Giant Fodder Corn.

This grows very tall and leafy, and yields an immense quantity of fodder of excellent quality. Other varieties of Fodder Corn grow just as tall and often throw out leaves that are just as large but the great productiveness of the Giant Fodder Corn arises from the closeness of the joints, and as leaves are thrown out at every joint, the result is an increased yield of fodder over every other variety.

SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE AND FODDER.

The same acreage of sunflower as corn will keep twice as many cattle or sheep according to the experiments completed by Professor G. H. Hutton, of the agricultural and Animal Industry Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The great advantage in this crop is its yield. Corn produced under identical conditions will yield only $\frac{1}{2}$ the crop produced by sunflower. In the above mentioned experiment the sunflower yielded 34.6 tons per acre or 6 tons of dry matter, the corn yielded 14 tons per acre or two and four-fifths tons of dry matter per acre. The feeding value of sunflower silage



Few acres required to feed this Registered Holstein Herd with Ideal Silo Corn yielding ten to twelve tons of the very best Silage per acre.

yielded 34.6 tons per acre or equal to that of corn for dairy cattle while it is far superior to corn or oats in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep. We are offering for silage purposes our specially southern grown high test seed. The crop produced from such seed is sure to yield an abundance of forage. Some years ago little was known in regard to this plant except that it could be used for bird seed andowering purposes. It is no surprise that during this age when so many great changes are being made both in machinery and crops that this wonderfully tall growing southern plant should be found to be more useful than any other known crop for silage purposes.

Altho we are one of the first to recommend the use of this crop for silage and forage purposes we wish to take a step further and will say that undoubtedly the sunflower crop will effect a revolution in the live stock industry in the Northwest.

The Silo Corn I purchased of you was so good that a neighbor wants to get some from you next year for his silo.

LOUIS WOLFRAM,
Grey Eagle, Minn.

MINNESOTA GROWN SEED POTATOES.

The spring of 1920 saw the most severe potato shortage in recent years. In fact, it was fully as bad as the one of 1917. Altho we do not anticipate a very great shortage next spring, it is an acknowledged fact that there will be a heavy demand, and have laid in our stocks accordingly. Very early last spring our original supply of seed was exhausted. We had to rely on other growers for quality stock to furnish our customers who had already entrusted their orders to us. During the latter part of the season we were unable to obtain additional stocks and it became necessary for us to return to our customers the remittances which they were sending in for seed potatoes. Thousands of farmers and growers who waited until late before attempting to secure their seed potatoes were disappointed, consequently they will be demanding seed next spring.

Further, throughout the potato regions of the great Northwest this past season the yield has not been up to the average. Altho the quality of the seed that was raised is very good, there is not enough seed to supply the demand. Another reason which points towards a shortage of potatoes is that the price throughout the potato growing sections this fall has held around \$1.00 a bushel. If the supply had been normal and with the demand that there was for eating stock, the price should have gone down to 50c or 60c per bushel when the first stocks began to move.

It is a great satisfaction to us to know that we can offer to our customers the hardy northern grown seed stock for planting this coming season. There is certainly no other crop where change of seed stock is so essential as in seed potatoes. For this reason, we select the best type of seed, cull them out thoroly, treat for scab and plant with the object of growing exceptional seed for our customers.

Our hardy, northern seed insures a vigorous growth, early maturity, the largest crops of the finest quality, and the best flavored potatoes that can be grown. Every year, there are many new varieties introduced and sold at high prices, yet there are not to exceed ten or twelve well-known sorts that are on the market today. Among these are the improved Extra Early Ohio, Early Six Weeks, Rural New York-

er, and Carman No. 3. In purchasing stock from us the grower is taking no chances. We use every precaution before sending out seed to our customers. We ship out our potatoes in the spring as soon as the danger of freezing is over, so that they will arrive in due time for planting. All our orders for potatoes are acknowledged as soon as received and forwarded as soon as possible. Our customers can select one barrel of potatoes and we will pack in this one barrel 1, 2, or 3 varieties, just as their choice demands, at the single barrel price. Our barrels are of standard size and hold three bushels net weight. We agree to fill all orders for seed potatoes at catalog prices as long as our supply lasts, subject, however, to being sold out.

Should your order reach us later in the season, so that we would be obliged to procure stock from other seed potato growers at higher prices, then we reserve the right to send you your money's worth of seed potatoes, or we will write you before we fill your order. We have a limited stock of exceptionally fine quality, and we ask that our customers order as soon as possible, so that we may fill their orders to their entire satisfaction.

PRICES:—As our catalogs are printed in the months of November and December, it is impossible for us to tell at that time, future prices on seed potatoes. For this reason, we refer you to the Blue Figure Price List enclosed in this catalog. We can supply only the potatoes offered on this list. Prices quoted are subject to market changes. Our customers who do not order immediately upon receipt of this catalog should write for our latest Blue Figure Price List.

IT IS ADVISABLE TO SHIP 1 BUSHEL AND 1½ BUSHEL LOTS OF POTATOES IN BASKETS TO INSURE SAFE ARRIVAL. THIS WE DO NOT DEMAND, BUT ADVISE THAT THIS BE DONE, SO THAT THE STOCKS WILL BE AS GOOD WHEN YOU RECEIVE THEM AS WHEN THEY LEAVE OUR WAREHOUSE. WE HAVE 1 BUSHEL BASKETS, 1½ BUSHEL BOXES AND 3 BUSHEL BARRELS.

EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

The Good Old Reliable.

This variety is without a doubt the most popular early potato in the country. Our customers order more of this kind than any other of the early types. Every one knows what it is, and knows that it can be relied upon for an early market type in almost every locality. A large percentage of the stock sold as Ohios throughout the country are more or less mixed with other kinds. We have often found it sold as the Extra Early Six Weeks.

The Early Ohio is by far the best all around potato for all sections. In the South, if the Early Ohio is the first seed planted, it will be the first crop to be harvested, while in the North, the Ohio makes potatoes before any other variety will. Many people are under the impression that the Early Ohio is for early eating only, because of its maturing so extremely early. Some claim that the Ohio will not keep nearly as long as most other varieties. This is not true—it will keep in good shape and just as long as most of the late varieties if it is kept in the proper storage. It has been proven that this variety will remain firm and sound until June if properly stored.

Early Ohio is of a nice oval form, very smooth, with eyes flush with the surface. The color varies a great deal, depending on the conditions of the soil, and ranges from light flesh color to a deep shade of red. The tubers are of medium to large size, very firm, with fine grained white meat. Early Ohio is an old standard potato, producing from 155 to 250 bushels per acre. It is very seldom affected by blight. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

We can supply with Sweet Potato plants for shipment in season. Refer to Page 39 for Prices.

A Planet Jr. No. 82 for use in the Potatoes will pay for itself over and again the first season. You will find this tool and other Planet Jr.'s. on Page 126. For Standard Garden Tools refer to Page 125.

Extra Early Ohio.

EARLY IRISH COBBLER.

Some claim that the Cobbler is the earliest potato grown. While there is no doubt about its being very early, we find that it comes in about the same time as the Early Ohio. It is one of the most reliable of the first early sorts and for this reason, is unquestionably one of the most prominent types in America. It ripens very evenly, every hill seeming to ripen at one time. It is a very heavy yielder for a first early sort, excelling in this respect many of the late general crop varieties. It is grown as far north in Minnesota as the Canadian boundary which supplies the seed from that section with a strong constitutional vigor, giving it an invaluable asset for seed purposes.

In shape, the Cobbler is round with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh pure pearly white. Eyes are very few and shallow. Its cooking qualities and flavor are first class. Tubers are of good size, no small ones, and very smooth and free from scab.

Its strong growth, earliness, productivity, fine eating quality and handsome appearance will always cause a good demand for the Early Irish Cobbler. It is a very profitable variety to grow and one of which it will pay anyone to plant liberally.

It certainly is to your advantage to give our Cobblers a trial. We have the most carefully selected seed stock, every good quality being bred up to its highest standard. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

A word to you about the Irish Cobbler and Carman Potatoes I bought of you. They proved out to be first class potatoes for our locality, yielded well and produced fine large specimens. Had an exhibit at our County Fair, and won first prize on both, with a large entry in both classes to show against.

CARL F. GEHRES, Wren, Ohio.

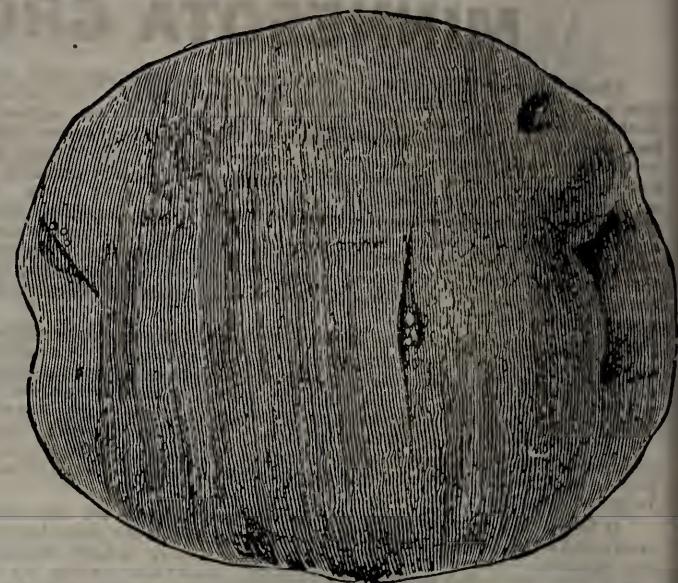


Early Irish Cobbler.

EXTRA EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH.

On account of its extreme earliness, this is a standard market variety in all the Southern States and as the seed for this variety for the entire South is grown each season in the North, the demand is always heavy for it for seed purposes and consequently higher priced than most other varieties. It is at least a week or ten days earlier than the Early Rose and Early Ohio. The tubers are of very handsome appearance, being round and most uniform in shape and size, slightly depressed eyes, which are mostly on the end. The skin is of a pretty, light red color, while the flesh is of the purest white, both raw and when cooked. Its beautiful appearance, wonderful productiveness and superior table qualities, make this Potato a favorite for the early market wherever introduced. It produces enormous yields of from five to six hundred bushels per acre and it is not uncommon to take out from twelve to fifteen good marketable Potatoes from one hill. It is the standard first early Potato in the South for shipping to Northern markets early, and can be shipped before it is fully ripe as the skin shows bruises very little. It is freer from scab than most Potatoes.

The seed which we are offering is of especially fine quality, strictly northern grown and this season especially, because our stocks are of such superior quality, we recommend that every one should plant at least a small quantity of these for their early Potatoes. PRICE: Refer to our Blue Figure Price List.



Extra Early Bliss Triumph.

MCKINLEY.

A variety which was introduced in Minnesota some years ago and proved very popular, it being especially noted for its heavy yields of superior quality stock. Several years have elapsed since this type has been given any prominence; we are offering the McKinley to our customers on account of its outstanding characteristics.

The tubers grow quite large and run very uniform in size as well as shape and are of an attractive oval form with smooth somewhat netted skin which is especially noticeable on the seed end. There are few eyes and they are not as deep as on many varieties; skin is of yellowish white color.

The leading feature of this potato is that it is of choicest table quality. The Potato cooks white, is fine grained and of excellent flavor. It is not only remarkable for its superior quality, but it is unsurpassed in great productiveness. It yields from 200-300 bushels per acre under favorable conditions and is a fine keeping variety. It is medium late in maturing and a good market variety, always bringing the top price.

PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.

Growing new sorts from the seed-ball seed is a very interesting employment for old and young. There is the widest range of difference in color, shape and general characteristics between the different seedlings; every one is more or less unlike all the others. It is from this seed that new varieties are originated. The result is often extremely profitable. Directions for planting, cultivating, etc., on each packet. Price: Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, prepaid.

Will say the Faribault Mammoth Prize Potatoes I got of you last spring did wonderfully fine for me. I got a good crop of fine smooth Potatoes and I shall plant all of them again. Be sure and send me your new catalog.

THOS. CURTIS, SR. Louisburg, Wisc.



A Field of McKinley Potatoes.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Wonderful Yielder.

This is one of the most reliable of the late sorts. It is continually increasing in popularity wherever known and in fact, in many sections it has now superseded most other main crop varieties. It thrives in all Potato soils and in most all localities, yielding big crops of large, smooth, white skinned tubers of oblong form, somewhat flattened. On good soils, the Potatoes are all good size, entirely free of small tubers. Eyes are few and well distributed. The flesh is white, solid, fine grained and cooks white, dry and mealy; it has a very fine flavor. It seems to be almost entirely free of diseases, scab, etc.

We can recommend this variety as being one of the heaviest cropping varieties known, in fact it seems that all the diseases which cause a decrease in yield never effect the Green Mountain. Altho the tubers grow exceptionally large they have neither hollow hearts nor dark parts, as is generally found in the larger coarse growing varieties. It is the most perfect keeper, and will keep until late in the spring without sprouting, under favorable conditions.

This is one of the varieties of Potatoes to tie to, owing to the fact of its ability to overcome in its sturdy, vigorous growth, poor soil, climatic conditions and many other things that enter into and make the growing a failure. It always makes a crop; rain or shine, drought or wet, it seems always to deliver the Potatoes in fall and you can plow up bushel after bushel in ordinary soil. The vines are large, spreading, bright green, and grow very vigorously.

PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.



Green Mountain.

KING POTATO.**Hardy Northern Grown Stock.**

This potato may rightly be called the King of the potato family on account of its many superior qualities. It is a handsome shaped medium late potato, maturing about two weeks earlier than Rural New Yorker and other varieties of the common class. As it always comes to full maturity, no matter how unfavorable the seasons are, it possesses the greatest keeping qualities and will stay nice and firm until new potatoes come into the market again. The tubers are uniformly large and oblong, very smooth and handsome, the skin being light pink to flesh color. It is not apt to become scabby, even if the ground is heavily manured. The potatoes are very firm, fine grained, with pure white flesh when cooked. It is very white and mealy, and does not boil to pieces easily, like so many mealy varieties. The King is also splendid for baking. The King is the hardiest of all potatoes, and suffers less from blight, ravages of potato bugs, etc., than other kinds, as it is of such vigorous growth and produces such strong vines. In 1916, King yielded 200 to 300 bushels per acre

PRICE: Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.

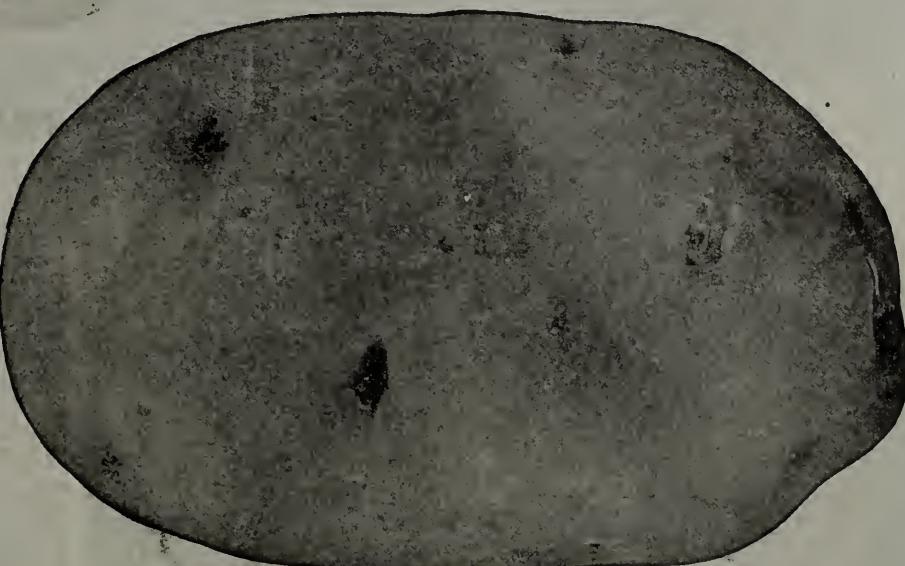
*Our seeds grew fine and you could never wish for a nicer looking patch of Potatoes.
WILL GRUHLKE, Chatfield, Minn.*

*The garden seeds we received from you were fine and they all grew well. My Potatoes were also fine, I was more than satisfied with them. I will need some more this spring.
D. H. SPAULDING, Sedan, Minn.*

Carman No. 3. Showing Seed End Only.

CARMAN NO. 3.**A Main Crop Potato
Of Exceptional Quality.**

For a main crop and late market potato the Carman No. 3 cannot be recommended too highly. It combines all the good qualities required of such a potato. Like Carman No. 1, it is a seedling from seedlings, and resembles this kind in having few and shallow eyes. This potato is the heaviest cropper ever introduced. It seems as tho the blight, drought and the ravages of potato bugs have no effect upon it at all. The tubers grow large to very large, and are of a regular oblong form, with few and shallow eyes, creamy white color, and its flesh is of extreme whiteness, both raw and when cooked. It boils nice and floury, like the Snowflake and Freeman and in flavor it ranks almost as high as any of these. Altho the tubers grow very large, they have neither hollow hearts nor dark parts, as generally found in large and coarse-growing varieties, but will boil nice and mealy all thru. It is the most perfect keeper, and will keep until late in the spring without sprouting. The tubers set while the vines are small, but do not ripen until late. This giving it such a long season, it has the advantage of developing such large tubers and yielding such heavy crops. **PRICE:** Please refer to our Blue Figure Price List.



King.

PEARL OF CANNON VALLEY.

We have received so many letters of approval from our customers on account of the superior quality of this great potato, that we see our trouble and expense, always connected with originating new varieties, well rewarded. The tubers grow large, run very uniform in size as well as in shape, and are of an attractive oval form, with smooth, somewhat netted skin on the seed end; eyes are few and shallow and the skin is of a creamy white color. The very type of this potato expresses the choicest table-quality, the flesh is white, both raw and when cooked, fine grained and of excellent flavor. It is not only remarkable on account of its superior quality, but it is unsurpassed in great productiveness. Yields of 300 to 400 bushels per acre are not unusual. The Pearl of Cannon Valley is a medium late variety, maturing about a week earlier than Carman No. 1. A splendid market potato of finest quality, which always sell well. **PRICES:** Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.



Snowflake.

SNOWFLAKE.

No other potato ever introduced drew so much attention and was so favorably known as the old Snowflake Potato, introduced years and years ago. The Snowflake was also introduced by a prominent eastern seed firm by the name of Freeman.

In comparing potatoes as to quality, the Snowflake was always, and is still, referred to as standard or as a gauge to judge the quality of other potatoes by and rightly so, for no other potato has been originated that approaches the great old Snowflake in choice table quality. In the wrangle and rush for new varieties and something better and larger yielders, the grand old Snowflake was almost lost sight of during the last eight or ten years, but we were fortunate enough to perpetuate this splendid variety thru one of our growers in the northern part of the state and have kept it up in its original purity, vigor, productiveness and incomparable table qualities. We are confident it will take the lead once more and become the favorite with all potato growers and all lovers of potatoes.

The tubers of this variety are always of good uniform size, white color and finely netted skin; the meat is always pure white, and when cooked or baked, is like snowflakes and of the most delicious flavor.

Another important feature is that our Snowflake yields just as much as in olden times and takes the lead also in this respect. We had a very poor potato season last year, many farmers barely got their seed back and in many sections, 50 to 75 bushels was considered a very good yield. Our Snowflake, however, produced at the rate of 125 to 160 bushels per acre with no small ones that were not marketable. We are confident you will be more than pleased with these potatoes after you have given them a trial, and that you will just wonder how it has been possible to get along without them. **PRICE:** Please see our Blue Figure Price List.

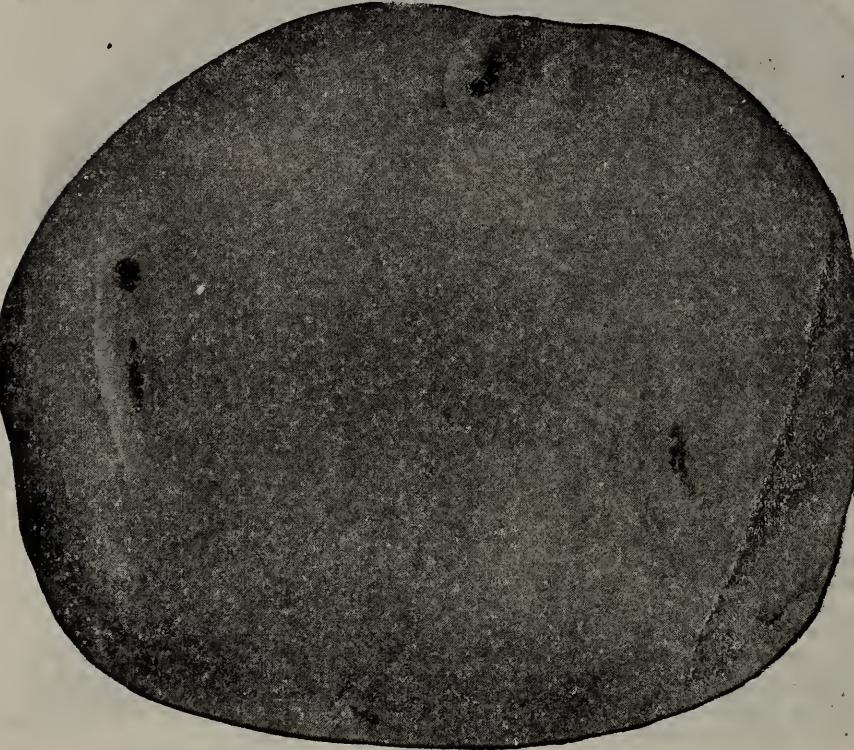
SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

One of Mr. Carman's latest and best introductions—a seedling of the Rural New Yorker No. 2. It must be acknowledged that Mr. Carman has originated some of the most popular varieties of potatoes now grown, notably the Rural New Yorker No. 2, and the Carman. Sir Walter Raleigh resembles the Rural in shape, but is a little more buff in color; the flesh is also whiter. It is from four to six days earlier than the Rural, and the tubers are more uniform, with practically no small ones, everyone being of marketable size. This variety is the whitest fleshed and finest grained potato, exceeding even the Snow Flake. At the originator's trial grounds it proved to be the best and heaviest cropper of 49 varieties. It is unquestionably the best of its type, being not only the finest eating potato, but also the heaviest yielder. PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List for current prices.

RURAL NEW YORKER.

The Rural New Yorker is the largest yielding and most popular main crop variety in cultivation today. It is preferred by large buyers because it is large and usually smooth, with few and shallow eyes, skin white, as is also the flesh which is of good quality. This type does best, as a rule, on the heavier clay and black soil and in fact, it is the universal potato for all soils. It will probably stand more and do better under unfavorable conditions than any other standard variety. The Rural is exceptionally hardy and will not under the most adverse conditions get scabby or spotted, which makes it very popular with farmers and potato growers near the large cities. It is easily grown, a very good keeper and always yields very heavy, averaging from 200 to 400 bushels per acre. PRICE: Please refer to our latest Blue Figure Price List.

Sir Walter Raleigh.



New Itasca.

THE NEW ITASCA.

The King of Potatoes.

It is very seldom that new varieties of Potatoes are originated that are really worth while, for which reason we have always been slow in introducing something new in the Potato line. Year before last, our attention was drawn to the Itasca Potato by the Superintendent of a branch of our Minnesota Experiment Station.

The Itasca was originated by Mr. Kremser of Itasca County who named it "Itasca" in honor to his county. A great many seedlings have been produced of the Green Mountain Potato but the Itasca is the only one that excels its parent in every respect—in hardness, yield, productiveness and choice table qualities. The Itasca is not quite as elongated as the Green Mountain but compact and will therefore keep its shape better than this under adverse conditions. Eyes are few and shallow and mostly on the seed end; its color is creamy white with finely netted skin. The tubers grow large to very large with hardly any small ones. This was our first trial of the Itasca, and of the different varieties produced this was the heaviest yielder. It is medium late in maturing and is a splendid keeper, while in choice table qualities, it ranks with the very best.

We have only a small supply of the Itasca Potato and are offering them in limited quantities only.

PRICES: Prepaid by mail, lb. 30c, 3 lbs. 75c.—Not prepaid, lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25, 1 bu. \$4.00.

FARIBAULT MAMMOTH PRIZE.

We consider this great potato the most valuable of all our introductions, for it excels all other main crop varieties in great productiveness and in choice table quality. It has distinguished itself as a perfect disease resisting variety, never getting scabby, and on account of being of such a strong and vigorous growth, it is but little affected by the ravages of potato bugs. The Faribault Mammoth Prize is, beyond doubt, the largest choice eating potato in cultivation. It is of an oblong, almost oval form, as shown in the illustration below and is of a yellowish-white color; is perfectly white fleshed and a grand cooker, retaining its floury whiteness even when cold. The crowning merits of this great potato are its immense yield, beautiful attractive appearance and scab proof habit. Each of these virtues is sufficient in itself to command this variety for general and wide-spread culture.

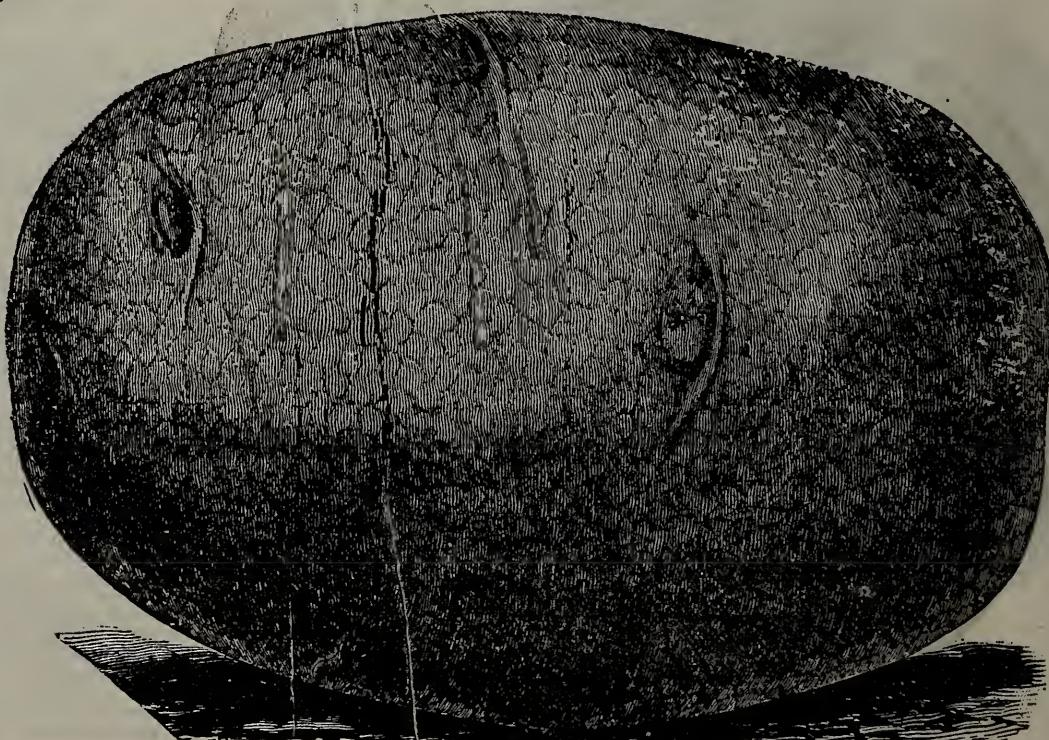
It has a vigorous constitution and has repeatedly proven this by satisfying the most exacting requirements as to climate and soil. It has behind it a reputation for big crops, and dependability, and it has time and again demonstrated its fitness as a money maker. It is unexcelled for table quality, the flesh being mealy, floury and delightful in flavor. The potato is late in maturing and ripens with the Carman. Growers for the market will not find another variety that is as productive and as profitable to produce as the Faribault Mammoth Prize. PRICE: See Blue Figure Price List.

I received the six bushels of Early Ohio Potatoes that I ordered from you last January in good shape. They certainly were fine and by far better than I ever expected they would be. Hope to do business with you again in the future.

MARTIN SCHWARTZ, Ottawa, Minn.

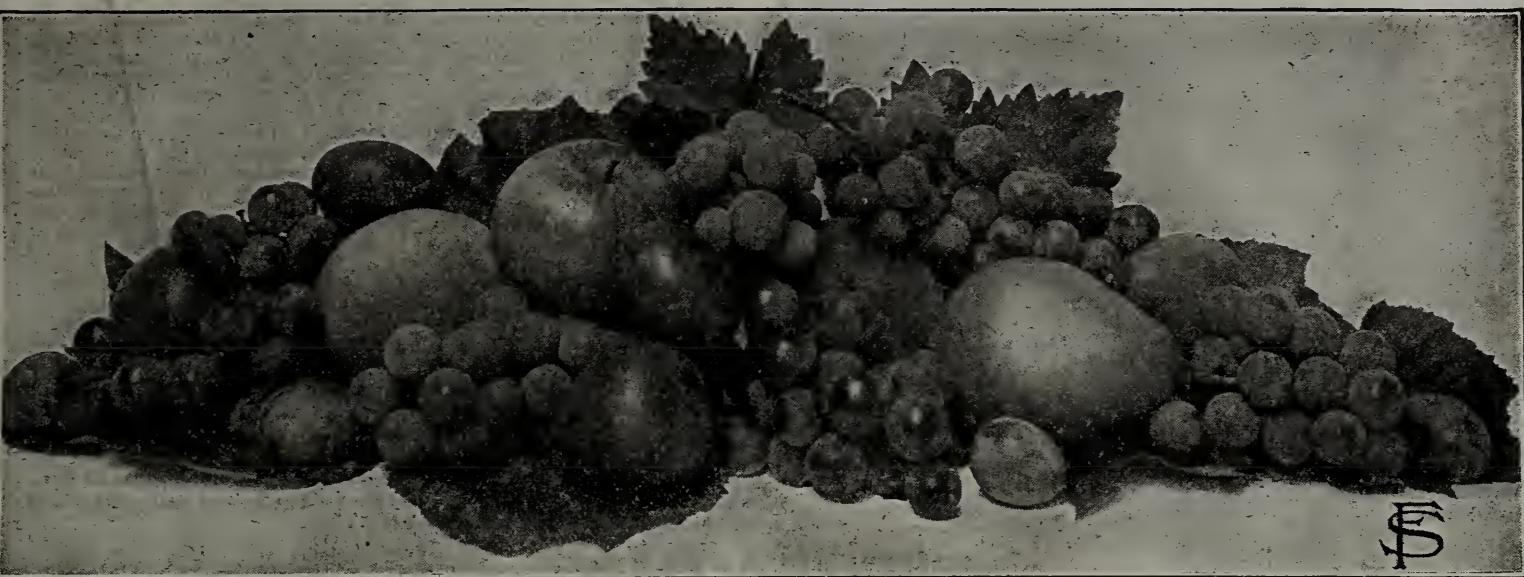
Received the Potatoes in good condition and am well pleased with them.

HENRY STEINBACH, La Salle, Illinois.



Faribault Mammoth Prize.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT.



FS

Northern Grown Hardy Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, and Perennial Plants.

OUR Nursery Stock is sold direct to the planters, thru our catalogs only. We employ no salesmen, but save our customers at least thirty to fifty per cent on the cost of their Nursery Stock. When you buy Nursery Stock of an agent, you pay not only for the trees and plants, but also the agent's commission, his traveling expenses, besides the extra cost of handling the stock several times. When you buy of us, you buy direct from the growers, and pay for the Nursery Stock only, plus one small profit, instead of the cost of trees, plus two or three profits. It is not difference in quality that causes difference in price, but difference in selling system.

The high quality, our constant endeavor to please, and our minimum prices, should merit your patronage

OUR GUARANTEE. — We guarantee our Nursery Stock to reach our patrons in good growing condition. Shipments lost or damaged in transit will be refilled without charge. We also guarantee all stock to be exactly as described in our catalog; if however, thru some error, stock is not as represented, we will refill the order, or refund the amount paid. **All complaints must be made within ten days of receipt of stock.** It is mutually agreed that we are in no case liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the stock.

We agree to replace all trees and plants which fail to grow, with proper care, at one-half price. Such failures must be reported before September first of the same year planting was done. This contract does not apply to Evergreen or Forest Tree Seedlings and small Forest Trees sold by the hundred or thousand, nor to Blackberries, Black Raspberries, and Strawberry plants.

NOTICE:—The packing of a very small order, with postage added, often amounts to more than the price paid for the plants, therefore, we cannot accept orders for trees, shrubs, or plants, amounting to less than fifty cents.

PREMIUMS ON NURSERY ORDERS RECEIVED EARLY. — It is of such vital importance that we receive orders for Nursery Stock as early as possible, so that we can handle them properly, that we make the following special inducements:

With orders received for Nursery Stock before March 1st, amounting to \$5.00 and more, you may select 5% of the amount of your order extra in Nursery Stock from our catalog—for instance—with an order for Nursery Stock amounting to \$5.00, you may order Nursery Stock extra to the value of 25 cents; with an order of \$6.00—30 cents; with an order of \$15.00—75 cents worth extra, etc. All collections are excluded.

The above offer is good only until March first, after which date no discount will be allowed, unless larger quantities are wanted, when we shall be pleased to quote special prices.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON usually opens about April first, and continues thru May.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK cannot be shipped together. While seeds can be shipped almost any time, Nursery Stock must be shipped when danger of heavy frost is over, to insure success. **Strawberry plants** are usually shipped separately, by parcels post.

ALL TRANSPORTATION CHARGES are paid by the purchaser, except as quoted in our catalog.

NURSERY STOCK BY PARCELS POST.—The Post Office Department will not accept for mailing 4 to 5 feet or larger stock. We can supply by parcels post all stock quoted prepaid.

WE CAN ACCEPT NURSERY ORDERS from our customers in the following states only: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

We cannot accept nursery orders from Montana on account of the inspection laws requiring that every shipment from outside nurseries shall be opened and examined before being delivered. We certainly do not object to the inspection as we have never had any stock rejected, but this means a delay of several days in delivery, also the bundle is opened and allowed to dry out. It then does not give satisfaction and we are obliged to make replacement without charge. Other states not included in the above list are so far from us that shipments will not reach destination in good condition.

READ CAREFULLY.

Any Soil on which a good crop of corn, wheat, or potatoes can be grown, is satisfactory for growing trees, small fruit plants, shrubs, roses, etc. Fertilizing is not usually necessary, and may be done after planting is completed. Never let roots come in direct contact with manure or other fertilizer.

If Nursery Stock is frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

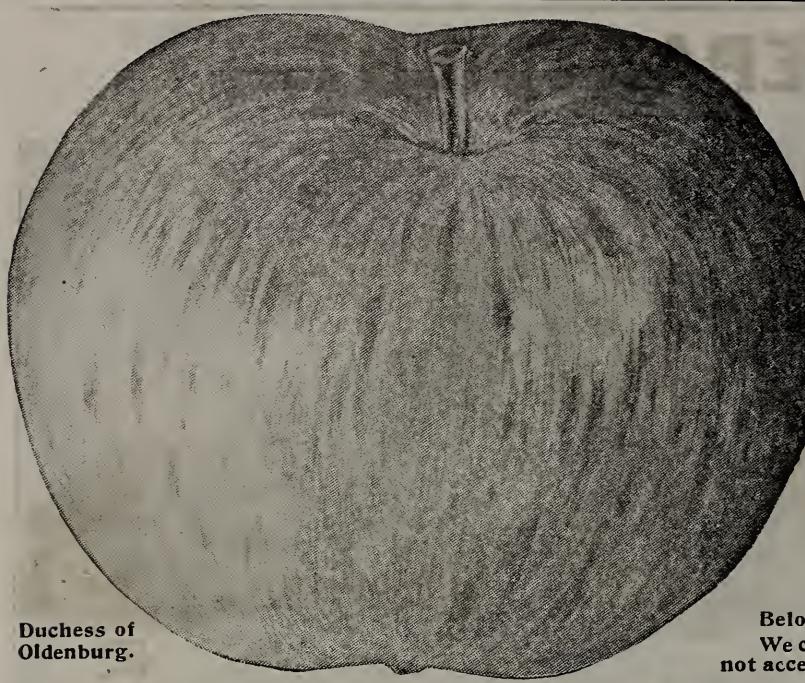
If it should appear dry or shriveled when received, thru delay in transit, or from any cause, take it from the package and plunge into a tub of water, and then bury the whole tree in the ground; after covering with earth it should be thoroly soaked with water and let remain for a week at least, then it will regain its fresh, plump appearance, at which time it should be set out and will grow strongly.

Dig the holes large enough so the trees or plants can be set in without cramping or bending the roots. Trim off all broken roots, with a sharp knife, so the cut surface comes in contact with the soil. Throw a few shovelsful of surface soil in the hole, and set the tree in, at least two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row. This is easily determined by the ring of dirt around the stem. Cover the roots with pulverized soil, working it in carefully between the roots, and fill up the hole about three-quarters full of earth. Then, if the ground is very dry, pour in about a pail full of water, and let it soak in thoroly. This is always necessary in planting evergreens. Pack the soil very firmly around the tree or plant, so that no air can penetrate. Keep the roots well protected, with burlap or straw, from the wind, sun, and air, while planting. Exposure to wind and air, and carelessness in planting, causes more failures with nursery stock than any other condition.

Do not allow grass or weeds to grow about young nursery stock. Cultivate the ground for at least a foot around it, about once in 10 days, until July, and keep it clean and loose for three years after planting, for best results. When circumstances are such that it is impossible to give the nursery stock proper care after planting, that is, hoeing or cultivating, to keep up a dust mulch, then the ground around it should have a mulching of manure or litter, three or four inches deep. This fertilizes the ground and keeps it from cracking or baking.

In trimming trees, it is usually best not to trim the leader or central stem, as a forked tree may result. Hardwood trees, like oak, maple, and birch, should not have their central stem trimmed. All broken or bruised branches, and about half of the previous year's growth, should be cut off. In pruning apple and other fruit trees, trim so as to obtain a low crown. This makes it easier to pick the fruit when they come into bearing, and lets in the sunlight to ripen the fruit. Cherry trees require very little pruning. In trimming hedge plants and shrubs, cut off about two-thirds of the tops, the more the better for the hedge. Severe trimming causes a thick growth from the roots, and makes hedges and shrubs strong and bushy. Never trim them in the fall, but early in spring, right after planting. Summer clipping on hedges may be done in June or July, to let the wood harden before winter sets in.

If the tree is large or in an especially exposed place where winds may loosen it, support it with wires and provide some protection where the wires come in contact with the tree trunk. A piece of burlap, with a few sticks, prevents wires chafing the tree where they come in contact with it.



Duchess of
Oldenburg.

APPLE TREES.

Our apple trees are grafted onto hardy crab apple roots. We use a much longer scion than most nurserymen use, and by planting the root grafts deep, the scions also take root, so we may say that we grow apple trees on their own roots. The trees grown by this method are the hardiest obtainable, and the only kind that will thrive and bear in every climate. They have very strong root systems with masses of fibrous roots, which insure vigorous growth and big crops of apples several years sooner than when ordinary apple trees are planted. In apple trees, as well as in all other lines of nursery stock, we have purposely eliminated all those varieties that are not absolutely hardy for the Northwest. Besides the varieties listed below, we can also furnish many other kinds, in the large sizes, which are not as hardy, but are the standard and well known varieties planted in the Southwest and Middle West. If you want apple trees in varieties not listed in this catalog, write us, for we may be able to supply them.

PRICES OF ALL APPLE TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

3 to 4 feet, 1 year old, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$20.00.

4 to 5 feet, 2 years old, branched, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, 25 for \$12.00, 100 for \$45.00.

5 to 6 feet, 3 years old, extra fine, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, 25 for \$16.00, 100 for \$62.00.

Below each variety you find specified the sizes we can supply of it. We cannot send Apple Trees by parcel post. The postal authorities will not accept stock for shipping which is 3 feet long.

SUMMER APPLES.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Season August. A handsome, large fruit, oblate, greenish yellow, almost wholly covered with stripes and splashes of bright crimson. Flesh is white, sprightly acid, tender, juicy and pleasant. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. A kitchen apple of the finest quality and also highly esteemed for dessert. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

ESTALINE—Season September. This is one of the hardiest varieties grown, found doing well in many parts of North Dakota. Tree is a fast spreading grower. Limbs heavily shouldered, enabling the tree to carry its immense crops of fruit. Apple medium in size and of a dark purplish red when fully ripe. Flavor excellent. Bears generally

second year and annually thereafter. The original tree of this variety bore 31 bushels in one year. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.**

TETOFSKY—Very hardy and an early and annual bearer. Fruit medium size, somewhat conical, surface smooth, yellow, striped and splashed with bright red, marbled and mixed on sunny side, overlaid with heavy, whitish bloom. This is the earliest ripening apple worthy of cultivation in our latitude. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.**

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Season August. A very hardy Russian sort. Tree bears very young and annually. Fruit large and showy, pale yellow; flesh tender, sub-acid, extra good quality. Very early. Succeeds well in the East, also far North. Does well on light soils. **4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

AUTUMN APPLES.

OKABENA—Season September to October. Originated in Minnesota and is one of the best apples for the Northwest. Tree very hardy and productive, bears young, and is free from blight. Fruit medium to large, slightly flattened, yellow, striped and splashed with red, unexcelled in quality. Valuable for all purposes. **3 to 4, 4 to 5, 5 to 6 feet.**

WEALTHY—Season October to February. A vigorous, spreading grower, very productive and hardy. Fruits above medium to large, oblate, very regular, smooth, light yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red splashes and stripes. A beautiful fruit. Flesh white, often

stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid, very good for table use and for cooking. The Wealthy should be in every orchard. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

WOLF RIVER—Season October to December. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin; very hardy, succeeds well North or South. A great show apple, being the largest apple known and of a beautiful bright red color. Quality is fair; flesh white, very mild and tender. Highly advertised as an excellent cooking apple and ranks first among the autumn apples as a keeper. **4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

WINTER APPLES.

ANISIM—Season November to January. The trees commence to bear when very young and regularly bear enormous crops of beautiful fruit. The apples are of medium size, roundish conical, and of a dark red color, overlaid with a blue bloom, and starred with minute white dots, fine grained, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. One of the best and most profitable kinds for the Northwest. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

DELICIOUS—Season December to April. Tree bears young and annually, seldom blights. The fruit is large, distinctive in shape, conical, beautiful in color, brilliant dark red blending to yellow at blossom end. Flavor is sweet, slightly acid, with a delightfully fragrant aroma. Tree reported perfectly hardy in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, etc., having withstood a temperature of 35 to 40 below zero. **4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

HIBERNAL—Season November to December. Origin, Russia. Very valuable in the extreme North; it will succeed in localities where no other apple lives. Tree vigorous, very productive. Fruit large, irregular, oblate, greenish yellow with a dull bronze, mixed red on sunny side, and a large patch of russet radiating out irregularly over nearly the entire base. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

MC LEAN'S—This is a remarkable apple, that originated four miles east of Faribault, Minnesota, over thirty years ago; the original tree still stands on the open prairie east of the city and is as sound as a dollar. Tree tall, spreading, a rapid grower. Fruit medium in size and of excellent flavor, the flavor being similar to that of the Jonathan. Color light green, overlaid with bright dark red, making it a red apple. Young trees rapid growers, absolutely hardy. Three years ago we had an unusually hard and trying winter for apple trees in Minnesota. There was no moisture in the ground when we went into winter quarters. Then came the severe cold weather of early December with practically no snow on the ground. The temperature dropped to twenty below zero and stood there several days with the wind blowing a gale from the Northwest.

The result was that when spring came old orchards in many parts of the state were killed out and entire blocks of apple trees in the nursery rows were so badly injured as to be almost worthless. With other nurserymen we received severe injury to many of our apple trees, but our Mc Lean's Winter trees came thru uninjured, showing them harder even than such varieties as Peerless, Duchess and Hibernal. Commences to bear young and is a continuous bearer. The original tree on the farm of D. A. Mc Lean, four miles east of Faribault, is 20 feet high and 25 to 30 feet thru the spread of the limbs. This single tree bore 21 bushels in 1913, 31 bushels in 1915, and 20 bushels in 1917. These apples sold right on the place for \$1.00 per bushel, making \$72.00 taken from a single tree in three years. Price: **3 to 4 feet, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.—5 to 6 feet, each \$1.00, dozen \$10.00.—6 to 7 feet, each \$1.50.**

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Season December to March. Very hardy, bears young and yields big crops of fine apples. Fruit large to very large, oblong; transparent yellowish green. Flesh firm, juicy, sub-acid and good. A long keeper. It is claimed this tree has withstood a temperature of 50 degrees below zero without damage. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**



\$

Wealthy.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Season November to January. A seedling of Duchess, very productive, an early and regular bearer. Fruit large, oblate; skin yellowish green with dull bronze blush and minute greenish dots. Flesh white, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good for table and excellent for cooking. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

PEERLESS—Season October to January. Fine, vigorous, upright trees; very hardy, blight proof. Fruit medium to large, of a greenish color, thinly striped with dull red, juicy and of fine quality. A splendid apple but rather a shy bearer. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

SALOME—Season January to May. Does remarkably well in the Northwest. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, bears young and very abundantly. Its hardiness, good quality and uniform size recommend it. Fruit round, of medium size. Skin pale yellow, shaded and splashed with red. The flesh is whitish yellow, tender and juicy. A long keeper, **4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

CRAB AND HYBRID APPLES.

EARLY STRAWBERRY (Crab)—Season August. Tree hardy, spreading, very productive and the earliest of all to ripen; the fruits are of medium size, greenish yellow with carmine stripes and splashes and of a mild, sweet flavor; one of the best crabs for eating. An old time favorite in the Northwest. **4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

FARIBAULT (Hybrid)—Season October and November. A large, handsome hybrid, red over greenish yellow ground. Tree upright, vigorous, hardy; very free from blight. A splendid variety, which originated here at Faribault, and has given the northwestern planter the utmost satisfaction. This kind has proven itself thru continued trials here in the North to be the most hardy of any variety of crabs which we have to offer. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

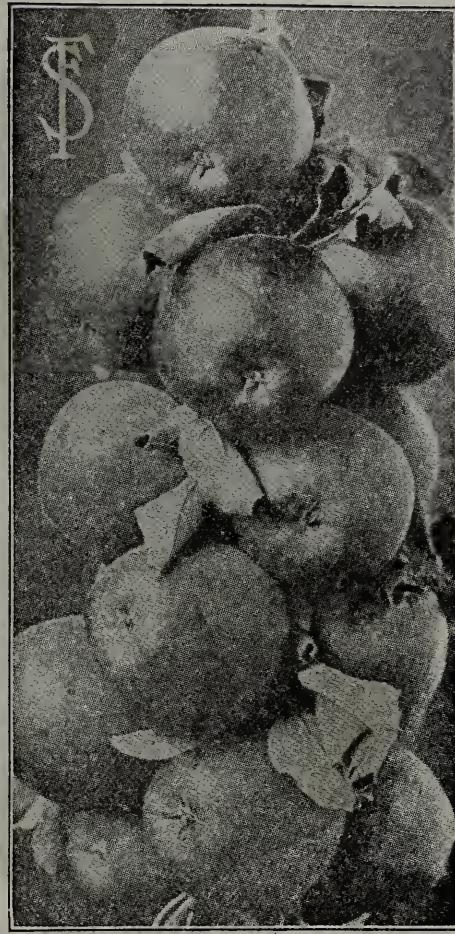
FLORENCE (Crab)—Season August to September. Hardy Minnesota variety. Tree of dwarfish habit, wonderfully productive. Fruit medium size, of rich carmine red when ripe; flesh yellowish, acid. A fine jelly crab. Excellent for cooking and for cider, a good early market sort. Florence is considered by many the best of all crabs, the youngest and most prolific bearer; when in full fruit the tree is exquisitely beautiful. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

TRANSCENDENT (Crab)—Season September. Very hardy, a vigorous grower, an early bearer and immensely productive. Does well in the extreme north, where it is extensively planted. Fruit medium to large, bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, very juicy, acid and fine grained, of pleasant and agreeable flavor. Valuable for all purposes, ne for jelly. **4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet.**

WHITNEY NO. 20 (Hybrid)—Season Aug. to Sept. A beautiful, upright growing tree. A young and annual bearer and very hardy. Fruit of large size, conical, yellow striped with red and covered with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellowish white. **3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 6 feet.**

PLUMS—AMERICAN VARIETIES.

The productiveness of the native plums is unequalled by any outside or southern varieties. The fact is, our local varieties have a strong tendency to overproduce unless they are severely pruned before the fruit has come to maturity. Plums succeed best in rather rich moist soil. The trees need very little care, and may be planted much closer than apple trees. The most perfect fruit is produced when two or more varieties are planted together. Plums come into bearing very early, often the first year after planting, and yield abundantly the second year.



Faribault Hybrid Apple.

NATIVE AMERICAN PLUM TREES.

For a good many years we have been raising and fruiting a large line of plum trees grown from selected seed of such desirable native varieties as **Jewell, De Soto, Forest Garden, Surprise, Terry, Wolf, Wyant, etc.** We find that these seedlings produce some wonderful plums of splendid size, color, appearance and flavor. Because of grafted plums being so scarce and high this season we have decided to offer to our customers these selected seedlings at a very reasonable price. Every tree will bear you a different kind of fruit. Nice selected trees from the very choicest seed at the following prices; **3 to 4 feet trees, each 35c, dozen \$3.50.—4 to 5 feet, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 70c, dozen \$7.00.**

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW HYBRID PLUMS.

These Hansen Plums are becoming more popular each year, and will probably soon take the place of the common, or American varieties. Hansen Plums combine all the qualities of the European and Japanese varieties, their size, delicious flavor, and tropical appearance, with the hardness, fragrance, and small pits of the wild Sand Cherry. Hansen Plums are a cross between the Sand Cherry, which grows wild in the Dakotas and Montana, and the Japanese varieties grown in California. Many of them, like the Sapa and Opata, are larger than the American Plums, and as the trees grow older, the fruit increases in size. The trees are all rapid growers and come into bearing, when only two or three years old. When in bloom, they are masses of exquisitely fragrant white flowers.

HANSKA—Sioux Indian word meaning tall. Tree is very hardy and of rapid growth, very symmetrical. Hanska was produced from a wild American plum and the Chinese apricot plum, *Prunus Simoni*. The fruit is large, beautiful red with heavy blue bloom; flesh is firm, of finest quality and flavor, similar to the apricot. Hanska is especially fine for canning and preserving.

OPATA—A vigorous grower and bearer, fruit buds forming on one year shoots in the nursery. A cross of the Sand Cherry and the rich Luther Burbank Gold Plum. Fruit of medium size, dark purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh of fine flavor, rich, sweet and juicy. Fruit remains on tree a long time and does not rot. Opata took first prize as a seedling plum at the Minnesota State Fair. Season very early.

SAPA—An extremely early, vigorous bearer. Fruit medium, glossy black; flesh deep reddish purple, of excellent flavor; skin very tender. Fine for eating fresh and makes good preserves and jellies. Sapa Plums raised at Brookings, S. D., were $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and weighed $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, from one year trees set out the preceding year.

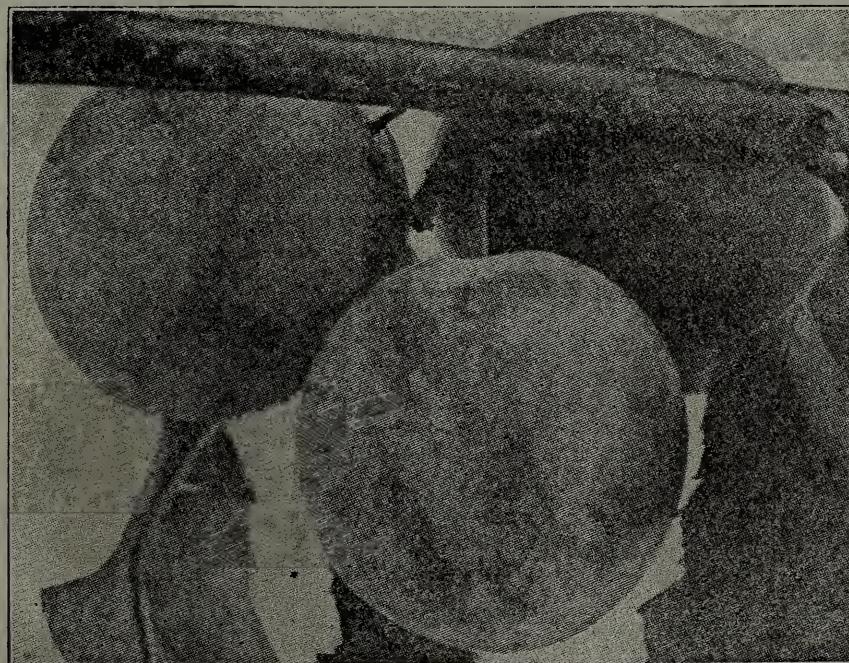
WANETA—A comparatively new variety that has proved its merit. Waneta was produced from Terry, a large American plum, and the Apple Plum, a Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank. A plum of this variety was exhibited at Brookings, South Dakota, weighing two ounces, and two inches in diameter. The fruit is red, with thin skin free from acerbity, and the flavor is delicious. Waneta is the largest of the Hansen Plums produced so far, and should become a very popular sort for the home garden and market.

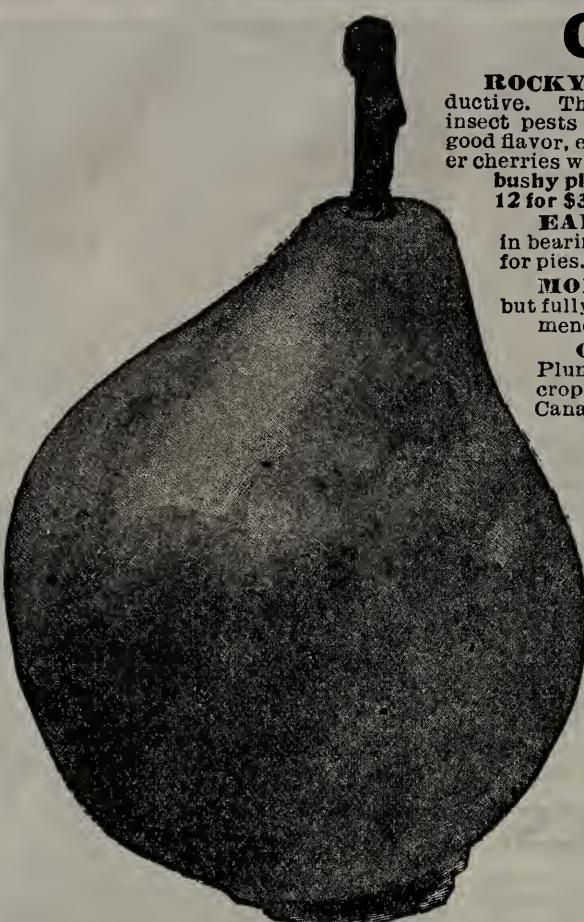
Price on above varieties: **3 to 4 feet, each 80c, 12 for \$8.50.—5 to 6 feet, each \$1.00, 12 for \$12.00.**

NOTICE:—We cannot accept nursery orders from Montana on account of the inspection laws requiring that every shipment from outside nurseries shall be opened and examined before being delivered. We certainly do not object to the inspection as we have never had any stock rejected, but this means a delay of several days in delivery, also, the bundle is opened and allowed to dry out. It then does not give satisfaction and we are obliged to make replacement without charge.

Last spring I sent for 12 Plum Trees and they are doing fine.
PETER WESTLUND, Wannaska, Minn.

Hanska Plum.





Flemish Beauty Pear.

CHERRIES—Hardy Varieties.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY (Sand Cherry)—A reliable, hardy, dwarf cherry, very productive. This cherry is generally grown in bush form like currants; it is hardly ever troubled with insect pests or fungus diseases. The fruit is of a beautiful rich crimson color when ripe, of fair size, good flavor, excellent for jelly and preserves. To be recommended for exposed locations where the other cherries will not thrive. Tree is very ornamental and deserves a place in every yard. Price for bushy plants: 2 to 3 feet trees, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$5.00.—3 to 4 feet trees, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, 25 for \$7.00.

EARLY RICHMOND—Tree is hardy, healthy, a free grower, very productive and regular in bearing. Fruit clear bright red, of medium size, acid, rich and one of the best for canning and for pies. The most popular of the true Kentish cherries. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.10 each, \$12.00 per dozen.

MONTMORENCY—A beautiful, large, red cherry, larger and finer than Early Richmond, but fully ten days later. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be highly recommended. Valuable for canning and preserving. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.10 each, \$12.00 per dozen.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—The hardiest variety in cultivation. Compass Cherry Plum will withstand a winter temperature of sixty degrees below freezing, and bear a full crop of fruit the next season. It is perfectly hardy in the Northwest and in western Canada. This cherry was originated at Springfield, Minnesota, and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and American Plum. It is larger than the Richmond Cherry, and is of about the same bright red color; in quality it is good, with a different flavor from any cherry or plum. It is fine for canning and preserving. Compass Cherry Plum ripens in July, before any of the Hansen Plums are ripe.

Compass Cherry Plum should be in every garden and orchard, for it is as valuable as any of the standard plums and cherries. So far, we have not been able to grow enough Compass Cherry Plum trees to supply the demand for them, and each year the demand increases. We advise placing your orders early, to avoid being disappointed. Price as follows: 3 to 4 feet trees, each 50c, 12 for \$5.50.—4 to 5 feet trees, each 85c, 12 for \$9.00.—5 to 6 feet trees, each 95c, 12 for \$12.00.

PEARS.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Fruit large, beautiful, very sweet, rich and melting, pale yellow, almost covered with light russet, turning reddish brown when ripe. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Succeeds well in most parts of the country, especially recommended for the North. Season September to October. Price: 4 to 5 feet extra select trees, each 85c, 12 for \$9.00.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (*Morus Tatarica*.)

This is a very hardy, rapid growing tree, variable in size and color of fruit and leaves. It bears an abundance of good quality fruit, which may be preserved with rhubarb, pine-apple, or gooseberries. A good hedge, if planted 10 to 12 inches apart and rigidly pruned the first few years. Also a good screen for poultry houses or yards, on account of its quick growth and its fruit, which is relished by fowls. Price: Extra strong well branched trees, 3 to 4 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—4 to 5 feet, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

HARDY GRAPE VINES.

The varieties listed are the hardest and most reliable in cultivation. Our grape vines are carefully grown stock with splendid roots. A grape vine plantation is easily taken care of and in a commercial way no fruit crop shows greater returns on the investment.

The grape is one of the best and healthiest fruits we have. Grows in most any kind of soil that is not wet, any side hill will do for a vineyard. Those who have only a lot or two, or a small garden, can plant them alongside a building or fence. They will take up very little room, and if properly taken care of, will bear an abundance of fruit almost every year. They make a splendid screen for unsightly buildings, or can be trained over walls and fences, repaying many times over with healthful and refreshing fruit, their small cost and care. If the vines are put down on the ground in the fall and covered with a few shovelfuls of earth, they will stand a severe climate.

If grape vines are wanted by mail, add 10 cents for every three vines ordered, or 30 cents per dozen.

ALPHA—Black. A splendid selection of the native wild grape. Bunches large and well shouldered. Individual berries large and jet black, covered with a bluish bloom. Flavor excellent. A splendid grape for making jellies. An abundant bearer and unsurpassed for hardiness. Needs absolutely no winter protection. Price: Strong 2 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.

BETA—Black. This splendid variety was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station, and is the hardest of all grapes, withstanding our severe northern winters without protection. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and bears fruit abundantly. The bunches are long, with small shoulder; berries of medium size, jet black, of peculiar aromatic flavor. Splendid for wine, jellies, etc. Ripens about first of September. Most desirable of all grapes for covering arbors, often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in one season. Everyone in the northern states should plant a few Beta Grape vines as they can be grown anywhere with practically no care whatever. Price: Strong one year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, 100 for \$30.00.—2 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, 100 for \$40.00, not prepaid.

BRIGHTON—Red. Bunches and berries large, dark red in color, fine rich flavor, juicy and sugary. Almost seedless pulp, quality very fine. Extremely hardy, bears abundantly and stands the heat of summer well. Ripens extra early. Price: Best 1 year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, not prepaid.

DAKOTA—Black. This is very much like the Sulter, being a cross between the Concord and the wild grape and halfway between the Beta and Concord in size. Bunches are open and grapes of this variety are larger than those of Sulter. Very hardy. Price: 1 year plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, 100 for \$30.00.—2 year plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, 100 for \$40.00.



Beta Grape.



Sulter Grape.

HARDY GRAPE VINES. Continued.

CONCORD—Black. The well known fine old market sort, which is so largely planted in all sections; decidedly the most popular grape in America. Large, handsome bunches of large, luscious berries, covered with a rich bloom. Skin tender but firm, making it a good shipper; flesh juicy, sweet and tender. Vine a strong, healthy grower, very hardy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable variety, succeeding well over a great extent of our country. Price: Best 1 year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, not prepaid.

HUNGARIAN—Black. An early ripening sort of the hardiness of the wild grape, will withstand our northern winters without covering. It is claimed to have come from Hungaria and was first planted near Cokato, Minnesota, where the original plant is still growing. Bunches compact, large; fruit nearly as large as Concord, black, of good quality, sweet and aromatic. Fine for grape juice, wine and jelly. Plant is of vigorous growth and absolutely hardy. Price: Strong 2 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.

MONITOR—Black. This variety is another of the same set of seedling grapes as the Beta. A trifle larger than the Beta which it resembles in all other respects. An immense bearer of fine fruit of splendid eating and culinary qualities. Should be in every garden. Extra fine for making home made grape juice. Price: Strong 1 year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, 100 for \$30.00.—2 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, 100 for \$40.00.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black with heavy blue bloom. This variety we recommend especially to our northwestern orchardists and farmers. It is considered the best market variety in the grape growing districts of Minnesota. The bunches are of medium size, rarely shouldered. Berries large, round, of excellent quality. Ripens so early as to be nearly out of market before Concord is ripe. Well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness. Price: Best 1 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, 25 for \$10.00, not prepaid.

NIAGARA—White. Home and market growers seem to agree that this is the most valuable of all white grapes. Its clusters are large and handsome, compactly filled with large berries, having thin but tough skin. When fully ripe they are a fine pale yellow, with a thin white bloom. The flesh is slightly pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and agreeable to most tastes. Foliage thick and leathery. Price: Best one year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, 25 for \$10.00, not prepaid.

POCKLINGTON—White. One of the very choicest grapes grown. Bunches long, well shouldered and borne in great quantities. Berries of largest size and of a beautiful transparent creamy color. Quality of the very highest order. We recommend this variety most highly to those wanting something very choice. Price: Best one year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, not prepaid.

SULTER—Black. This is a cross between the Concord and White grape which makes it very hardy, more so than any other variety known. It is not necessary to give protection in the winter, because the vines can be left on the trellises and need no care. The berries are practically the same in size as those of the Beta and have proven to be practically as strong a bearer as the above variety and is a much higher quality grape than the Dakota. We can safely recommend to our customers the Sulter as being one of our best black grapes, and are positive that those who have tried this variety have been entirely satisfied. Price: Best one year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, 25 for \$8.00, not prepaid.

WORDEN—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster and ripens five or ten days earlier. It fully equals Concord in vigor, health and productiveness. In berry it is about the size of Moore's Early, but of better quality, more vigorous and productive, and ripens but little later. This variety has in many instances taken the place of the older variety, the Concord. Price: Best one year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, 25 for \$10.00, not prepaid.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows five to six feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows. To keep the bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, and in spring the weakest suckers should also be removed, leaving only four to five strong ones in each hill.

NEW HARDY TARTARIAN—Of special value in the North, on account of its extreme hardiness. Berries are immense, brilliant black, produced in large clusters. Fruit is of fine quality, sweet and melting, with practically no core. The canes are strong, with healthy foliage, free from rust. A heavy bearer. The bearing season is so long that Tartarian Blackberries may be called everlasting blackberries. Splendid for market and home use, good for preserving. Price: Strong transplanted plants, each 25c, 12 for \$2.25, by mail, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 12 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.75.

Price of the following varieties: Strong, transplanted plants, 12 for \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75, 100 for \$6.00, not prepaid.—By mail, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.10, postpaid. We furnish 6 plants at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the hardest. A reliable market variety of medium size and of the best quality. Berries large and sweet. Sells well on the market and is a very profitable variety. It is one of the best known and most planted varieties in the North Central States.

SNYDER—This is one of the best blackberries for market in the North, and is very hardy. The canes are vigorous and annually productive. Berries are medium in size, very sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. It also lacks the hard core found in many of the other varieties. A berry of good shipping qualities.

ELDORADO—One of the hardest and most vigorous of all blackberries, enduring the winters of the Northwest without injury. The yield is enormous, berries large, jet black and borne in large clusters. Very sweet, have no core and will keep eight to ten days after picking. A splendid blackberry.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA—In quality and size, this low growing or trailing blackberry fully equals any of the upright sorts. Wherever known it is preferred to common blackberries, on account of the superior flavor, immense size and fine quality of its fruit. Very prolific, robust, and does not sunburn. Vines should be covered with straw during winter in cold climates. Price: Strong transplants, 12 for \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75, 100 for \$6.50, not prepaid.—By mail, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.10, postpaid.

DWARF JUNE BERRY. (*Amelanchier Botryapium*.)

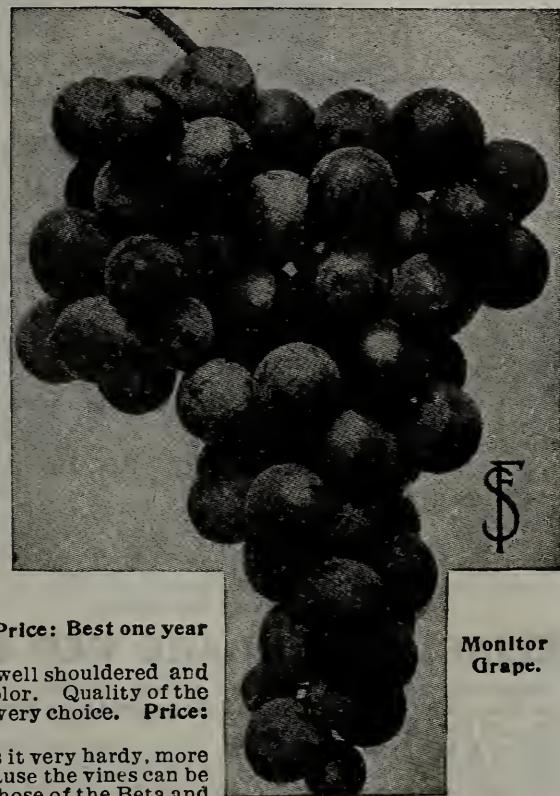
The berry for the extreme North and South. Very hardy, enduring the coldest winters and the hottest summers without injury. Bushy plant, with leaves and flower stalks whitish woolly when young, white flowers in racemes. Berries of good flavor, reddish purple, changing to black when ripe. Splendid for canning and making pies. Very prolific, often producing a quart of fruit from a young bush. Every garden should contain some of this remarkable fruit. Price: Extra strong transplants, 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, 25 for \$7.00, not prepaid.—By mail, for smaller plants, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, ppd.

STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY.

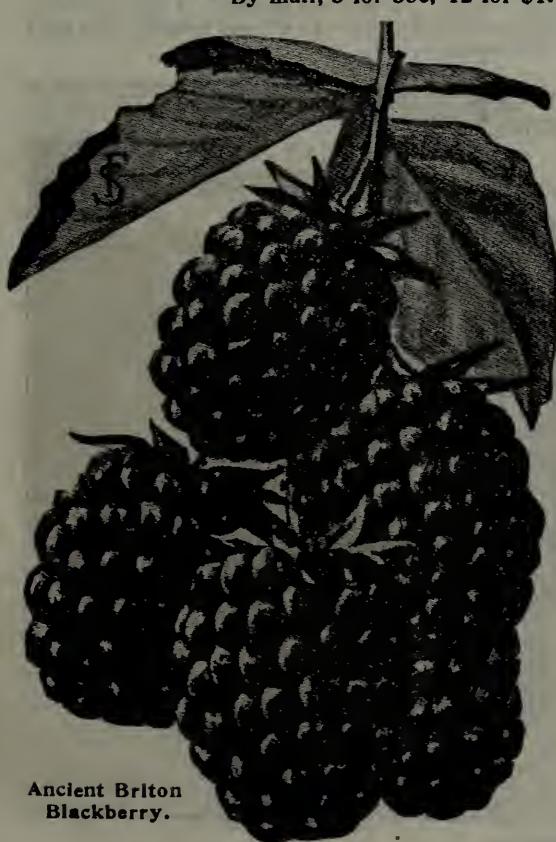
This Strawberry Raspberry is a cross between the strawberry and raspberry, resembling both in many points. In size and color it is like the strawberry, growing on dwarf bushes, very much like raspberry bushes. It is quite hardy and should be grown on rather moist soil. It produces an abundance of fruit on the young shoots, which is fine for jelly, jam, etc. Fruit should not be picked until thoroughly ripe. Price: By mail, each 15c, 6 for 85c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

I was more than pleased with the nursery stock I received from you last spring. Everything grew fine.
THEO. FENNEY, Taylor, Wis.

Ancient Briton
Blackberry.



Monitor
Grape.





Everbearing Raspberry.

RELIABLE STANDARD RED SORTS.

Price of the following varieties, strong selected stock: 6 for 50c, 12 for 80c, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00, prepaid.—By mail, 6 for 60c, 12 for 95c, 25 for \$1.75, postpaid.

F. S. & N. CO'S KING—This variety was introduced a few years ago and is now considered by nearly all the large fruit growers of the Northwest one of the best all around red raspberries. The fruits are large, firm, and of fine quality. A very reliable variety. It is very hardy, standing cold and heat where many others fail.

MILLER—A thoroughly reliable variety, very hardy, thrifty and productive; an early, firm and bright red berry that is a favorite in many sections as a commercial sort. Will often produce a heavy crop on light soil, where other varieties fail.

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW RED—THE OHTA.

Another new, valuable variety, originated by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. Like all of his varieties, the Ohta is extremely hardy; in fact, it is as hardy as the wild raspberry, without winter protection. The fruit is of large size, firm, and of splendid quality and flavor. It bears very early, and produces big crops each season. Ohta is not affected by blight, mildew, or sunscald. Price: Strong transplants, 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.75, not prepaid.—By mail: Each 25c, dozen \$2.10, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN—THE YELLOW RASPBERRY.

An interesting addition to the home garden. This raspberry is a pure golden yellow. The berry is very beautiful, fully as large as the best red variety, and of excellent flavor. Golden Queen is a good grower, and the best yellow variety ever produced. It yields heavily and has a very long bearing season. Price: 12 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.00, not prepaid.—By mail: 12 for \$1.15, 25 for \$2.25, postpaid.

PURPLE AND BLACK VARIETIES.

Price for strong 1 year rooted tips: 6 for 50c, 12 for 90c, 25 for \$1.75, not pp'd.—By mail: 6 for 60c, 12 for \$1.10, 25 for \$2.00, postp'd.

BLACK PEARL—Black—One of the leading new black raspberries giving splendid results here in Minnesota. Berries of largest size and of an intense glistening black. Fruit of delicious quality, fairly melting in the mouth. Best black raspberry grown.

CARDINAL—Purple—Strong canes with red bark and very hardy wood. Extremely hardy and exceedingly productive. Berries are of a purplish red color, very firm, with a pure, rich flavor. Season somewhat late and they hold on well.

COLUMBIAN—Purple—Known as a very hardy and productive variety. The fruit is purple, very large, firm, juicy and of delicious flavor. The fruiting season extends from July 10th to August 15th.

NOTICE:—We cannot accept nursery orders from Montana on account of the inspection laws requiring that every shipment from outside nurseries shall be opened and examined before being delivered. We certainly do not object to the inspection as we have never had any stock rejected, but this means a delay of several days in delivery, also the bundle is opened and allowed to dry out. It then does not give satisfaction and we are obliged to make replacement without charge.

Received shrubs in fine shape.
Mrs. A. F. Jander, Colusa, Cal.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are easily cared for, the fruit is always in demand and brings higher prices than most any other crop. Will do well in any good soil. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart and about three feet apart in the row. Cultivate well and keep weeds out.

We plant a block of Raspberries every year on new soil; this enables us to keep our plants clean, healthy and free from insects and fungi diseases. For the extreme North we recommend **Herbert** and **Sunbeam**.

We cannot accept orders for less than three Raspberry plants of a kind, except where noted. Six plants may be ordered at the dozen rate, fifty at the hundred rate.

EVERBEARING RASPBERRY.

"ST. REGIS"—Also called "Early till Late". The only raspberry known that will yield a crop of fruit the first season planted. Awarded a certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York. Yields fine fruits for four months in succession. Fruit of finest quality, large size and brilliant crimson color. Our stock is extra fine this year and will please you.

The originator of this new and wonderful variety gives the following description: "Raspberries for four months", that is what you get when you plant "St. Regis", the highest in grade, in size, in brilliancy of color, in firmness and in flavor. Its iron-clad hardness is certainly a wonder and its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald. The fruit is large, of a beautiful rich crimson color when ripe, rich in sugar, and will stand shipping better than any other variety we know of. It is the earliest raspberry to ripen, and gives a crop of berries all summer and autumn. It succeeds well on all soils." Price: 6 for \$1.00, 12 for \$1.90, not prepaid.—By mail: 6 for \$1.10, 12 for \$2.15, postpaid.

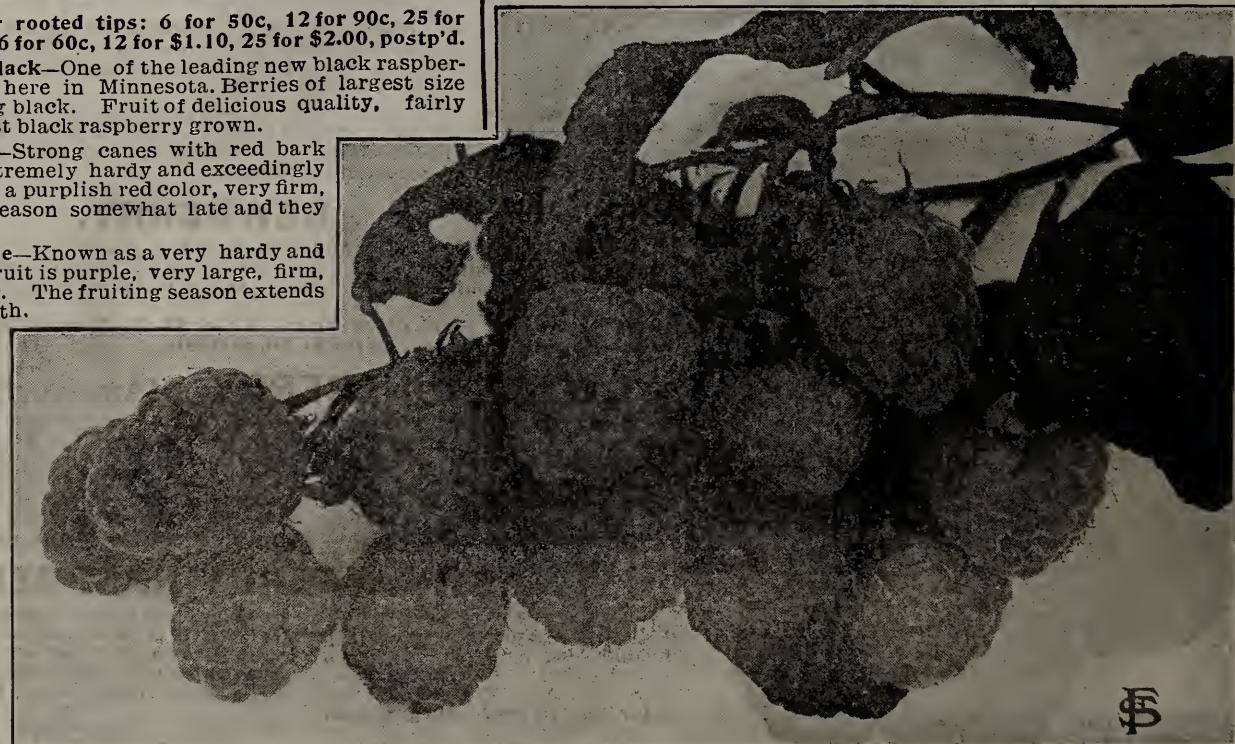
NEW VARIETIES OF MERIT.

"HERBERT"—The hardy Canadian Raspberry. A very large red raspberry, extremely hardy and enormously productive. A chance seedling, originated at Ottawa, Canada. The fruits are of the largest size, obtusely conical, bright to rather deep red, firm, sweet and sub-acid, slightly juicy and of fine flavor. Does especially well on heavy soil and in localities where other varieties fail. Price for transplanted plants: 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.90, 25 for \$3.80, 100 for \$10.00, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 60c, 12 for \$2.15, 25 for \$4.30, postpaid.

SUNBEAM—A valuable variety for the Northwest. Originated by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. The plant is very hardy and productive and has distinct, heavy foliage. Fruit medium size, bright red, and of excellent quality. Long bearing season. This berry should be planted extensively in the prairie states. Of the Sunbeam we have only sucker plants to offer this season. Price: 3 for 35c, 12 for 90c, 25 for \$1.85, 100 for \$6.75, not prepaid.—By mail: 3 for 40c, 12 for \$1.25, 25 for \$2.25, postpaid.

MINNESOTA NO. 4 OR LATHAM—This new red raspberry sent out by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm is rapidly forcing itself to the front and we are not afraid to say that it is the all around best red raspberry to be found to-day. Prof. Haroldson has spent years in producing new red raspberries and of all the thousands of kinds originated by him this is the best. Strong, stout, medium height canes produce a world of the largest red raspberries we ever saw. Berries of immense size, of good color and of a firmness that makes it a great shipper. The greatest red raspberry grown. Price: Same as for "Herbert."

JUNE—A remarkable new red raspberry coming to us from the East. Plants set in late May in our nurseries this spring of this variety produced a fine crop of very nice bright colored, fine flavored fruit of the largest size. When planted in the fall or early in the spring this variety will ripen fruit in June. It has no thorns. A splendid sort. Price strong No. 1 Canes 25c each, 10 for \$2.00, not prepaid.—By mail, 30c each, 10 for \$2.25, postpaid.



Black Raspberries.

GOOSEBERRIES.

QUARANTINE ON GOOSEBERRIES.—We cannot accept orders for Gooseberries to be shipped west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, because of the prevalence of White Pine Blister Rust in the East. The certificate of inspection of our nursery from the State Entomologist proves that our nursery stock is entirely free from fungus diseases.

New and Valuable Varieties.

Price: Strong, selected one year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.30, not prepaid.—By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 40c, 3 for \$1.10, 12 for \$4.00, postpaid.

F. S. & N. CO'S CARRIE—Considered the hardiest, healthiest, most productive and best all around gooseberry grown. The plant is a very strong grower, the branches being almost thornless, and this advantage alone is bringing the Carrie Gooseberry into popular favor. The berries are of medium size, light red in color, of fine flavor and excellent quality. A most profitable variety for the North.

JOSSELYN or RED JACKET—A large, beautiful, bright red berry of most delicious flavor. A vigorous grower, clean, healthy and mildew proof. Has proven everywhere thoroly hardy and enormously productive.

PEARL—A very prolific and vigorous variety, free from mildew. The fruit is large, pale green, and of best quality.

Standard Varieties.

Price: Strong, selected one year old plants, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, 25 for \$4.75, not prepaid.—By mail, strong one year old plants, each 30c, 3 for \$80c, 12 for \$3.30, postpaid.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING—Very hardy; fruit is of medium size, light red; the bush is a very prolific bearer, the branches often bending down on account of the enormous quantity of fruit they bear. A very valuable and rust proof variety that withstands more cold than most other sorts.

DOWNING—An excellent variety for both home and market use; bush is a vigorous and upright grower, with stiff, strong shoots and heavy foliage; fruit medium sized, of pale green color and fine quality. Splendid for dessert, canning and cooking.

HOUGHTON—Fruit is medium sized, roundish oval, pale red, sweet and tender. Plants are of spreading habit, slender, enormously productive, very hardy and reliable.

CURRANTS.

QUARANTINE ON CURRANTS.—We cannot accept orders for Currants to be shipped west of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, because of the prevalence of White Pine Blister Rust in the East. The certificate of inspection of our nursery from the State Entomologist proves that our nursery stock is entirely free from fungus diseases.

Currants are very hardy and easily cultivated, do well on almost any kind of soil, and will stand more neglect than any other fruit. They can be planted to advantage between apple trees, to "fill in" in the orchard. Currants ripen between the strawberry and raspberry season, and are profitable to grow for market, as the demand for currants is always greater than the supply. They are the most popular fruit for jellies and preserves, and should be in every garden.

We offer only the hardiest varieties for the Northwest, and furnish 6 plants at the dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

NORWAY—Originated at Vardal, Norway. It is the hardiest variety we know, and is valuable for planting in the extreme North, where ordinary currants fail to make pollen and set fruit. It withstands drought extremely well, and should be planted in the prairie states. Norway is a vigorous grower and an exceedingly heavy bearer. The bush resembles the Long Bunch Holland, but the fruit is larger than that of any American variety. The berries are bright, translucent red, borne in large clusters on long stems, making picking easy. It has a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Price: Extra strong 1 year old plants, each 40c, 12 for \$4.25, 25 for \$7.75, not prepaid—By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50, postpaid.

PERFECTION—This splendid variety was originated by Charles Hooker, of Rochester, by crossing Fay's Prolific with the White Grape Currant, and combines the size and color of the Fay with the productiveness and fine quality of the White Grape. The berry is bright red and large, even at the end of the bunch. The clusters are much longer than Fay, and the stem is very long, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. The berries are of rich, mild flavor, sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. In quality Perfection is the best of the large varieties of currants on the market. Price: Extra strong 1 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00, 25 for \$5.75, not prepaid.—By mail, strong 1 year plants, 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.25, postpd.

HARDY, RELIABLE CURRANTS IN STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price of the following seven varieties: Strong 1 year old plants, each 30c, 12 for \$3.25, 25 for \$6.50, 100 for \$20.00, not prepaid.
By mail, strong 1 year old plants, each 35c, 3 for 90c, 12 for \$3.50, postpaid.

Red Varieties.

CHERRY—Bush is vigorous, stocky and compact, and must have good cultivation to do well. Berries are very large, with thin skin, juicy and of fine flavor. One of the most productive.

LONDON MARKET—Bush is vigorous, and upright growing, very productive, a popular sort in the Michigan fruit growing sections. The fruit is of good size, dark red in color, with sprightly acid flavor. Good market variety.

F. S. & N. CO'S IMPROVED LONG BUNCH HOLLAND—This variety is one of the most important of the red currants, it being a late fruit, ripening when all other varieties are gone. The bush is very vigorous and a hardy grower. This has proved to be the most productive variety, yielding long and full clusters of fruit. The berry is medium to large in size, of a bright red color and excellent in flavor.

RED CROSS—A good commercial variety that should be included in every collection. Introduced by the veteran horticulturist, Jacob Moore, who counted it one of his greatest achievements. The quality is good and size of berries uniform. The clusters are large, making it very easy to pick. Makes abundant wood growth. Good for market or home use.

RED DUTCH—An old and well known standard variety. Bush is very hardy, a strong upright grower, and will succeed on any soil. Berries of medium size, bright red, and of good quality.

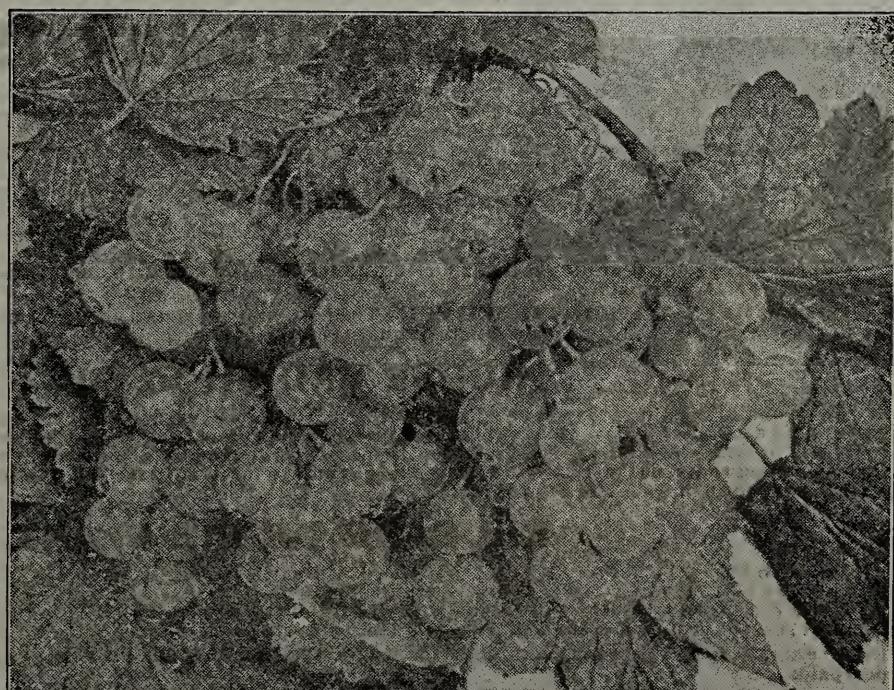
PRESIDENT WILDER—One of the strongest growers and exceedingly productive. Clusters and berries very large; of attractive bright red color, even when dead ripe. Quality excellent, with mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early and remains bright and firm until quite late. Good market sort. Bush grows upright and vigorous. Few varieties equal the President Wilder.

White Variety.

WHITE GRAPE—Bush is vigorous and rather spreading, producing immense crops of fruit. Bunches are very large and full, with large sweet berries, beautifully translucent white. The flavor is mildly acid, and in quality White Grape is superior to most red varieties. The best of all currants for table use.

The Holland Tree Currant.

A new, large fruited currant, growing in tree form, with well branched crown, of dwarf habit. They are the most prolific of all currants, each branch being loaded with clusters of immense bright red berries, of excellent flavor and quality. A very rapid and thrifty grower, bearing early and abundantly each year. The fruit is long stemmed and easy to pick. The tree currant makes an attractive lawn tree and a row of them in the garden is well worth having. They are well adapted for our northwestern states and are perfectly hardy. We have an exceptionally fine lot of these tree currants to offer this year, all splendid trees with strong stems and big bushy tops. For home use and the market no better currant can be found. Price: Strong 2 to 3 feet trees, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00, not prepaid.



Perfection Currant.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Strawberry is the favorite fruit of every home, and may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. For field culture plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows; for garden culture 18 inches apart each way, leaving a pathway every third row. After the ground is frozen in fall cover lightly with leaves or straw. Remove covering early in spring when plants begin to grow. Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

Spring is generally considered the best time to plant strawberries. In the North, summer and fall planting has not been as successful as in some other parts of the country. If the plants are secured from a nursery, it is best to plant them as early as possible in order to have a good growth during the summer months. This means that for Minnesota and similar locations the middle of April or forepart of May is the best time to plant.

NOTICE—We ship strawberry plants by express or mail only, and we pay the charges and guarantee safe arrival.

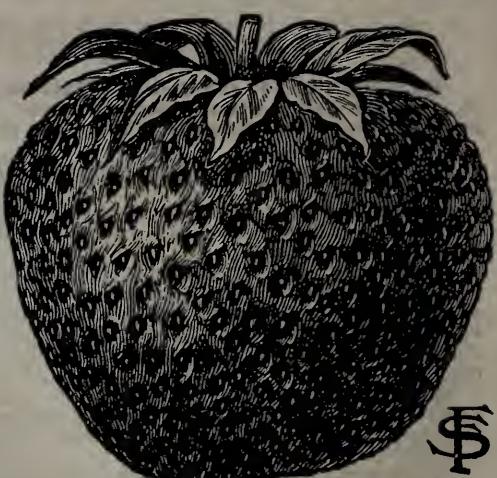
The varieties marked "P" have perfect flowers, and will produce fruit abundantly without being mixed with other varieties.

For detailed planting instructions write to us for our page on strawberry culture.

MINNESOTA NO. 3—P—(Early)—This wonderful new strawberry originated at the Minnesota Experiment Station, and has been given a thorough trial by the largest growers in Minnesota. It is destined to become one of the leading strawberries for the Northern and Western states, as it is superior to the standard Senator Dunlap in earliness and flavor. There is no variety which equals the Minnesota No. 3 in earliness, and in our judgement this feature alone will place the new berry ahead of all other types. Our experience in producing the No. 3 is that it is a heavy yielder, producing an abundance of fruit, altho the season is not as long as some other kinds.

Price: 25 for 50c, 100 for \$1.50, 500 for \$6.00, 1000 for \$10.00, prepaid. Not less than 25 plants furnished of this variety.

SENATOR DUNLAP—P—A well tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere, and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Plant resembles Wartfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Crescent and Warfield in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best. Ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect. Price: 25 for 40c, 100 for \$1.25, 500 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$8.00, prepaid. Not less than 25 plants furnished of this variety.



Senator Dunlap.

EVERBEARING OR FALL BEARING.

People have been skeptical about Everbearing Strawberries, and it did seem as if too much were claimed for them, but everyone who has planted and tried them knows their good qualities cannot be exaggerated. They are most profitable to plant, both for the home garden and for market. Last fall, Everbearing Strawberries sold for fifty cents a quart. There is an unlimited market for them, which cannot be supplied for several years. Everbearing Strawberries grow on the same kind of soil, under the same conditions, with the same cultivation, as the standard sorts. The plants are harder and stronger than standard varieties, and resist rust and drought better. They form few runners in the summer and fall, because at that time they are spending all their energy into forming the fruit. In the early spring is the only time that we can secure runners to any large extent from these Everbearing plants.

If Everbearing Strawberry plants are set out in spring, they bear fruit in August the same year. Fruiting is sometimes checked by intensely hot weather, but the first heavy rain brings out new blossoms and berries. If frost kills the blossoms in fall, the plants send out new ones and continue to bear until covered with snow. From our field of Everbearing Strawberries, we had berries the middle of October, picking about twice a week. South of Minnesota, they produce berries until November. Their quality is fully equal to that of common strawberries. The berries are firm, ship well, and are sweeter than most standard sorts. For preserving, they surpass other kinds, as they do not get spongy when cooked. We have thoroughly tried out Everbearing Strawberries, and recommend Progressive in particular, because of its excellent berries and long season.

PROGRESSIVE—P—Strong, perfect blossoms; good plant

maker, and fruits continuously. Extra good about fruiting heavily on new runners the first summer and fall. Berry rather long shaped; fine, dark color and good quality. Its extra firmness makes it a good shipper. This variety has well been called the Dunlap of the Everbearers. It is certainly a good variety and worthy of a place in every garden because of its long bearing season and reputation as a producer of exceptional fruit. Price: 12 for 30c, 25 for 60c, 100 for \$1.75, 500 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$14.00, prepaid.

Progressive
Everbearing
Strawberries.

A small bed of Asparagus in the garden will supply the family for years. Select well drained soil in which to plant these roots, especially one that is a little sandy. For a small bed dig out trenches 12 to 18 inches deep and about 3 feet apart. Tramp into these about six inches of manure and cover with soil to within six inches of the surface. Set the roots out carefully on this bed about a foot apart and fill the trench only $\frac{1}{2}$ full at first. Work the rest of the soil in as the plants develop until the trench is full. To obtain the very best results the growths should not be cut the first year and only the largest ones for about 2 weeks the second season. Plant eight to twelve inches apart in the row, and the rows two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart. Set the roots deep enough so the crowns are covered three inches with good rich mellow soil. We recommend one year old roots for planting new beds, and two year old roots to fill out old beds.

PRICE: Strong one year old roots, 12 for 40c, 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.10, not prepaid.—By mail, 12 for 45c, 25 for 85c, 100 for \$2.25, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—The best white variety; stalks remain white as long as they are fit for use. Stalks of immense size and excellent quality, very tender.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden, and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good home-grown horse radish. A half dozen roots will provide the ordinary family, and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained. We furnish strong roots, not pieces. Price: Extra large roots, 6 for 40c, 12 for 75c, 100 for \$4.00, not prepaid.—By mail, 6 for 50c, 12 for 85c, 25 for \$1.50, postpaid.

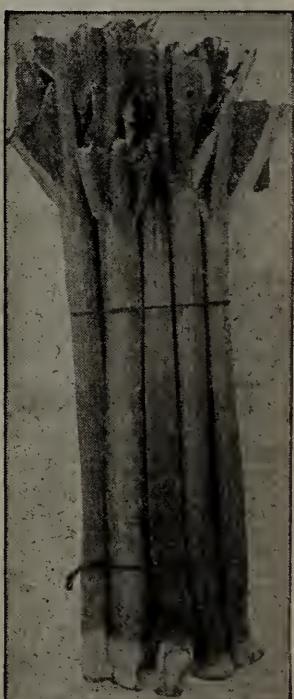
RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb should be in every garden, as it affords the earliest sauces and pies in spring. Set roots out in spring or fall, in rows four feet apart, so the crowns are an inch below the surface. Do not pull stalks the first season. Plants set out in the spring will bear quite abundantly the following season. Fertilizing in the fall will be of great help to the next seasons crop. Dressings of nitrate of Soda in spring also produce splendid results as with Asparagus.

Price: Extra strong 2 year old roots, each 10c, 12 for 80c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 15c, 3 for 35c, 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Have received two hundred Strawberry Plants last spring and was much pleased with them; I had some berries from the Everbearing Strawberry Plants

MRS. LOUIS BOGUMILL, Curtis, Wis.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.



Black Locust.

ASH, AMERICAN WHITE—Splendid tree for the Northwest. Of great value for our prairie states. Hardest of all trees for the Dakotas and Montana. 4 to 5 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, 100 for \$12.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

CATALPA SPECIOSA (Hardy Northern Catalpa)—Rapid growing lawn and park tree. Leaves are very large. Flowers appear in June in large white panicles. Beautiful tree. 4 to 5 feet, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 50c.

LOCUST, BLACK—A fine, large, rapid growing tree that is desirable on account of its beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. Grows as rapidly as the willow and is the best fence post timber known. Every farmer should grow his own fence posts. 3 to 4 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.65, 100 for \$9.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—The favorite shade tree in the northern states, and the best street and park tree in this section. In fact, the only tree that should be planted as a city or town street tree. We have a splendid stock of elm. 5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.75.—6 to 8 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.50.—8 to 10 feet, each \$1.00, 12 for \$11.00.

HORSE CHESTNUT—A beautiful, large tree that in June bears in greatest profusion large panicles of white flowers tinged with red. A lawn tree that does splendidly in this section of the Northwest. 3 to 4 foot trees, each 50c.—4 to 5 foot trees, each 75c, 6 for \$4.25.—5 to 6 foot trees, each \$1.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—A fine ornamental tree for the lawn, forming, almost without pruning, a magnificent, fairly dense, well shaped head, which is covered from mid-summer till winter with large clusters of beautiful scarlet berries, giving a brilliant color to the landscape. The foliage is very handsome. 4 to 5 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75.—5 to 6 feet, each 60c, 12 for \$6.75.

POPLAR, CANADIAN—An extremely hardy tree, very desirable for exposed prairie conditions. Resembles the cottonwood but does not shed cotton. 12 to 24 inches, 100 for \$1.75, 1000 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75.

POPLAR, CAROLINA—A rapid growing tree with very large, glossy, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere. Especially adapted to cities and for windbreaks. 12 to 24 inches, 100 for \$1.75, 1000 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75.

for \$20.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75.

POPLAR, NORWAY—A beautiful fast growing poplar that is very desirable for growing on into lumber. Claimed to mature a log two feet in diameter in 16 years. 12 to 24 inches, 100 for \$1.75, 1000 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—One of the most striking and picturesque trees grown. A tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to one hundred feet straight up. Of special value in landscape work. Strong 5 to 6 foot trees, each 40c, 12 for \$4.50.

MAPLE, SILVER OR SOFT (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—A North American species of rapid growth, large size and irregular, rounded form; foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. Very attractive and should be planted alternately with the slower growing but more permanent Sugar or Norway Maples and cut out when the latter have attained a good size. Where immediate shade is required, it is one of the most useful; also a favorite street and park tree. 4 to 5 feet, each 20c, 12 for \$2.00, 100 for \$12.00.—5 to 6 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—6 to 8 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

CRAB, BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING—The most beautiful of all ornamental trees. Tree rather dwarf in growth, very pretty in habit. Covered in June with great, beautiful, delicate pink blooms that look almost like roses, and are very sweet scented. The perfume from a single tree will sweeten the atmosphere over four city blocks. Splendid 2 to 3 foot trees, each 75c.—3 to 4 foot trees, each \$1.00.

WILLOW, GOLDEN WEEPING NIobe (*Salix Vitellina var. Pendula Nova*)—A lovely tree, of graceful, drooping habit, with long, slender, golden branches. Its fresh, bright tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive. This tree is especially beautiful for planting along the water, and for landscape gardening, for its yellow bark and graceful drooping branches contrast well with the deep green of the formal evergreens. 5 to 6 feet, each 65c.

WILLOWS. (*Salix*.)

We grow willows in enormous quantities and offer the three best and hardest varieties for the Northwest. Willows are more popular for windbreaks than any other tree, because they grow so rapidly, and are thick and dense from the ground up. They are as hardy as cottonwood and poplars, but much prettier and more ornamental. They require very little attention after they are planted, and will thrive on any soil. The past season has been the best we have had in many years for the growing of willows, and we have an exceptionally fine stock for the spring trade.

WILLOW, GOLDEN RUSSIAN—A very hardy variety of rapid growth. Trees are beautiful, round topped, medium sized, conspicuous because of their yellow bark. Golden Russian Willow is valuable for variety in landscape gardening, and one of the best for windbreaks. 12 to 24 inches, 100 for \$1.75, 1000 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.00.

WILLOW, SIBERIAN—The hardest of all willows. Siberian Willow is especially suitable for windbreaks in exposed situations. In form and habit of growth it is similar to the Golden Russian Willow, but is harder. It can be planted to advantage in the Dakotas and prairie sections. 12 to 24 inches, 100 for \$1.75, 1000 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.00.

WILLOW, LAUREL LEAF OR BAY LEAF—Perfectly hardy, even in Manitoba, and a very rapid grower. This tree has beautiful dark green, glossy foliage, and light green bark, similar to Bay Tree. As an ornamental tree, it is very valuable in the North. The Laurel Leaf Willow is most effective when planted near the water. 12 to 24 inches, 100 for \$1.75, 1000 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$20.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—5 to 6 feet, each 20c, 12 for \$2.25.

FOR PRICES ON POPLAR AND WILLOW CUTTINGS SEE PAGE 110.

NOTICE: Prices for all trees are F. O. B. Faribault. On all orders for only one or two trees 25c extra must be added to cover cost of packing. On larger orders for nursery stock all packing and boxing is free of charge.



Lombardy Poplar.



Horse Chestnut.

NUT BEARING TREES.

AMERICAN FILBERT OR HAZELNUT — Very hardy, succeeding on almost any soil. The nuts are round, medium sized, and of good flavor for candies and cakes. One of the best native nuts, and a splendid shrub for screens and backgrounds. Price: 2 to 3 feet, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—3 to 4 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, not prepaid.—Mailing size, 3 for 50c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

SHAGBARK HICKORY — For many years we have been fruiting the regular Shagbark Hickory, here at Faribault, and find it absolutely hardy in this latitude. It is a handsome, very ornamental tree, the stout branches forming a rather broad head. The nuts are one inch long, with thin shell which is easily cracked, and kernels of excellent quality. Mailing size trees, from native grown nuts. 2 for 50c, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

PECAN — A rapid growing tree of the Hickory family, very beautiful and graceful as a lawn tree, because of its smooth, clean bark and handsome foliage. It is the most important of the nut trees, because of its immense crops of delicious nuts. Our pecans are grown from nuts procured at the very northern limit of pecan growth. Mailing size trees, 2 for 50c, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

EDIBLE OAK — Some years ago, we discovered in the woods on one of our farms, a large, fine appearing oak tree that bore acorns of immense size. Upon sampling these, they proved delightfully sweet and very good to eat. We saved the acorns from this tree, and are now propagating them for the nuts. Nice mailing size trees, 2 for 50c, \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT — One of the finest native trees, with lofty spreading branches and beautiful foliage. It is valuable for its beautiful wood as well as for the nuts, which are large, long, oily and rich, and of delicate flavor. 2 to 3 feet, each 20c, dozen \$2.00.—3 to 4 feet, each 30c, dozen \$3.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 40c, dozen \$3.75.—Mailing size, 3 for 50c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPAN WALNUT — Beautiful tree, resembling very much the butternut, only more ornamental. Hardy here at Faribault. Trees bear immense crops of walnuts which come in large clusters, somewhat resembling bunches of grapes. Nuts are pointed, conical shaped, thin shelled; meat delicious. Nice mailing size trees, 2 for 50c, dozen \$2.50, postpaid.

BLACK WALNUT — A handsome large tree, with beautiful light green foliage. The tree is very straight, and of greatest value for its timber. It grows fairly rapidly, and bears nuts freely. The nuts are large, rather oily, and with a very fine flavor, distinctly different from any other nut. They are always marketable at a fair price. 2 to 3 feet, each 20c, dozen \$2.00.—3 to 4 feet, each 30c, dozen \$3.00.—4 to 5 feet, each 40c, dozen \$3.75.—Mailing size, 3 for 50c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER ON NUT TREES.

We will send two Black Walnut, two Butternut, two Japanese Walnut, two Northern Pecan, two Shagbark Hickory, two Hazelnut, and two Edible Oak, all nice mailing size, for \$2.50, postpaid.

SEEDLINGS—Ornamental and Shade Trees.

	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 100	Per 1000
ASH, WHITE.....	2 to 3 feet	\$2.00	\$18.50	
ASH, WHITE.....	18 to 24 in.	1.75	15.00	
ASH, WHITE.....	12 to 18 in.	1.25	10.00	
ASH, GREEN.....	12 to 18 in.	1.25	12.50	
CATALPA.....	2 to 3 feet	2.25	20.00	
COTTONWOOD.....	2 to 3 feet	1.50	12.00	
CUTTINGS—9 inches long, not prepaid.				
POPLAR, CANADIAN.....		\$.50	\$ 4.00	
POPLAR, NORWAY.....		.40	3.00	
COTTONWOOD.....		.40	3.00	
WILLOW, GOLDEN.....				\$.50
WILLOW, LAUREL LEAF.....				.50
WILLOW, DIAMOND.....				.50

EVERGREENS OR CONIFERS.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE (*Thuya Occidentalis*) — Commonly known as White Cedar. A very popular evergreen, used extensively for formal hedges, and for windbreaks. Makes a splendid dense hedge when clipped, but ordinarily grows 20 to 40 feet tall. The trees are used for telegraph poles. Arbor Vitae does best where land is too moist and cold for other evergreens. Not prepaid, 8 to 12 inches, each 20c, 12 for \$2.00.—12 to 18 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—18 to 24 in., each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*Picea Canadensis*) — A very hardy, handsome evergreen, rarely over 25 feet high, with slender pendulous branches and dark short needles. In graceful form and beauty, it ranks with the Blue Spruce, and is very desirable for lawn planting, hedges and windbreaks, as it grows dense and compact. Black Hills Spruce does well in cold climates. 8 to 12 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.75.—12 to 18 inches, each 35c, 12 for \$3.75, not prepaid.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*) — Lofty tree of pyramidal form, foliage rich deep green. A fine ornamental tree for the lawn or yard. More extensively planted for windbreaks and shelter belts than any other evergreen. It is the fastest grower of the spruce family, making a large conical tree with stout and generally pendulous branches. One of the best evergreens for hedges. 8 to 12 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.75, 100 for \$18.00.—12 to 18 inches, each 30c, 12 for \$3.75, 100 for \$25.00, not prepaid.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

In comparing our prices with those of other nurseries, do not overlook the fact that most nurseries offer forest pulled stock, while our seedlings are all arbor grown, with vigorous roots. We do not sell less than 25 of any variety.

ARBOR VITAE (White Cedar) — Extensively used for hedges and windbreaks. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, not prepaid.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.75, ppd.

SCOTCH PINE — Hardy, of quick growth. Used extensively for windbreaks. 6 to 10 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.75, postpd.

NORWAY SPRUCE — 3 to 5 inches, 25 for \$1.00, 100 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$25.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.25, postpaid.

RED CEDAR — Very hardy and drought resisting. 6 to 8 inches, 25 for \$1.25, 100 for \$4.50, 1000 for \$40.00.—By mail, 25 for \$1.50, 100 for \$4.75, postpaid.

HAWKEYE TREE PROTECTOR.

The trunks and lower crotches of trees are often injured by sun-scald which kills the bark and which is due to alternate freezing and thawing of the sap. To protect your trees against sun-scald, rabbits, mice, and other vermin, use the Hawkeye Tree Protector. This should be fastened together as closely as possible at the top, without injuring the tree, so mice, rats, rabbits, etc., cannot get between the tree and the protector. These tree protectors are made of good quality rock elm veneer, are 20 inches long and 12 inches wide. Weight per 100 about 30 pounds. Price: 50 for \$1.00, 100 for \$2.00, 1000 for \$15.00, not prepaid.



Hawkeye
Tree Protector.



Norway Spruce

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Shrubs and flowering plants are to the exterior of a home what furnishings, books, and pictures are to the interior; they give character, individuality, and a home-like appearance to your place. They add to the financial value of property, besides satisfying the sense of beauty.

Much can be done with a few shrubs, trees, and vines, at a small cost. For example, plant a few vines around the porch, some Spirea Van Houttei, Barberry, Philadelphus or Hydrangeas along the foundation, or in groups near the house, and a few good shade trees on the lawn.

Shrubs should be planted in groups, or in borders around the house, and along the boundary divisions; the taller growing varieties in the background, or in the center of the group, then medium sized plants, with shrubs of low, dwarf spreading habit for the foreground or border. Shrubs should be arranged so as to have some in bloom all the time, with those of bright or variegated foliage and berries for late autumn and winter effect, or for contrast.

We have eliminated all varieties that are not hardy enough for this climate. In this section, nearly all shrubs and plants should have some protection, as the intense cold saps the vigor, even if it does not kill them.

Shrubs require the utmost care the first season, to insure good results. If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, thru delay in transit, or from any cause, the roots should be placed in water for a few hours, or they may be buried in the ground and moistened well until ready to plant. Shrubs do well in almost any kind of soil which will retain moisture. Dig the holes large enough to prevent crowding of roots. Trim off all broken roots and those that appear dead at the ends; also comb out the fibrous roots with the fingers. Set shrubs in carefully, working the soil between the roots, which must not spread upward, fill up the hole about three-quarters full, and pour in a pail of water, then pack the soil very firmly. Do not let grass grow among shrubs.

If you want your order to go forward by parcel post, add 10 cents per plant to the prices quoted on the smaller sizes. We cannot send 4 to 5 foot stock, or larger, by parcel post.



Tree Hydrangea.

WE CAN ACCEPT NURSERY ORDERS from our customers in the following states only: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

We cannot accept nursery orders from Montana on account of the inspection laws requiring that every shipment from outside nurseries shall be opened and examined before being delivered. We certainly do not object to the inspection as we have never had any stock rejected, but this means a delay of several days in delivery, also the bundle is opened and allowed to dry out. It then does not give satisfaction and we are obliged to make replacement without charge. Other States not included in the above list are too far away.



Barberry Thunbergii.

HYDRANGEA, HILLS OF SNOW—A vigorous shrub, with large clusters of white flowers, similar to Snowball, but larger, from June to August. Very showy in large groups. 12 to 18 inches, each 50c.—18 to 24 inches, each 60c.

TREE HYDRANGEA—The lovely Hydrangea Paniculata in tree form. These fine trees are three to five feet high, with strong, erect stems and splendid crowns, bearing great trusses of flowers. They are very effective for the lawn; or planted along the walk or driveway, they are wonderful when in bloom. Price: Each \$1.50.

NEW HYBRID LILACS.

This class of shrubs has been wonderfully enriched by the introduction of new hybrids. Some of the single varieties have flowers almost an inch in diameter.

CHARLES X—Loose, graceful panicles of large purplish red flowers, exquisitely fragrant.

MARIE LE GRAYE—A beautiful dwarf variety, with pure white flowers borne in great profusion.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER—The very best of the double white lilacs. Immense flowers of creamy white are borne in great clusters. Extra fine.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—One of the finest double lilacs yet introduced. Flowers are very large and of an exquisite shade of pale lilac.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Immense double flowers of a beautiful shade of soft blue.

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPAETH—Dark purplish red flowers, in long panicles.

PRICE: Any of the 6 preceding Lilacs, choice 2 to 3 foot plants, each 60c, one each of the six varieties for \$3.00.

LILACS CONTINUED ON PAGE 112.



Tree Snowball.



Spirea Van Houttei.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—The most beautiful and striking of all flowering shrubs. Bears immense clusters of creamy white flowers in August, turning to bright pink and rose, and finally to bronze in September, as they grow older. Should be cut back in spring before growth starts. The plants are as hardy as the oak. 18 to 24 inches, each 60c, 12 for \$6.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 75c, 12 for \$8.00.

ELDER, CUT LEAVED—A beautiful variety, with fern-like leaves of drooping habit. Flat panicles of creamy flowers appear in June and July. 3 to 4 feet, each 40.—4 to 5 feet, each 50c.

CORNUS, Variegated—Beautiful green and white variegated foliage, with broad panicles of dainty white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—One of the best all around shrubs for the Northwest, thriving under all conditions. Slender, graceful branches with fine bright green foliage, turning to brilliant crimson and orange in fall. This is the best low hedge for the Northwest. Barberry Thunbergii is not subject to rust, and may be planted anywhere. 12 to 18 inches, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50.—18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS. Continued.

NOTICE:—The stock we offer is strong and healthy, and will be shipped by express. If you want your order to go forward by parcel post, add 10 cents per plant to the prices quoted on the smaller sizes. We cannot send 4 to 5 foot stock, or larger, by parcel post.

NEW HYBRID LILACS. Continued.

PURPLE LILAC—The old fashioned purple flowering kind, with its wealth of lovely fragrant flowers in May. Hardy everywhere. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

WHITE LILAC—Similar to the above, but flowers are borne in rather loose clusters, pure white and deliciously fragrant. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

HUNGARIAN LILAC—Has broad, shiny, dark green leaves. Flowers are lovely violet purple, borne in large panicles. Blooms later than the common varieties. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one each of the preceding nine Lilacs for only \$4.50, not prepaid.

LONICERA TARTARICA (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—Very hardy popular shrub, bearing a profusion of fragrant pink, red or white flowers in May and June, followed by long red berries in September. Good for tall hedges and as backgrounds for low growing shrubs. 18 to 24 inches, each 20c, 12 for \$2.00.—2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Mock Orange or Sweet Syringa)—A vigorous, tall growing shrub, with creamy white flowers in May and June, delightfully fragrant. Good for immediate effects, on account of its rapid spreading growth. 2 to 3 feet, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.—3 to 4 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—The favorite spring flowering shrub in Minnesota, and one of the finest in cultivation. It is of dwarf tree habit, every branch completely covered with small double pink flowers, in May, before the leaves appear. Should not be planted among other shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, each 75c.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—One of the finest flowering shrubs, of low dwarf growth. In constant bloom from June to September. Flowers of bright rose are borne in broad flat clusters, completely covering the bush. The best shrub for low borders and hedges. Strong plants, 12 to 15 inches, each 40c, 12 for \$4.00.

SPIREA ARGUTA—A somewhat dwarf, bushy variety, with light green, feathery foliage, forming a dense bush. It is very free flowering, small white flowers in panicles appearing on the bush early in spring. Foliage turns bright orange in autumn, making it one of the showiest shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

SPIREA BILLARDI—A handsome tall growing Spirea, with brown hairy branches and fine foliage. Vigorous and hardy, growing six feet tall. Bright pink flowers are borne in long spikes, during July and August. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

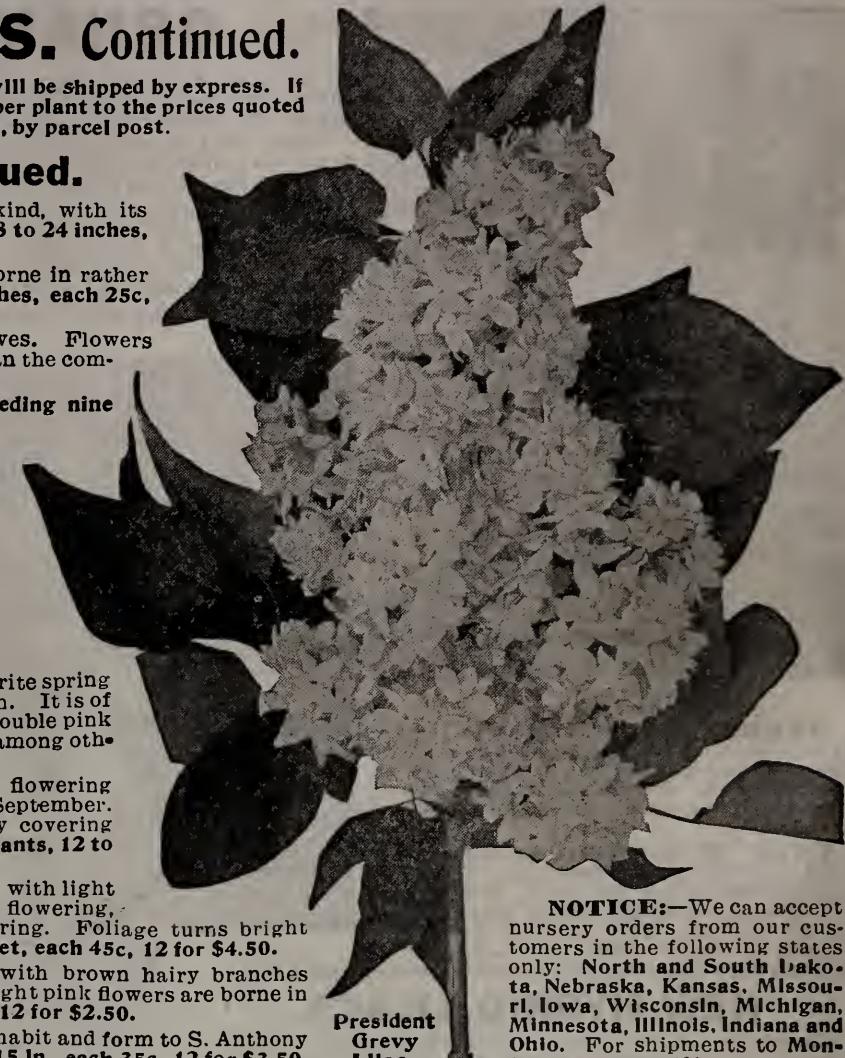
SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA—A dwarf variety, similar in habit and form to S. Anthony Waterer, but with pure white flowers. Blooms all summer. 12 to 15 in., each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the finest shrubs ever produced. Its good qualities and beauty cannot be exaggerated. Very graceful, with lovely foliage, growing four to six feet tall; extremely hardy everywhere. In May and June, the whole bush is simply covered with small clusters of minute white flowers. For lawn and cemetery planting, and for hedges, it cannot be equalled. 18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.—2 to 3 feet, each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.—3 to 4 feet, each 45c, 12 for \$4.50.

SNOWBALL—The well known hardy shrub, with large balls of handsome white flowers, produced in clusters of four to six. Blooms in May and June. Splendid for cemetery planting. Bush form, 2 to 3 feet, each 50c.—3 to 4 feet, each 60c.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY—A handsome upright, spreading shrub, broad, bright green leaves. Small flowers appear in June in great flat clusters, followed by scarlet berries, which last all winter. Very hardy, thrives anywhere. 2 to 3 feet, each 40c.—3 to 4 feet, each 50c.

WEIGELA ROSEA (Diervillia)—A spreading shrub with arching branches, growing 5 to 6 feet high. Large trumpet shaped pink flowers are borne freely in clusters, all summer. Prefers a rather damp, shaded location, in good garden soil. Hardy in nursery row, but should have some protection. 2 to 3 feet, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00.



President
Grevy
Lilac

NOTICE:—We can accept nursery orders from our customers in the following states only: North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. For shipments to Montana see page 101.

HARDY SHRUBS BY MAIL.

For the convenience of customers who live far away from an express office, we offer the following well rooted plants, packed and ready for mailing: Barberry Thunbergii, Highbush Cranberry, Hydrangea, Purple and White Lilac, Mock Orange, Snowball, and Spirea Van Houttei. Price of any one kind: 3 for 50c, dozen \$1.50, postpaid. Inasmuch as these are already packed, we cannot sell a smaller number than 3

NO. 1. COLLECTION OF SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION OR LAWN PLANTING.

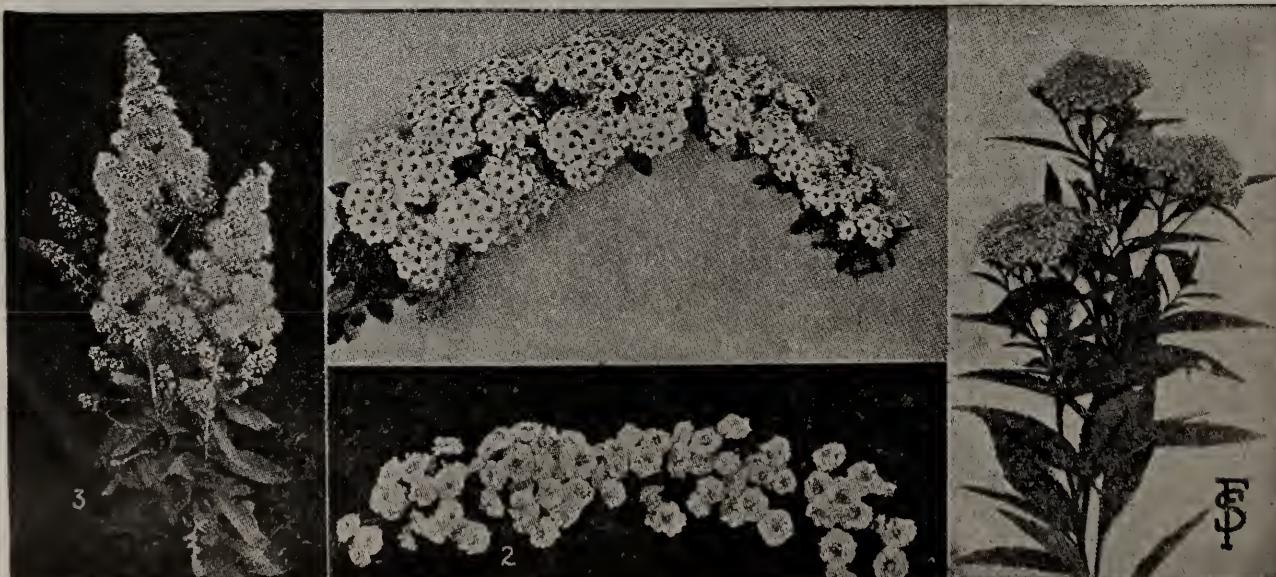
4 Spirea Van Houttei, 2 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora,
4 Barberry Thunbergii, 2 Euonymus.

12 strong 2 year old plants, for only \$2.75, not prepaid.

NO. 2. COLLECTION OF SHRUBS FOR GROUP PLANTING.

2 Spirea Van Houttei, 2 Barberry Thunbergii,
2 Mock Orange (Philadelphus).

6 strong 2 year old plants, for only \$1.50, not prepaid.



SPIREAS.

No. 1. (center top) represents type of flower produced by Spirea Van Houttei.

No. 2. Spirea Prunifolia.

No. 3. Spirea Billardii.

No. 4. Spirea Anthony Waterer.

They range in color from pure and creamy white to deep rosy red.

Special Offer:

One plant of each of these strong, two year old stock for \$1.00, not prepaid.

HEDGE PLANTS.

There is nothing as effective for boundaries of a lawn, or property division, as a hedge. It requires no repairs, paint, nor does it decay, and is therefore much more economical than a fence of wood, wire or iron. For a stiff, formal hedge, Buckthorn is the best for the Northwest, for it is absolutely hardy, and can be trimmed very closely. If a low hedge is wanted, plant Barberry Thunbergii, which is one of the most attractive. Where a tall hedge is required for screening, we recommend Lilac, Spirea Van Houttei, Cornus Siberica, and Caragana. For full descriptions see Shrubs.

ARBOR VITAE—For description see Evergreens or Conifers. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$6.25, 100 for \$22.00.—18 to 24 inches, 25 for \$11.25, 100 for \$40.00.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII—8 to 12 inches, 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$7.00.—12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.—18 to 24 inches, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$15.00.

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus Catharticus*)—The best hedge plant for this section. Thick, lustrous green leaves, spiny branches and black berries; extremely hardy and stands clipping well. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00.—2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$6.25, 100 for \$20.00.

CARAGANA (Siberian Pea Tree)—Delicate foliage, similar to that of locust, with bright yellow flowers in May. 12 to 18 in., 25 for \$4.00, 100 for \$12.00.—2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$6.25, 100 for \$20.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the finest shrubs ever produced; it cannot be equalled. 12 to 18 inches, 25 for \$5.00, 100 for \$15.00.—2 to 3 feet, 25 for \$7.00, 100 for \$20.00.—3 to 4 feet, 25 for \$8.00, 100 for \$25.00.



Ampelopsis Engelmanni.

HARDY VINES.

Prices, except on Clematis and Wistaria: Extra select, strong two year old plants, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, not prepaid.

Mailing size, each 15c, 12 for \$1.50, postpaid.

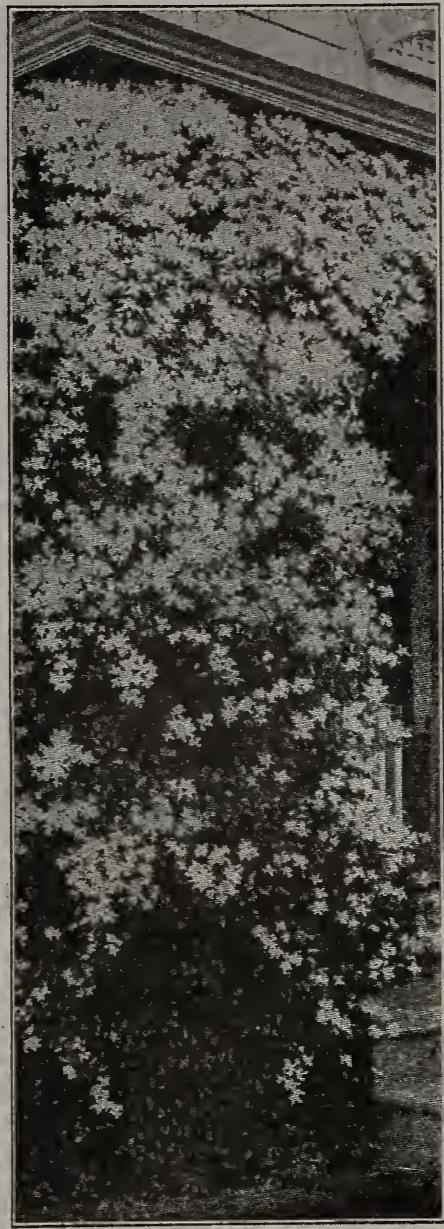
AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI (Engelmann's Ivy)—One of the best and hardiest vines for the Northwest. The foliage is smaller and thicker than Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, and is especially beautiful in autumn, when it turns crimson and orange. It is the only perfectly hardy vine that will cling to brick, stone or cement. It is used extensively on churches and large buildings, does well in any soil.

KUDZU VINE—A remarkably rapid growing vine for ornament and shade. It produces many graceful twining stems, 20 to 30 feet long, in a season. Leaves are dark green and of soft, woolly texture. Purple flowers, resembling miniature Wistaria, are borne in clusters.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine)—A robust tall climber, with great leathery trumpet-shaped flowers of scarlet, that last all summer. A beautiful showy vine, useful for fences, screens, stumps, etc.

BITTERSWEET—A very popular hardy vine of twining habit. Bright green foliage, turning to yellow in autumn, with quantities of bright orange and scarlet berries, which remain all winter.

MATRIMONY VINE—A strong bushy vine, with fine foliage. Very handsome when covered with quantities of small purple flowers, which are followed by small scarlet berries. A good vine for covering low fences, porches or unsightly places.



Clematis Paniculata.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

PANICULATA (Japanese Virgin's Bower)—This is one of the handsomest and most satisfactory flowering climbers. Of strong rapid growth, with small dense foliage forming a most effective background for the delicate white flowers, which are deliciously fragrant. Flowers last from August to October and are followed by silvery, feathery seed pods. Thrives in any location and soil, is free from blight and insects. A splendid vine for porches, trellises, also for covering fences, sloping banks, walls, etc.

Price: Strong 2 year old plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.25, not prepaid.—By mail, each 55c, 12 for \$5.50, postpaid.

WISTARIA.

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the handsomest climbers, with beautiful foliage which remains green until late autumn. The great trusses of purple flowers appear in May, and again in August and September. Wistarias succeed in any kind of soil, but to insure an abundance of flowers, the soil must be liberally enriched when first planted. One of the best climbers.

WHITE—Similar to the Purple Wistaria, but the flowers are pure white. The foliage is fairly dense, and remains in good condition all summer, which makes the Wistaria a very good vine for training over a veranda, trellis, or pergola.

Price: Strong 3 year old plants, each 60c, 12 for \$6.50, not prepaid.

CLIMBING ROSES—See page 116.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS—For seed of Annual Climbers see Flower Seeds.



Wistaria.

LONICERA. HONEYSUCKLE.

HALL'S JAPANESE (*Halliana*)—A vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. The sweet-scented flowers open white, changing to cream. The foliage remains green almost all winter.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Semprevirens*)—The best known and most popular variety. Broad, deep green leaves in pairs, united at the base, remaining until late. Clusters of long, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are followed by red berries in fall.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis are the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The large flowering varieties, measuring 3 to 6 inches in diameter, range from pure white, pale blue, rose and lavender, to deep purple and scarlet. The small flowering Clematis are deliciously fragrant, and very hardy. Clematis should be planted in rich deep soil, three inches beneath the surface, and given protection during the winter.

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS.

JACKMANNI—The most satisfactory of its class. Immense, velvety, deep purple flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms profusely all summer, on young shoots; should be pruned in spring. Jackmanni is the loveliest and most vigorous large flowering Clematis.

HENRYI—A splendid pure white variety, with blossoms eight-sealed, four to six inches in diameter. Very hardy, and a free bloomer.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—The Crimson Jackmanni. A strong vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer. Large beautiful crimson flowers.

Price of above varieties: Each 75c, 3 for \$2.15, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 3 for \$2.25, postpaid.

NOTICE:—The packing of a very small order, with postage added, often amounts to more than the price paid for the plants, therefore, we cannot accept orders for trees, shrubs, or plants, amounting to less than fifty cents. We cannot accept nursery orders from Montana; read full particulars about it on page 101.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

A garden of hardy perennials is more satisfactory in every way, and also less expensive than a garden of annuals, for perennial plants last for years. Once planted, they stay there, and increase in size and beauty each year, with very little care, giving a wealth of flowers from April to October. All perennials require fairly good, rich soil, some sunlight, and must be kept clean of weeds.

For backgrounds and tall growing borders, plant Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Golden Glow, and the Hardy Asters and Hardy Lilies. Fill in the foreground with Phlox, Sweet Williams, Astilbe, Achillea, Shasta Daisies, and any of the smaller sorts, arranging them so as to have some in bloom all summer. With such an extensive assortment to choose from, it is not difficult to have flowers in the perennial garden all summer.

We offer strong, two year old, field grown plants, at 20c each, 12 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.75, prepaid, except where noted. If plants are wanted by express, we will send larger plants, or include extra to make up the difference in price.

WE CANNOT ACCEPT ORDERS FOR PERENNIAL PLANTS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN FIFTY CENTS.

ACHILLEA, The Pearl—A splendid white border plant; blooms all summer.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE—Immense blue and white blossoms, white petals with long blue spurs. Splendid for shady locations.

GOLDEN COLUMBINE—Bears a profusion of large, bright yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with long spurs.

ASTERS, NEW ENGLAND—Bloom from June until October. Deep purplish flowers are borne in clusters on tall stems.

ASTILBE JAPONICA, *Herbaceous Spirea or Goat's Beard*—Very handsome, valuable plants, with deep green foliage, and great spikes of feathery white flowers. Each 35c, 12 for \$3.50.

BLEEDING HEART, *Dicentra Spectabilis*—An old-fashioned favorite, with long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped, pink flowers. Each 50c, 12 for \$5.50.

DAISY, SHASTA—Beautiful, large white daisies, with yellow centers. Very free flowering and hardy. They grow about two feet tall, and may be planted anywhere.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM (*Hardy Larkspur*)—The old favorite, with tall, showy spikes of flowers. Intensely deep blue flowers, with white eyes, very striking.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA—A magnificent new type, with immense spikes of double flowers, light blue, with lavender shadings and black, yellow, or white eyes. Each 25c, 12 for \$2.50.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS, *Sweet William*—Sturdy, hardy plants, with an abundance of flat clusters of flowers, in variegated red, rose, and white effects. Bloom in June in sunny location. Single and Double Mixed.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS, *Hardy Garden Pinks*—Old favorites, bearing spicy, sweet scented flowers in great profusion.

Hollyhocks

GOLDEN GLOW, *Rudbeckia*—Produces hundreds of great, double yellow flowers in August and September. Should have plenty of sun.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, *Baby's Breath*—A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. It forms a symmetrical mass, 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much thru, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance.

ORIENTAL POPPY—One of the showiest of all perennials. Foliage is dark green, deeply cut, and contrasts well with the brilliant scarlet and orange flowers, which are deeply blotched with black. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, and should be cut only just as they open. After flowering, the foliage dies down, new growth appearing in fall. Each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, prepaid.

PLATYCODON, *(Bellflower)*—One of the best hardy perennials, producing showy flowers all season. Will thrive in half shaded positions. Flowers are large, bell-shaped, and bright blue or white. Each 20c, 12 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.75, prepaid.

HOLLYHOCKS—No garden is complete without these stately old-fashioned plants. They are indispensable as a background for low growing plants, in the hardy border, for planting among shrubs, along walks, fences, etc. The plants grow 6 to 7 feet high. We offer the Allegheny strain in mixed colors, and a beautiful strain of Double Hollyhocks in separate colors, red, maroon, white, yellow and pink.

IRIS. (GERMANICA.)

Price on Iris listed below, except where noted: Each 20c, 12 for \$2.00, prepaid.

In the descriptions (S) is used to signify standards or the erect petals; (F) the falls or drooping petals.

FLORENTINA ALBA—Immense cream-white flowers, fragrant and early. The standard white Iris.

GERTRUDE—S. and F. a very clear shade of violet blue. The plants grow 34 inches tall, and the flowers are very large. Unexcelled for cutting and decoration, where a solid mass of color is desired.

HER MAJESTY—S. rose pink, F. bright crimson, shaded maroon. One of the most beautiful varieties. The pink Iris.

HONORABILIS (*San Souci*)—S. yellow, F. rich mahogany brown; very effective. The most vivid yellow of all Iris.

MME. CHEREAU—One of the daintest. Pure white, edged and veined with light blue. Flowers on tall upright stems, 2 to 3 feet high.

PALLIDA DELMATICA—S. fine lavender, F. clear deep lavender; flowers very large, fragrant and extra fine. A splendid variety for planting in masses and for cut flowers. Grows 44 inches tall. Each 30c, 12 for \$3.00.

NEW IRIS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

OTHELLO—S. rich blue, F. deep dark velvety purple; tall and very beautiful. In our opinion the best of the very dark Iris.

MRS. H. DARWIN—A pure white variety with the falls slightly reticulated violet at the base.

OSSIAN—S. bright straw yellow, F. bluish violet. This contrast of colors is remarkable and very pleasing.

RHINE NIXE—A remarkably fine variety with flowers of gigantic size. S. pure glistening white, F. violet blue.

AMERICAN BLACK PRINCE—Standards and falls a rich claret purple. One of the most striking of all Iris.

We will supply the above Special Iris at 25c, 12 for \$2.50, prepaid.

MONSIGNOR—28 inches. Late. Standards richest satiny violet; falls deep purple-crimson. Each 50c, dozen \$5.00.

NIEBELUNGUN—Standards fawn yellow; falls violet purple with fawn margin. Each 50c.

PROSPER LAUGIER—30 in. S. fiery bronze; F. velvety ruby purple, a striking and distinct variety. Each 35c, dozen \$3.50.



Delphinium Formosum.

HARDY PERENNIALS. Continued.

HARDY PHLOX.

The hardy Phlox are among the most satisfactory perennials. They are of easiest culture, vigorous habit, and spreading growth, and can usually be depended on for a wealth of brilliant flowers throughout July, August and September.

In fall, after the blooming season is over, the plants should be taken up and divided into bunches of three or four stalks each, and then reset. At this time also, the ground should be well enriched.

SPLENDID SHOWY VARIETIES.

Price: Each 25c, 12 for \$2.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 30c, 3 for 80c, 12 for \$3.00

THOR—A beautiful bright shade of deep salmon pink, overlaid with a scarlet glow and a white halo around its aniline-red eye.

W. C. EGAN—One of the very best Phlox ever introduced. The general color effect of the flowers taken as a whole is a delicate, very pleasing shade of pink.

COMPTE VON HOTCHBERG—Very large; dark crimson; the finest crimson Phlox in cultivation. Strong, hardy plant, large heads of very brilliant blooms borne in great profusion. Extra good.

AMELIA—Color a deep bright crimson, fading gradually to almost pure white on the edge. We have watched the new Phlox for years as they have come out and do not hesitate in pronouncing Amelia the best of all.

TWELVE OF THE BEST PHLOX.

Price: Strong two year field grown plants, each 20c, 3 for 55c, 12 for \$2.00, not prepaid.—By mail, each 25c, 3 for 65c, 12 for \$2.25, prepaid.

BERANGER—White, suffused with pink, rosy lilac eye. A delicate and unusual coloring.

BRIDESMAID—Pure white with large crimson center. Dwarf mid-season. Good for borders. A good companion to Coquelicot.

COQUELICOT—Large brilliant orange-scarlet flowers; large and compact truss. A bed of these will make a wonderfully brilliant display. Dwarf, blooms mid-season.

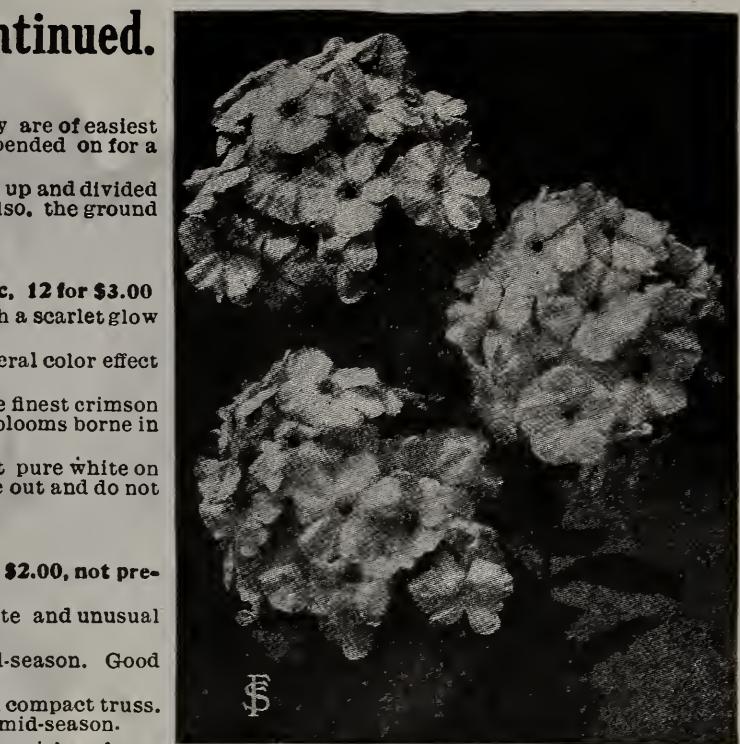
FRAEULEIN VON LASSBURG—Extra fine variety. Immense panicles of purest snow-white color. Remains in bloom a long time. Tall, blooms mid-season.

JAMES GARLAND—Pure white with large crimson center, a beautiful and showy sort. Tall, blooms late. Plant with Sir Edwin Landseer for the best effect.

LE MAHDI—Deep velvety purple with dark purple center, dwarf habit. Large spike. This is without doubt the best near blue of all Phlox.

PANTHEON—Bright deep salmon rose, very effective for bedding. Large flowers, a very fine variety. Tall, blooms mid-season.

RYNSTROM—A beautiful Phlox of the same color as Pantheon. Very large individual florets of that beautiful Paul Neyron Rose color. Extra fine for massing.



James Garland.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Bright carmine, with scarlet red eye. Height 30 to 40 inches.

PROF. SCHLIEMAN—A large, late blooming variety. Flowers are soft lilac, suffused with rose.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER—Brilliant glowing crimson, very tall. A free bloomer, and the best red Phlox for planting among shrubbery.

SUNSET—Large trusses of beautiful dark rosy-pink flowers. Plant robust, medium high.

PINKS—See Dianthus.

HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

Of all hardy plants, none are so well liked, or as valuable as roses. There are roses for every purpose; Rugosa roses for hedges and borders, Climbing and Rambler roses for arbors, porches, and pergolas, and Hybrid Tea and Perpetual roses for the garden. Roses should be planted as early as possible, in rich, rather moist soil, with good drainage. They require a great deal of sunlight, and, in this locality, some protection during the winter. When plants are received, soak the roots in thin mud or lukewarm water for an hour before planting. Water thoroughly after planting, but do not keep the ground soaked all the time. All the hardest varieties are marked with an asterisk (*). We offer only first class strong two year old field grown plants.

HARDEST MOSS ROSES.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

The flowers and buds are very large and handsome; remain in bloom a long time and are highly prized for their beautiful moss covering.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Large double, pure white flowers of perfect form, produced in clusters. Fragrant and beautifully mossed.

* **CRISTATA**—A fragrant, beautiful deep pink colored moss rose, with paler pink edges; very well mossed. This is especially beautiful in the bud, finest for cutting.

LUXEMBURG—Flowers of rich crimson, beautifully mossed.

EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

* **CAPT. CHRISTY**—A beautiful flesh-pink rose, large, double and free flowering, shading to crimson at center. One of the hardest.

* **CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**—Famous as the best bedding rose. A strong dwarf grower, with great clusters of beautifully formed flowers. Full, double, and deliciously fragrant. The color is beautiful ivory white shading to silvery rose.

KILLARNEY—The Queen of Irish roses, and the most beautiful everblooming tea rose under cultivation. Strong bushes with stiff bronze foliage, stiff erect stems and immense long pointed buds. Color is deep sparkling pink, very thick petals, very fragrant.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are rapid and strong, hardy growers, bearing large globular flowers, in a great variety of colors. Especially valuable for beds and borders in the northern states.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The greatest and most beautiful of all roses. Rich glowing crimson, shaded with carmine and veined. Immense blossoms on strong stiff stems, beautiful foliage. Exquisitely fragrant. Requires some protection in Minnesota. This magnificent rose should be in every garden in America.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN—Rich dark red passing to deep velvety maroon, double and full. Very dark colored rose.

* **CAPT. HAYWARD**—Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer, and glowing in autumn. Immense, very double and fragrant, strikingly beautiful. Perfectly hardy and the most free flowering rose for the North.

* **CLIO**—Flesh color shaded to center with rosy-pink, a vigorous grower with fine foliage. One of the hardest for Minnesota.

* **FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI OR SNOW QUEEN**—Also called White American Beauty. Very large, pure white flowers; fine long and pointed buds. Delightfully fragrant and free flowering.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, large and effective, very fragrant. Noted for its richness of color and fragrance. "Jack Rose" is a great favorite with everybody.

* **HARRISON'S YELLOW (Austrian Briar)**—Fine double, pure golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and desirable, but thrives best with some protection. In pruning this rose cut out the dead wood only.

* **MME. PLANTIER**—Pure white, large and double; a free and continuous bloomer.

* **PAUL NEYRON**—The largest rose in cultivation, sometimes called the Peony Rose. Color bright, fresh cerise-red. Flowers are double and full; fragrant. Of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. Free flowering.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Cherry crimson, beautiful form, free blooming and fragrant. Splendid garden rose which seems proof against mildew and rust. Blooms early and continues well thru the season.



Hybrid Tea,
Clothilde
Soupert.



Hybrid Rugosa Rose.

These are entirely distinct from the large flowering sorts, and should be in every garden, they are adapted to so many uses. They are effective, planted in beds, and for edging walks and flower beds, and bloom all summer. They are all hardy, and require little care.

Price: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00.

* **CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER** — One of the best hardy bedding roses in existence. The plants are very vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches high. The semi-double flowers are borne in clusters of twenty, thirty, or more to the cluster. It blooms all the time indoors and from May to November outdoors.

* **WHITE BABY RAMBLER** — A beautiful little bedding rose. Blooms all summer through with amazing freedom, making it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer flowering, and as an edging to borders of shrubs this rose has no equal. Flowers creamy-white, passing to snow-white.

BABY DOROTHY PERKINS — Similar to the lovely Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose, but of dwarf growth. Flowers double, sweet-scented, of a beautiful shell-pink color.

BABY TAUSENDSCHEEN — An exact counterpart of the grand climber "Tausendschön", except in habit of growth. The plants are sturdy and bear immense trusses of double flowers of a large size.

BABY ERNA TESCHENDORFF — The beautiful new double flowering Baby rose. Color of the flowers is the brightest red, being superior to the Crimson Baby Rambler. The flowers are produced in constant succession thruout the whole season.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

This comparatively new class of roses is especially valuable for our extreme northern climate, as they require but little protection during the winter. They are as hardy as the wild rose, and are therefore well adapted for hedges and ornamental planting. The foliage is heavy and glossy, turning bright red in fall, while the flowers are followed by scarlet seed vessels. Flowers are single and semi-double, very large, with prominent yellow centers, of exquisite fragrance, and are produced thruout the summer.

Price, except where noted: Each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00, postpaid.

HANSA — Very large, semi-double flowers of brilliant red. A strong grower, with beautiful wrinkled foliage.

CONRAD F. MEYER — (The Tea Rugosa Rose.) Handsome, large, gracefully formed buds and flowers, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and quite double. The color is a rich apricot yellow, delicately shaded with silvery rose; flowers are very fragrant.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON — Pure white, very double flowers, closely resembling those of Mme. Plantier in form. This is the best Rugosa for cut flowers, and blooms almost constantly. Typical Rugosa foliage, large, glossy, leathery leaves, deeply veined.

RUGOSA RUBRA — The standard hedge rose. The beautiful, rich green, wrinkled foliage alone would make this rose popular for general ornamental and landscape planting, but its flowers are brilliant red, very fragrant, with deep yellow centers, and are produced from June to September, and followed by ornamental seed vessels. Each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.—By mail, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, postpaid.

RUGOSA ALBA — Similar to Rugosa Rubra, except that the flowers are pure white. An unusually handsome form of flower. Each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.—By mail, each 60c, 12 for \$6.00, postpaid.

INSECTS AFFECTING ROSES.

Green Fly (Aphis) — Spray with tobacco soap solution or dust with tobacco dust after spraying plants with water. **Rose Slug** — A light green worm which eats the leaves. Apply fish-oil soap, Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. **Mildew** — Spray with Bordeaux Mixture. **FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES SEE PAGE 120.**

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. The Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler—This is undoubtedly the best hardy climbing rose introduced so far. It does what no other Rambler does, it blooms all the time. Its lovely crimson flowers are produced in profusion all thru the summer. The blossoms are more brilliant and lasting than the common Crimson Rambler, and the growth is strong and vigorous. A most satisfactory rose in every respect. Each 75c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES. *Tausendschön*—The most beautiful of all climbing roses, and without any exaggeration, the most satisfactory. It must be seen to be appreciated. It blooms profusely from the first of June until the last of July. A single cluster of roses is a veritable bouquet in itself, the roses ranging from white, cream and pale rose, to deepest crimson. There is no other rose in cultivation like it. A thrifty grower, with few thorns. It requires some protection in Minnesota. Each 75c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

BLUE ROSE. "Veilchenblau" — Semi-double flowers of medium size are borne profusely in clusters. The color is soft pink, changing to violet as the flowers grow older. A strong vigorous climber. Each 75c, not prepaid.—By mail, each 80c, postpaid.

Price of the following Climbing Roses: Two year old field plants, each 75c, 12 for \$7.50, not prepaid.—Postpaid, each 80c, 12 for \$8.00.

PRAIRIE QUEEN — Color bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe. Large, compact and globular; full and double.

SEVEN SISTERS — An old and very popular rose, producing splendid, large clusters of crimson flowers which turn almost pure white. One of the hardiest roses.

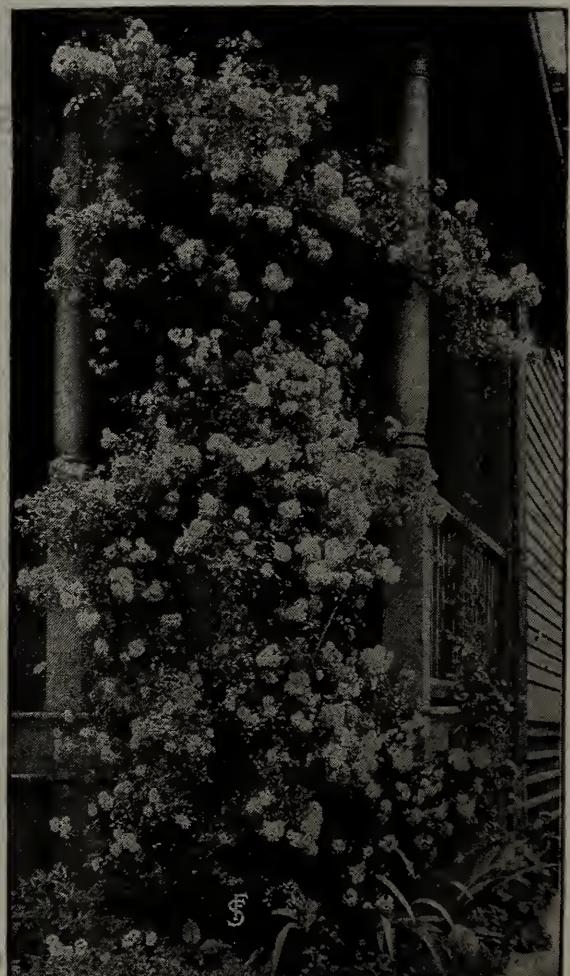
* **CRIMSON RAMBLER** — Bright crimson, semi-double flowers.

* **WHITE RAMBLER** — Small, pure white flowers, very fragrant.

* **YELLOW RAMBLER** — Lovely flowers of bright yellow color, very fine.

DOROTHY PERKINS — Double, sweet-scented flowers of shell pink color.

DWARF POLYANTHA AND BABY RAMBLER ROSES.



Flower of Fairfield Rose.



Peace.



the most intense red imaginable. By far one of the very finest red paeonies in cultivation. No peony garden is complete without the great red peony War. Strong 3 to 5 eye divisions, each \$1.00, not prepaid.

PEACE—A splendid great white peony that we are introducing this spring for the first time to the peony loving public. A most beautiful thing. The flowers are of immense size, absolutely pure white, and as fragrant as a rose. Erect, tall, profuse bloomer. A beautiful flower, very appropriately named **Peace**. Price: Strong 3 to 5 eye plants, each \$1.00, not prepaid.

BLACK BEAUTY—Large, loose, semi-rose type flower. A rich dark maroon peony, with petals slightly fringed with darker shadings on the edges. Opens early, lasts a long time, and does not go down in the heat as so many dark paeonies do. One of the darkest paeonies grown. The black peony.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—This is generally considered the finest white peony grown. Altho it is an old variety, the true stock is always scarce. Our stock is pure, and very fine. Enormous, full, double flowers of snow white, flecked with purplish red spots on the edges of the center petals. It is delicately fragrant. It is truly said that this is the most popular white peony grown.

TRIUMPH DE EXPOSITION DE LILLE—A large compact flower, often seven inches in diameter. Pale rose pink minutely splashed with violet rose, guard petals fading to nearly white. This is one of that wonderful type of paeonies where the petals open into a horizontal position, as it were from a central axis, and rise tier above tier until we have a bloom seven inches in diameter and 3 or 4 inches deep. A wonder.

AMBASSADOR—We have long been looking for a good late deep pink variety that we might prolong the blooming period of our peony bed. We have this in the new variety **Embassador**, never sent out before. A splendid large, late, bright, deep pink.

BEST STANDARD PAEONIES.

PRICE: Mailing size plants, each 35c, 12 for \$3.50, postpaid.—Strong divisions, 3 to 5 eyes, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, not prepaid.

ALEXANDER DUMAS—A brilliant pink, interspersed with salmon pink, white, and chamois.

BLACK KNIGHT—Very dark brilliant red. Flower cup shaped, produced on good stiff stems, and of large size. A splendid mid-season red.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Bright pink, with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Very fragrant. Strong, upright in habit, and a profuse bloomer. One of the earliest, often being in bloom on Decoration Day.

JEANNE D' ARC—Large flowering, and extra fine. Soft pink guard petals enclose a sulphur colored collar, which in turn surrounds a bright pink tufted center, tipped with carmine.

LA TULIPE—Lilac white, fading to creamy white, with outer guard petals striped and center petals tipped with carmine. A beautiful flower.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Very dark red, immense rose-shaped flowers. A fine late variety, and very free flowering.

MADAM DE VERNEVILLE—Very large, finely formed anemone shaped flower. Guard petals sulphur white. Center petals rose white with carmine touches. Beautiful.

PRINCE PERFECTION—A beautiful, large, late, deep dark red. Comes into bloom when other reds are gone. Best of all late reds.

ROSE FRAGRANS—A tall growing very late peony that is much in demand as a cut flower. This is the most pronounced fragrant peony of all.

WHITTLEYII—One of those good whites that no peony garden is complete without. Blooms of large size. Color a delicate creamy white, splashed with minute specks of red.

WINNIFRED—This is a very odd and beautiful peony, belonging to the Chrysanthemum type. The outer or guard petals are very large and broad and of a deep pink color. These enclose an immense tuft of long narrow cream petals. As the flower opens it gradually assumes the appearance of an immense Chrysanthemum.

PAEONIES.

The Peony is the most beautiful and most desirable of all hardy flowers. As a native of Siberia, it is much hardier than the rose, which it rivals in gorgeous coloring, fragrance, and form. For landscape effects, it is adaptable to more places than any other plant or shrub, for it may be used in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or for groups on the lawn. Its thick, waxy, deeply cut foliage makes a rich background for the brilliant flowers, which are to be had in all colors, from pure white, cream, and pale pink to deepest maroon. As a cut flower, it is unsurpassed.

Paeonies will thrive under almost any condition, but respond readily to care and cultivation. They should have rich soil, with good drainage, for best results. If planted in sandy soil, they require plenty of fertilizer and water. They may be set out in fall, or early in spring, with equal success, covering the roots with not more than two inches of soil. Keep the ground well cultivated and do not let any weeds or grass grow around the plants. It usually takes three years to establish a good plant, and until then the flowers are very inferior, semi-double or even single.

Care must be taken not to plant paeonies in low places, where water is apt to stand in spring. The freezing and thawing at that time of the year, with water over the plants, causes heaving in the soil, which will tear the tops and buds from the roots, thus killing the plants. Paeonies are not attacked by any disease or insects, except ants, and this is usually the result of neglect in cultivation. Very infrequently, the foliage is subject to leaf rust, during extremely wet seasons, but this can be checked by an application of Bordeaux Mixture. No other plant will give such handsome returns for so little money and care as paeonies.

SUPERB VARIETIES.

Price of the following Superb varieties, except where noted: Mailing plants, each 50c, 12 for \$5.00, postpaid. One each of the six varieties for \$3.50, postpaid.—Larger plants, 3 to 5 eyes, each 65c, 12 for \$6.50, not prepaid. One each of the six sorts for \$4.00, not prepaid.

VICTORY WAR—Very large, full, globular flowers of the deepest brightest red. Flowers come in clusters with all the blossoms opening at once, forming a mass of bloom, of the largest size are borne erect on the plants. Strong 3 to 5 eye divisions, each \$1.00, not prepaid.



Festiva Maxima.

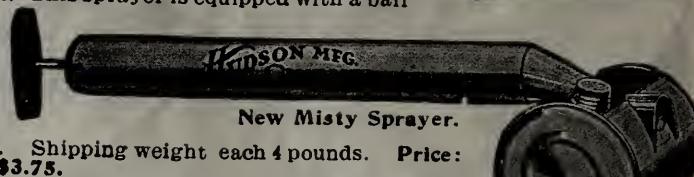
SPRAYERS AND IMPLEMENTS.



THE PERFECTION 110 COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—This has been designed and is built by men whose years of experience only have enabled them to put this wonderful machine on the market. It is called the sprayer with a tank made like a steam boiler. Special automatic machinery has been designed for riveting the tank of this Perfection Sprayer. The rivets are automatically spaced $\frac{1}{4}$ inch centers. All soldering is done from the inside which leaves an exceptionally neat appearing tank. By this construction full strength of the metal is secured and the tanks will withstand hard usage without developing leaks. The air pump is placed inside of the tank where it is out of the way and not liable to damage. The upper end is fitted with a casting, threaded to screw on to a cast brass ring brazed to the top head of the tank. Only one gasket is used. This construction has been found best suited for this purpose. The joint is always tight, and the pump is easily removed for filling the tank, or inspection. The whole machine is well made and finished. Price: No. 110-G, with Galvanized Tank, each \$7.50.—No. 110-B, with All Brass Tank, each \$10.50.



NEW EASY, ONE GALLON COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—The pump is small in diameter which makes it easy to operate. The tank is made with convex ends and will not leak. This sprayer is equipped with a ball check valve that is easily removable and does not get out of order. It also has a new nozzle that gives a perfect spray. Every sprayer is carefully tested in order to insure a perfect acting pump. Pump—diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length 14 inches. Tank—diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length 8 inches. Nozzle—brass. Shipping weight each 4 pounds. Price: No. 120-G, with galvanized tank, each \$3.75.



to give satisfaction. The best hand sprayer on the market for applying liquids and insecticides to poultry houses and live stock. Shipping weight two pounds. Price: No. 4512, Tin, each 60c.

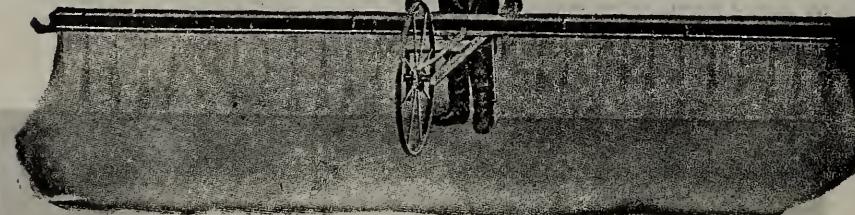
NO. 124 MAGIC BUCKET PUMP—A high pressure bucket pump of new design. Especially desirable for whitewashing. The intake and outlet valves are easily removable for cleaning out lime and other sediment. The large air chamber enables the operator to maintain a high pressure and a steady discharge, permitting a uniform speed spread of whitewash. No dripping, no blotches, no waste. Can be attached to any ordinary bucket or small tank. All brass except handle and foot rest. Price: No. 124, Magic Bucket Pump, \$5.75.



THE CYCLONE HAND SEEDER. A machine which should be on every farm, as it is a great labor saver. It is simple, light but strong, and with ordinary care will last a life time. It will sow timothy, clover, millet, and grass seeds of all kinds, as well as flax, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, turnips, and all other seeds and fertilizers perfectly even. Any desired quantity, from one quart to three bushels, can be sown per acre by following the directions on every machine. This seeder will pay for itself in the saving of seed and labor in one-half hour's use. Shipping weight 4 lbs. Price: \$2.50. We offer this seeder as a premium with \$30.00 worth of Clover-Grass Mixtures ordered from pages 77, 78 or 79, at catalog prices.

WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

This Wheelbarrow Seeder has all the good qualities that any other seeder has—yes it has many superior ones. The wind may blow while you sow, because the seed is carried so low that the wind has no chance to bother it. Altho the ground be wet, dry or rough, the gait of the man operating the machine will not affect the feed of the seed, because this is controlled by an improved force-feed roll driven by the wheel. The wheel is 30 inches in diameter and the tire is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The seeder will sow accurately flax seed, millet, clover, timothy, and other grass seeds. It is an easy matter to sow 25 to



The No. 10 Wheelbarrow Seeder.

40 acres per day with it. Price: No. 10, 14 foot machine \$10.75.—No. 11, 16 foot machine \$11.50. Weight of seeder 40 lbs.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES.

The most useful of all garden tools. "Norcross" Cultivator Hoes and Weeders are like a human hand, the fingers of which work carefully around the delicate plants very closely without injuring them, stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose, without a footprint upon it. The middle prong is often removed and rows straddled. No other type of garden tool embraces so many features. The prongs are made of best spring steel, and are detachable. This tool will be greatly appreciated by every farmer and owner of a garden. Price: 5 prong tool \$1.25, weight 3 lbs.—3 prong tool 85c, weight 2 lbs.—Midget Weeder, 3 prongs, short handle, 45c each, weight 12 ounces.



Norcross Cultivator Hoes.

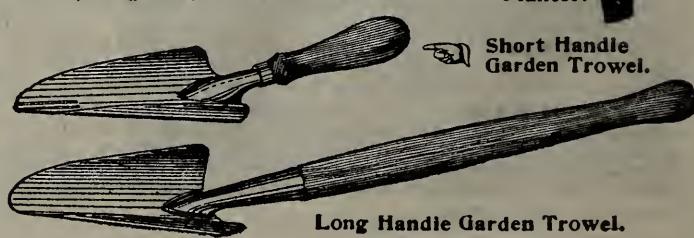
NO. 306 HAND CORN PLANTER.

This is a pioneer implement in this line and one that has always been popular. It is light and easily handled, yet strongly made, and with reasonable care, will last a long time. It works on any soil and never clogs. The handiest tool on the place. Price: \$1.35. Weight 5 lbs.

STEEL GARDEN TROWELS.

LONG AND SHORT HANDLE GARDEN TROWELS—Blades are of cold rolled sheet steel, lacquered. Long—length of blade 6 inches, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., with handle, 19 in. Weight each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Price: Each 25c. Short—blade measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Price: Each 15c.

Corn Planter.



NOTICE: All of the above goods are f. o. b. Faribault. In most instances they can be packed with your order of Farm and Garden Seeds and delivered by freight or express without any extra charge. If wanted by parcel post add postage according to zone system and weight given on each article. The Wheelbarrow Seeder cannot be sent by mail.

Short Handle Garden Trowel.

Long Handle Garden Trowel.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

NONE OF THE POISONOUS PREPARATIONS LISTED BELOW CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

The man who sprays his fruit trees, small fruit plants, and potatoes intelligently, is the one who will have the bumper yield to send to the market. The large increase in the number of insects and the various kinds of fungus attacking fruit trees and plants, as well as potatoes, throughout the country, makes it absolutely necessary for the farmer and grower to protect his crop by the proper use of insecticides. Prices quoted on this page are not prepaid. We are listing dry form of insecticides and fungicides instead of paste because of its greater keeping qualities and because one pound makes much more spray solution.

GARDITE.

Here is a thorough, effective garden insecticide that does not contain one iota of poisonous chemicals or other ingredients harmful to human health. When you use Wolf's Gardite in your garden you need not fear danger to your family in eating your home grown vegetables; Wolf's Gardite harms only worms and insects, and improves the tenderness and nourishing qualities of your garden crops.

After you have used Wolf's Gardite you will notice new life in your garden, you will see the tender lettuce plants assuming the proper freshness, you will find cucumber and pumpkin vines laden with clean, wholesome vegetables, you will have a plentitude of succulent, delicious table gardenage and a matchless bloom of perfectly grown, healthy flowers—all because Gardite Guards Gardens, means quick death to bugs and worms which infest these flowers and vegetables, and prevents their return while Wolf's Gardite is on the job.

Wolf's Gardite is probably the best known garden insecticide ever manufactured. It has won through sheer merit, the recognition of wise gardeners all over the country, it has turned drooping, sickly gardens into hardy, productive crops, it is the instant choice of every gardener who hopes to guard his plants against the costly ravages of destructive vermin.

Price per one pound carton 45c, prepaid; 40c, not prepaid.



DRY FORM BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

This is the greatest remedy against potato blight which so often destroys our potato crops. The first sign of blight is when the leaves begin to curl and get yellow spotted, which spreads quickly until the entire plant is wilted, before the potatoes are one-third matured. This blight can be prevented entirely by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture; the first spraying when potatoes are about six inches high, and the second time about two weeks later. Bordeaux spraying also prevents mildew and other fungus on small fruit. By adding Arsenate of Lead, described below, one can spray for potato bugs at the same time. Thin 3 to 4 pounds of Arsenate of Lead gradually and add this to the Bordeaux Mixture. Stir well and your spray is ready. Full directions with order. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 45c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.55, 25 lbs. \$6.25.

PARIS GREEN.

For all leaf eating insects. The standard arsenical poison killing all leaf eating insects, worms, slugs, etc. Cheaper than Arsenate of Lead but does not stick to the foliage so long. There is also danger of burning leaves if Paris Green is used too strong. For potatoes apply at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water, for plants with more tender foliage it should be diluted more. Paris Green is also commonly used as a dry spray and mixed with lime or any other available powder for this purpose.

To kill cut worms, sprinkle Paris Green on small lots of fresh cut grass or balls made of bran sweetened with molasses. Place this poisoned grass or bran near the plants where cut worms are working. In using Paris Green it is essential that you use a brand of standard strength and purity so that it can be depended upon for uniform results. This sort is very reliable. Cannot be sent by mail. Price: Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c, 1 lb. 65c, 2 lbs. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$3.15, 14 lbs. \$8.50.



ARSENATE OF LEAD, DRY FORM.

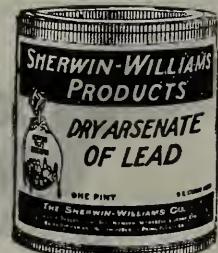
This is a general insecticide for all leaf eating insects and is superior to other poisons because it contains the arsenic in exactly the right proportion and the proper chemical combination, thus insuring a material that will not scorch or injure the foliage, but is sure death to insects feeding on the leaves. It is extremely immiscible in water and will combine readily with Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture. Very effective on account of its adhesiveness. Full directions with order; cannot be sent by mail. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, not prepaid.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.

This is a universal fungicide and insecticide for destroying San Jose Scale, bitterrot, apple scale, leaf spot, cancer worm, bark louse, and mildew. Spraying should be done according to the nature of the pest, before the buds open, when in full bloom, after fruit has set, and leaves have dropped. The dry form has met with the approval and requirements of the government in every way. The material is extremely light, works perfectly in the machine without clogging the nozzle. Altogether provides the ideal spray at a reasonable price for spring, summer and fall. Full directions with order; cannot be sent by mail. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 35c, prepaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S.

A combination of the most potent insecticides and soluble plant foods. It destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, and other vegetables, as well as small fruit plants; the poisonous to insects, does not injure the foliage in the least. Price: 1 lb. carton, with perforated top, ready for use, each 45c, postpaid.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. carton 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.80.



SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP.

A cheap, effective and harmless insecticide, quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors, and acts as a valuable fertilizer, reviving plant life. Rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for animals. Prevents poultry lice. Price: 3 oz. cake, sufficient for $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution, 10c, not prepaid.—prepaid 13c. 8 oz. cake 20c, not prepaid.—prepaid 30c.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED.

For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and safer against currant worms; to be dusted on while the plants are wet from dew or rain. Can be used as a powder or dissolved, one ounce in three gallons of water. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 45c,—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.80.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

This is a very effective and at the same time a very inexpensive remedy against lice on chickens and other fowl. A little of this mixed in with wood ashes for dust bath will keep chickens free from lice. The fumes of sulphur scattered on a shovelful of burning coal kills insect life and disease germs. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 35c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75, 25 lbs. \$6.25.

TOBACCO DUST.

Destroys rose bugs, lice, cut worms, vine bugs, tomato worms, currant worms, cabbage lice, and parasites of all descriptions. Apply when foliage is wet. Also used as a fertilizer for plants and vines, causing a healthy, vigorous growth; will not injure the plants. Price: By mail, 1 lb. 35c.—Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—For controlling the green aphis.

One ounce of "Black Leaf" makes six gallons of spray mixture and the only thing necessary in making the mixture is to pour the solution into water. Among the most common pests are the small green, pink, or grayish plant lice ("aphis") which attack the leaves, tender tips, and other parts of plants. On such plants as cabbages, turnips, spinach and melons they gather in "colonies" on the under side of the leaves. On plants as potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans they may be found covering the tips of the stems and also on the under side of the leaves. The "aphis" is not the chewing class of insects, like the beetles, etc. (which must be killed by stomach poisons, such as Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead), but is of that other class of insects called the "sucking" kind (like the mosquito); for with its sharp, slender beak it punctures the leaves and other parts of the plant and sucks the juice from within. It must, therefore, be destroyed by a substance which will kill by mere contact with its body. In other words, by a so-called "contact insecticide", such as "Black Leaf 40", which has been demonstrated by State and Government experts to be an effective spray for aphis and entirely safe to the plants when used as directed. Cannot be sent by mail. Price: 20c, with express or freight shipment.



SUNDRY SUPPLIES.

KILL-EM-QUICK—DEATH TO THE GOPHER.



It kills gophers. It's the only way—you can't trap or shoot enough to make any impression on the increase, but Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison will clean them out in a day. Its odor attracts them. The sweet taste suits them. The tiniest particle eaten kills instantly. It's the one absolutely sure way to destroy gophers, prairie dogs, mice, squirrels, etc.

Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical to use. It's the safest. There's no danger in preparing—simply soak the grain over night, drain in the morning, pour the box of Kill-Em-Quick powder in and stir thoroly. Then drop a few kernels of grain into their holes. Next day every gopher in your field will be dead. Or, if you want to collect bounty, drop the grain four or five feet from the hole. No gopher will travel four feet after eating Kill-Em-Quick. We unreservedly guarantee that Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick is not only the cheapest gopher poison you or any other man can use, but the most effective you can use at any price. Kill-Em-Quick comes in two sizes—enough for 40 acres and 80 acres, enough to kill 1000 and 2000 gophers. Backed by a cash guarantee. Full satisfaction or money back. Price: Two sizes, 55c, and \$1.10, not prepaid.

"RED SNAPPER" PLANT FOOD.

THE BEST NUTRITIOUS ORGANIC FERTILIZER KNOWN.

Makes plants grow and blossom. A nutritious, organic fertilizer, possessing fifteen times the value of stable manure. A real food as well as stimulant which will develop strong, healthy plants and bring out the rarest beauties and profusion of blossoms. It is thoroly sterilized, clean and sanitary. "Red Snapper" is made from specially prepared fish bone meal and nitrogenous cartilage. Each package contains also a liberal amount of "Red Snapper" Plant Tonic for sweetening sour or dead soil, besides a valuable booklet on flower culture. Price: 2 lb. package with Tonic 50c, 5 lb. package \$1.00, 1 1/2 lb. package \$2.25, not prepaid. Postage extra at zone rates.



"HUMANE" DEHORNING PENCIL.

A REAL SANITARY DEHORNER.

To dehorn calves makes them more gentle, they can be fed in a much smaller space, and it don't take half the room to house them in the winter; they will sell for \$2.00 more per head if dehorned. Sawing horns off of cattle is barbarous, and it should be stopped by dehorning them while young. Calves should be dehorned when five to twenty days of age, five to ten preferable. When calf is five to ten days old or as soon as you can feel the embryo horn, clip hair from the calf's embryo horns, wet the clipped spot with clean water and rub thoroly with the dehorner until it shows a purplish red. The most sanitary and humane method known. No danger of injuring the calf. It acts without pain or loss of appetite. This pencil will dehorn 50 calves and is guaranteed to work quickly and satisfactorily. The manufacturer agrees to forfeit \$5.00 for every calf from five to twenty days old which his dehorning pencil fails to dehorn. Price: Per pencil 60c, 3 pencils for \$1.50, postpaid.

BLATCHFORD'S PIG MEAL.

THE COMPLETE MILK EQUAL FOR WEANING PIGS.

The milk-equal weaning food for little pigs. Start them on Pig Meal when they are three weeks old and see them develop evenly and rapidly into the big-boned husky porkers. There won't be any runts. One pound of Blatchford's Pig Meal is equal in feeding value to a gallon of high priced whole fresh dairy milk and costs only a fraction as much. You will be surprised what a difference this will make in the quick development of your pigs. They will soon be healthy and thrifty shots and will turn rapidly into heavy weights. Breeders of show stock are using Pig Meal in producing grand champions. Blatchford's Pig Meal fed twice a day will keep your pigs in the prime of health and prevent disease, which means money in the pocket for the aggressive farmer at the present time of high prices. It will put them in the right kind of trim so that you can show at the fairs any time.

Blatchford's Pig Meal is a smooth, soluble meal, which, when mixed with skim milk, or necessary with water only, forms a rich nourishing liquid feed so nearly representing the nourishment of the sow's milk, that the young pigs fed upon it thrive and make rapid, sturdy growth all thru the usually critical weaning period. It is pure and safe, and contains just the food elements needed for rapid growth. For that reason always start your pigs on Blatchford's Pig Meal. By doing so, you will eliminate the danger of stunting and will assure continuous growth and development. Your pigs will gain weight rapidly, develop muscle, frame and vitality, but will not overfatten while growing. Stunted pigs seldom mature properly and are never ready for the attractive, early markets. Start right. Blatchford's Pig Meal contains no drugs, tonics, or fillers. Price: 25 lb. bag \$1.55, 50 lb. bag \$2.90, 100 lb. bag \$5.60.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP.

Raise your calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal and sell the high priced milk. Ten pounds of Calf Meal makes 100 pounds of rich milk substitute. Blatchford's Calf Meal prevents souring, insures early maturity, costs only one-third as much as new milk, and raises the finest calves. It is made from locust bean meal, pure flax seed ground with the oil in, wheat flour, ground peas and beans, cocoanut meal, fenugreek, dried milk, and salt. A trial will convince you of its merit. It will put the finest finishing touches on your calves for the County or State Fair.

Blatchford's Calf Meal is absolutely the only milk-substitute which contains all the elements the calf requires for rapid and healthy growth. It is the only calf meal that is thoroly cooked and prepared for digestion. It is easy to feed. Calves relish it. It is more economical to feed than milk. Its use effects an actual money-saving of more than one-half. It supplies in easily assimilated form all the food elements necessary for rapid growth, early maturity, thrift and health. It is strictly a quality product. Only the very best materials are used in its manufacture. That Blatchford's Calf Meal is a success is evidenced by the fact that it has been used by progressive farmers in this country for over one-third of a century. It is the only calf meal on the market backed by so remarkable a record. Explicit feeding directions on every bag. Compliance with them will insure perfect results. Price: 25 lb. bag \$1.55, 50 lb. bag \$2.90, 100 lb. bag \$5.60.

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH.

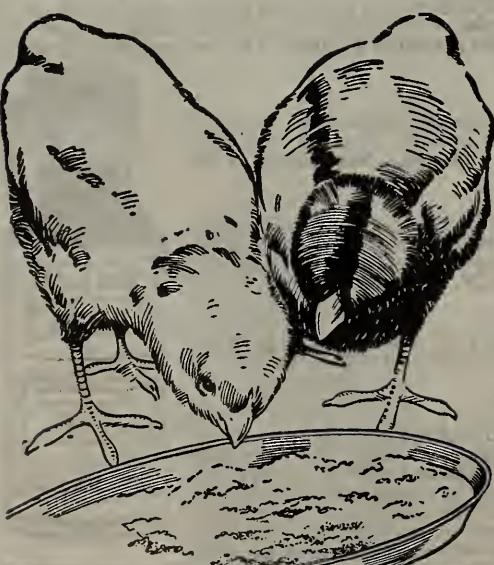
SHOULD BE EVERY CHICK'S FIRST FEED.

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the favored starting and growing feed of the most prominent poultry raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutriment chicks need right from the start. It shields them from white diarrhea, bowel trouble and leg weakness. Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods or scratch grains. It carries the chicks all the way—starts, grows and matures—without change of feed. This is the safest, the most economical and the best starting and growing feed on the market. Every bag guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the complete milk equal for baby chicks, being a combination of nearly two dozen finely ground ingredients, scientifically prepared, carefully blended, and largely steam cooked, forming an easily digested, complete food for all kinds of young poultry from the time they are 36 hours old until they are three months old. It is most economical—you do not have to buy meat scraps, ground bone, or other supplemental or high priced remedies or foods.

Blatchford's Milk Mash is without equal both for quality and results. It saves the baby chicks by bringing the little fellows safely thru the first ten day danger period and promoting the three great essentials—early maturity, without forcing—increased weight, economically—and perfect health. It prepares the pullet for early laying and the show bird for the show. Absolute satisfaction is assured in every bag. Price: 25 lb. bag \$1.65.

They're after Blatchford's Calf Meal.



Blatchford's Milk Mash raises the hatch.

OUR BALANCED RATION POULTRY FOODS.

These prepared poultry foods contain only those sweet, sound grains, which will be eaten up clean and with a relish by all poultry, mixed with the right proportion of charcoal, ground bone, shell, etc., to balance the food, in order to aid digestion and produce best results. We find that it pays to feed a balanced ration, even tho' it may seem a little higher in price than screenings, etc. When you figure it down to the real nutrient contained in both, our prepared foods will not only be found cheaper, but more productive of desired results and in the shortest space of time. We put up our **Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods** in three mixtures, "Moreggs Scratch Feed, Developing Feed and Peep O'Day Feed". They contain the percentage of protein required and are very reasonable in price.



MOREGGS SCRATCH FEED.

A superior mixed food composed of only sound, sweet grain of recleaned wheat, barley, cracked corn, kafir, oats, buckwheat, grit, oil meal and sunflower. No damaged grain is used in this food. The utmost science and care is used in putting this mixture together. Licensed and guaranteed. Price: 25 lbs. 85c, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.65. On 500 lb. quantities, write for prices.

BALANCED-RATION DEVELOPING FEED.

Our own mixture put up with the same care and under the same guarantee as the above. Especially prepared for growing chickens and laying hens. Price: 25 lbs. 90c, 50 lbs. \$1.55, 100 lbs. \$2.75.

PEEP O'DAY BABY CHICK FEED.

To be fed first three to four weeks. This is what your chicks need—get them started right. A wholesome, properly balanced food that will nourish the chicks, making them grow rapidly. 25 lbs. 95c, 50 lbs. \$1.70, 100 lbs. \$3.10.

BALANCED RATION EGG MASH.

The Standard of Perfection In Egg Mashes.

Balanced Ration Egg Mash is built upon the principle that eggs are manufactured from the feed the hen receives. The hen is an egg-making factory. Her feed is the raw material from which she makes her eggs. Consequently, her feed must be rich in materials required for egg-production. Scratch grains alone are not sufficient. They will maintain the hen's life, but surplus nourishment is absolutely necessary if she is to yield her maximum of eggs. It has been demonstrated by numerous tests that hens lay a great many more eggs when part of the feed is given in mash form. This mash may be fed dry or wet. Moisten with sour milk, butter-milk or water. Be careful not to overfeed when using it wet. A lump the size of a walnut is sufficient for a hen. Always have the feed troughs perfectly clean and never throw wet mash on the ground, or it will cause disease. When used dry the birds will not eat so much so it can be kept constantly before them. 25 lb. bag 95c, 50 lb. bag \$1.70, 100 lb. bag \$3.10. Every bag guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A short time ago I sent you an order for 25 lbs. of Egg Mash. I used it with wheat bran and was well pleased with the result. I have 60 hens, that were molting and layed but a few eggs. After feeding your Egg Mash three weeks, I am now getting 3 dozen eggs per day.

MRS. IDA RYDER Rowan, Iowa.

ALFALFA MEAL.

Furnishes green dried vegetable matter, rich in protein, and particularly well adapted for feeding all kinds of fowls. Finely ground; easily mixed with mash feeds. Alfalfa Meal is also widely used as litter for the brooder and chick pen since it is a good absorbent and does not injure the baby chicks if they eat it. 25 lbs. 90c, 50 lbs. \$1.60, 100 lbs. \$2.90.

BLOOD MEAL.

A pure blood meal, containing a very high percent of protein, generally acknowledged to be one of the best developers and egg producers. A small quantity should be fed to the poultry occasionally to keep them in good health. 25 lbs. \$2.45, 50 lbs. \$4.60, 100 lbs. \$8.25, not prepaid.

BEEF SCRAPS.

Recommended especially for laying hens, ducks and geese. Also promotes rapid, healthy growth with all growing birds. Beef scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contains 50 per cent protein. 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.80, 100 lbs. \$5.25, not prepaid.

GRANULATED BONE.

Clean and sweet. Manufactured from fresh green bones and thoroughly dried. This food is rich in protein and it is well to keep it constantly before the birds. There is no danger of their over eating Granulated Bone. For growing chicks it should be fed with the grain. 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.35, 100 lbs. \$4.25, not prepaid.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL.

The great bone producer and natural grit. The best shell feed. Acts as a tonic to the egg producing power of the hen, as it is almost pure carbonate of lime. 100 lb. sack \$1.45, not prepaid.

TANKAGE.

A food high in protein content which has proven, by numerous experiments, to be of the utmost value for feeding growing pigs. Best results are secured in feeding with corn and other grains, to the young stock. 50 lbs. \$2.85, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

HUMANE SANITARY DUSTING POWDER.

Keeps fowls in healthy condition, purifies the blood, aids digestion. Two sizes, coarse and fine. 25 lbs. \$1.10, 50 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$3.85, not prepaid.

TRADE MARK

Feed Egg Mash and get More Eggs.

CRUSHED CHARCOAL.

A most valuable remedy for quickly healing cuts, sore shoulders or open wounds with which horses and cattle are frequently afflicted. The powder comes in a convenient sifter-top can from which it is sprinkled into the wound. It relieves inflammation, prevents infection and heals in a remarkably short time.

Humane Dusting Powder is far superior to ordinary healing salves inasmuch as it does not collect dust and germs which would have a tendency of prolonging the healing process. Every farmer or stockman should have a can of this healing powder on hand. Price, 50c per can, postpaid.

BEN FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM. (Gypsum fertilizer or land plaster.)

Ben Franklin Agricultural Gypsum greatly benefits the growth of Clovers, Alfalfa and other legumes, including beans and peas, as well as various crucifers, cabbage, turnips, etc., and certain other plants, such as potatoes and onions.

Fifty to one hundred years ago when land plaster was in very common use in the United States it was very generally applied to gardens, especially to crops just mentioned above. Recent accurate scientific work has made clear why it benefits these particular crops. All of these crops use great deal of sulphur in building various organic compounds and gypsum furnishes this sulphur in an immediately available form—sulphate sulphur.

Ben Franklin Gypsum also has many other beneficial effects in the garden. It increases the extent of the root system of the crops and thereby makes them more resistant to drought as well as gives them a greater supply of necessary crop foods. It increases the number

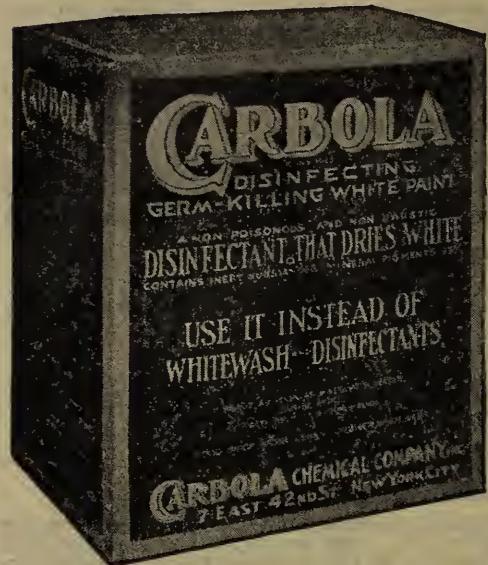
of nitrogen fixing nodules on Beans and Peas. This enables these crops to take more nitrogen from the air and to fully satisfy the great need for this necessary plant food. Besides, Ben Franklin improves the physical condition of the soil, making it granular, much as lime does. In this granular condition the soil is easy to cultivate and is much more easily penetrated by the roots of the plant.

Ben Franklin Agricultural Gypsum is a preservative and deodorizer of barnyard, stable and henhouse manure. It holds the ammonia and thereby preserves the nitrogen until it is ready to be applied to the soil. Sprinkle a few handfuls of Ben Franklin Gypsum on the manure in the stable or on the henroosts. Besides preserving the ammonia, it gives a clean, sanitary, odorless condition about the stables.

Ben Franklin should be applied at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds to the acre for garden crops and 200 to 400 lbs. to the acre for field crops. Prices: 100 lbs. in Jutes, 95c, 1000 lbs. \$9.00, 2000 lbs. \$17.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

CARBOLA—The Disinfecting White Paint.

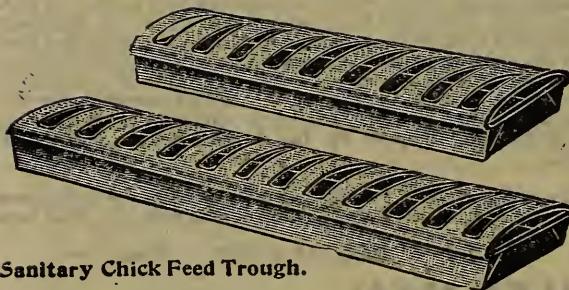


A snow-white paint in powder form that is combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than carbolic acid. Carbola is ready to use as soon as mixed with water—no waiting or straining—and it can be applied with either a brush or a spray pump to wood, brick, stone or cement surfaces, or over whitewash. One gallon covers about two hundred square feet, and it will not blister, flake or peel off, clog the sprayer, or spoil by standing.

Carbola is neither poisonous nor caustic. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and helps prevent the germs of contagious diseases that affect poultry and livestock—roug, white diarrhea, cholera, glanders—from getting a start and spreading thru your flock or herd. The dry powder is unexcelled as a lice powder. Use it instead of whitewash and disinfectants in your poultry houses, stables, hog pens, cellars, outbuildings, etc. Make them lighter, sweet-smelling and sanitary. Carbola is used and indorsed by thousands in all parts of the United States. Price: Trial package (about 1½ lbs. net) 25c, prepaid—10 lb. carton for \$1.25, by express; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at zone rate.



Two Piece Drinking Fountain.



Sanitary Chick Feed Trough.

SANITARY TWO PIECE DRINKING FOUNTAIN—Furnishes a constant supply of fresh water which chicks cannot overturn or get into. Fount is well made of 28-gauge black iron, galvanized after fount is completed; this protects all edges from rusting. No parts to get out of order. 2 quart capacity, each 50c.—4 quart capacity, each 90c, not prepaid. Shipping weight 1 and 2 lbs.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOX—Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Shipping weight 3 lbs., each \$1.35.

SANITARY CHICK FEED TROUGH

—No trouble to keep them clean. The grate slides on and off very easily—a feature not found in other troughs. The grate also serves as a handle, and is so slanted that the chicks cannot roost on it. Size 12 inches, each 60c.—Size 24 inches, capacity 4 quarts, each \$1.25, not prepaid. Weight 2 and 3 pounds.

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER—Well made, with steel spring and cutter, nickel plated. Each 35c, postpaid.



N. W. Fountain and Feeder.



Poultry Marker.

N. W. FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER—Feeds water, grain, grit, etc., automatically. It is easy to fill and operate, as illustrated. Pan is released by lifting trigger. Very easy to clean. A sanitary fountain. Will fit any size Mason jar. No jars furnished by us. Pans are constructed of heavy iron with a double lead coating. Will not rust or corrode. The pans will outlast several tin or galvanized pans, besides being more sanitary. Prices: No. 5, 5 inch pan, each 20c.—No. 6, 6 inch pan, each 25c. If by mail, add 3c each for postage.

DRY MASH HOPPER—The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. When both covers are closed it is rat and mouse proof. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Size 8 inches wide, weight 5 lbs. Price, \$1.90, not prepaid.

CONKEY'S REMEDIES.

Only vigorous healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's Poultry Remedies, they are absolutely dependable.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY—For fowls that sneeze, gasp and wheeze, also have a watery discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Follow directions on each box and cure will be effected. Treat the first symptoms, or better still, use as a preventive by putting it in drinking water occasionally. Your money back if it fails to cure when directions are followed. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY—Usually develops in young turkeys. Marked diarrhea. Lack of interest in food. Head dark in color. General dejected condition. Wings drooped; legs weak; feathers ruffled. Remedy is put right into the drinking water. Price, 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—For all forms of indigestion and cholera. The word cholera, when applied to poultry troubles, covers a number of ailments—some very contagious—others but little more than indigestion. General dejected condition. Wings drooped; legs weak; feathers ruffled. Remedy is put right into the drinking water. Directions on box. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY—Very successful, both as remedy and preventive. We advise using this with all incubator chicks as an extra precaution. Easily given as it is put right into the drinking water. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CANKER REMEDY—Hard swelling face. Yellow or cheesy growth may show in roof of mouth. Eye distended. Breath foul. Apply with swab in the mouth and throat in extreme cases. See directions for using on package. Price, 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—For fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease or during moulting season. Not a food but a medicinal preparation. Keeps hens in the best laying condition throughout the entire season. All the food is utilized and the bird becomes a real producer. It is different from forceurs and stimulants. It is just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. Two sizes, 40c, and 70c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—A few applications will penetrate to the parasites that work under the scales of the legs and heal up this unsightly trouble. Good also for use on show birds. Gives the legs and toes a healthy lustre. Never set a hen having Scaly Leg, cure her first. The disease is more prevalent among fowls. Price, 30c, postpaid.



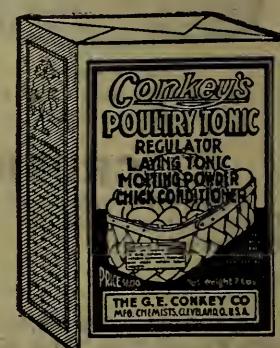
CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—This poultry remedy is a sure cure for gape. First remove chicks to new ground. Keep everything clean. Disinfect ground, feed pans, etc., daily with Noxicide. Gapes come usually during the late spring and early summer. Feed only on boards. Two sizes, 30c, and 60c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—Will successfully kill body lice on fowls and can also be used as a disinfectant, applied to walls, roosts and crevices with a powder gun. Never use powder on little chicks just before these go into a brooder or under a hen. Lice powder properly applied will cure. 2 sizes, 15 oz. package 35c, 48 oz. package 70c, postpaid.



Grit and Shell Box

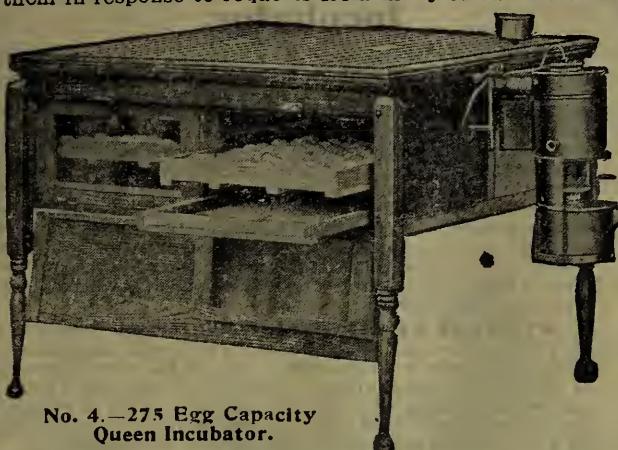


The G.E. CONKEY CO.
MFG. CHEMISTS, CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.



QUEEN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

The Queen Incubators and Brooders are nationally recognized as the highest class machines now on the market, and we are cataloging them in response to requests from many of our customers, who have successfully used them for the past fifteen years.



No. 4.—275 Egg Capacity
Queen Incubator.

an air space between. Both doors when open drop down below the floor of the egg chamber and do not interfere with withdrawing of egg trays.

WHY WE USE REDWOOD.—California Redwood is conceded by all to be the best wood for incubator construction, as it will not warp, split, nor absorb moistures or odors during use. It is a wood that insects seldom attack, because of an acid element the lumber contains, and being free from pitch, offers strong resistance to fire.

Cypress or yellow pine will absorb the moisture given off by a machine during hatching periods, or at times when the weather is damp, and will check. Metal, as we all know, is a good conductor of heat, therefore, it acts as a poor insulator and is entirely out of place in an incubator. Materials of these kinds are used for one reason only, and that is to cheapen the cost to the user, and that cheapness when figured out, proves a most costly one. Materials of this kind not only require more attention, but more oil to be used, and last but not least, the percentage of dead chicks in the shell and weak chicks which are bound to come, decrease the profits on the entire hatch to such a costly extent that they prove unprofitable.

THE QUEEN LAMP is designed for long hard service, the long, wide tapering flue utilizes all the gases. Unburned gases not only cause unpleasant odors but prove that the construction of the lamp does not allow for perfect combustion. There is not a point in the construction of the Queen that is overlooked in order to decrease the cost of manufacture. The large mica windows allows you to regulate accurately the flame, while the egg testing attachment that is included in the equipment makes it convenient to thoroly test your eggs and watch the progress of their development from day to day.

PRICES OF QUEEN INCUBATORS.

No. 1.—85 egg capacity, (shipping weight 80 lbs.).....	Price \$29.50.
No. 2.—135 egg capacity, (shipping weight 95 lbs.).....	Price \$43.00.
No. 3.—180 egg capacity, (shipping weight 105 lbs.).....	Price \$51.00.
No. 4.—275 egg capacity, (shipping weight 142 lbs.).....	Price \$64.50.

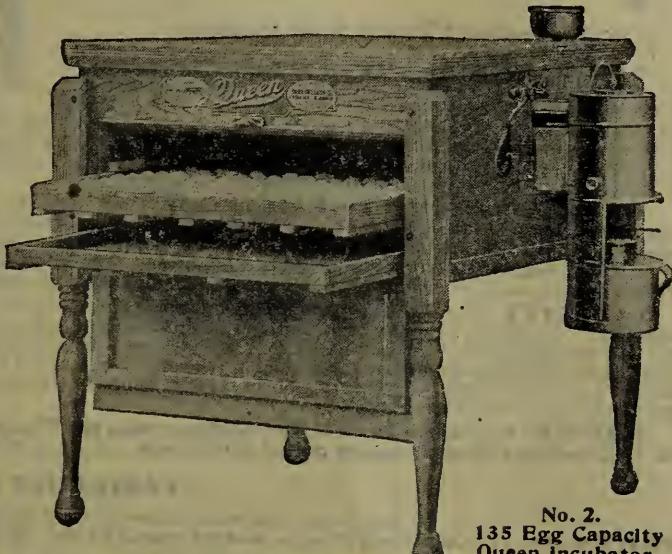
Upon request we can quote on larger capacity Queen Incubators, 400 to 1000 egg size. Can furnish with the Style K Queen Incubators, which are lower priced and not as high standard as the above. Write for prices. Prices for repair parts furnished upon request

QUEEN INCUBATORS.

THE QUEEN HOT WATER SYSTEM eliminates the injurious drying out tendency found in all hot air incubators and provides a soft uniform heat over every part of the egg chamber that is most natural for the hatching eggs. This form of heat under ordinary conditions makes unnecessary the application of moisture, because in the Queen the circulation of water thru the radiator neither adds nor takes away the moisture, and air is supplied to the eggs in a natural form as under a mother hen.

THE RADIATOR AND BOILER of the Queen heating system is made of copper (not copperized tin) that has been rolled into sheets without heating, which gives added life, strength and ability to stand more wear and tear than the ordinary sheet copper, and is placed close to the inner top of the incubator. This form of placing allows the heat to reflect from the floor of the egg chamber and to more evenly affect the germ which always rises to the upper surface of the yolk.

QUEEN DOORS.—The Queen is the only incubator that carries out the double redwood wall construction all around, and provides a double wall front, in the way of two separate doors. The outer door is a solid panel of redwood that is hinged entirely independent of the inner door and is fastened with a sash lock that draws it tight, thus making the loss of heat impossible. The outer door excludes the light, which is not desirable in the egg chamber except when you wish to examine the eggs. The inner door is also of redwood construction, containing a panel of glass the full length and height of the egg chamber. The double door also provides

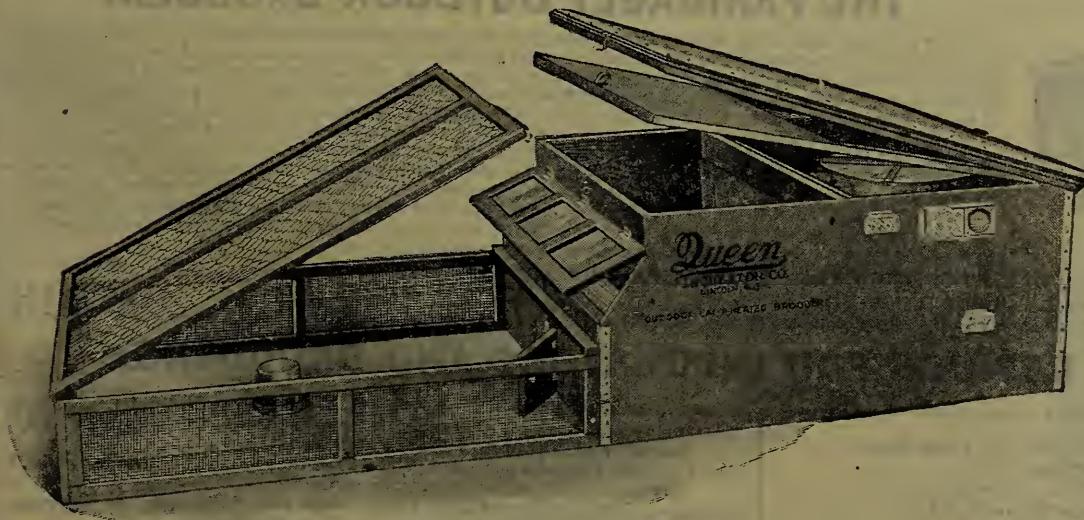


No. 2.
135 Egg Capacity
Queen incubator.

QUEEN OUTDOOR BROODERS.

Queen Outdoor Lamp-Heated Brooders are designed to raise the chicks in all kinds of weather at any time of the year with insurance for success. They can be relied upon to give the little chicks the protection they need both day and night. The brooder is constructed of one-inch, high grade, thoroly seasoned lumber with mortised corners that are bound with galvanized iron and covered with two coats of paint. The heating system gives an abundance of heat and distributes it in proper form, while the ventilation system provides an abundance of good, fresh air automatically and prevents draughts. The triple flue arrangement takes the air from the outside and passes it upward thru the warmer inner flue, depositing it in the brooding chamber at a brooding temperature. All the gases and fumes from the lamp are discharged from the drum thru pipes to the outside of the brooder, the outlets being provided with wind guards. All parts of the heater are made of heavily galvanized steel and can be removed, without tools, to be cleaned. Queen Outdoor Lamp-heated Brooders come in three sizes, as follows:

No. 10.—125 chick size Queen Outdoor Brooder, (shipping weight 131 lbs.).....	Price \$35.50.
No. 11.—165 chick size Queen Outdoor Brooder, (shipping weight 141 lbs.).....	Price \$39.00.
No. 12.—250 chick size Queen Outdoor Brooder, (shipping weight 184 lbs.).....	Price \$42.50.



Queen Outdoor Brooder.

QUEEN INDOOR BROODERS.

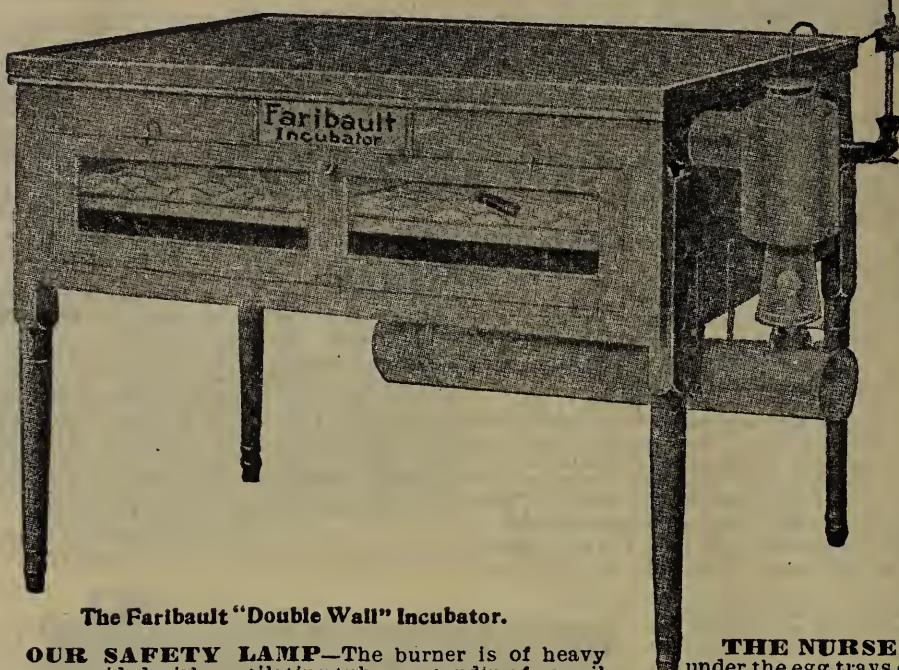
Queen Indoor Brooders are made of the same selected, high grade lumber that is used to construct the outdoor brooders, and painted with two coats of paint. One-inch lumber is used throughout, corner joints and floor edges are mortised and lock nailed. The floor is tongued and grooved and driven up, being held rigidly in place by the framework which forms a band around the floor.

The lamp is encased in a sheet iron box directly under the heater drum. The heat from the lamp enters into the tight drum, from which it is distributed into the brooding chamber.

These machines come in three sizes as follows:

No. 7.—125 chick size Queen Indoor Brooder, (weight 65 lbs.)	Price \$22.00.
No. 8.—165 chick size Queen Indoor Brooder, (weight 78 lbs.)	Price \$25.50.
No. 9.—250 chick size Queen Indoor Brooder, (weight 80 lbs.)	Price \$28.50.

FARIBAULT INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



The Faribault "Double Wall" Incubator.

OUR SAFETY LAMP—The burner is of heavy brass, provided with ventilating tubes extending from oil chamber to top of wick, and carrying off all gases. The oil fountain is of heavy galvanized iron, is extra large, and fitted with a galvanized chimney which has mica window. There is absolutely no danger of explosion or catching fire with our safety lamp. The flame is always in sight, without removing lamp or chimney.

REGULATION OF TEMPERATURE—We use the compound Hydro-Wafer Regulator on our "Faribault" incubators. Thru years of experience, we have found this to be the most reliable regulation. It is easily adjusted and positively regulates the temperature to within a fraction of a degree thruout the entire period of incubation.

CAPACITY—We make two sizes, with 125 and 250 respective, eggs capacity. The most practical size to buy is the 250 egg machine, even tho you want to hatch but 50 or 100 eggs. It has been proven that the large machines give the better satisfaction, especially in regard to regulating and ventilating. However, both machines are built alike and have the same improvements.

PRICES—You cannot buy a better incubator than the "Faribault", but you can pay a better price for a poorer incubator.
No. 1—Capacity 125 eggs, weight crated 100 pounds.....\$25.50.

No. 2—Capacity 250 eggs, weight crated 140 pounds.....\$30.75

FARIBAULT JUNIOR INCUBATORS.

For those who want a lower priced Incubator, we have constructed our "Faribault Junior".

PRICES—No. 11—Capacity 125 eggs, weight crated 75 lbs...\$22.80. No. 12—Capacity 220 eggs, weight crated 100 lbs.....\$27.00.

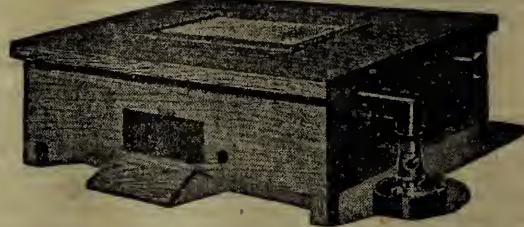
HOT AIR INDOOR BROODER.

This brooder, altho strictly first-class, is sold at a very low price direct from factory to user. The heat is carried thru pipes made of galvanized iron run along top of brooder, thus giving top heat to the chicks. Thru a novel arrangement this fresh air is first warmed before it can enter the brooder, a very important feature. The window is on top of the machine and therefore chicks cannot crowd against it, thus letting more light and sunshine right into the brooder. The safety lamp has a large oil fountain, provided with the highest grade burner, and same being on the outside is always in sight and easy to attend to. We are positive that this brooder cannot be excelled by any other that is heated by hot air, and can highly recommend same.

PRICES OF HOT AIR INDOOR BROODERS.

No. 5—Capacity up to 120 chicks, weight crated 50 pounds.....\$10.50.

No. 6—Capacity up to 240 chicks, weight crated 75 pounds.....\$12.30.



Indoor Brooder.



Outdoor Brooder.

THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODER.

This brooder has three apartments, one for the lamp; no fumes or smoke from the lamp can enter the brood chambers. The brooding chamber is separated by a curtain, into two apartments, one is from 10 to 15 degrees warmer than the other, thus, if it is too warm for the chicks under the hover, they come out into the feeding apartment. The heating pipes are overhead, attached all around near the ceiling of brood chamber. The heat is, therefore, applied from the top downward which is the natural and only sensible way, the same as the hen applies the heat. We use the new "T" shaped cone radiator over the lamp chimney, so that the heat from the lamp strikes the under surface of this, which radiates it into the heating pipes. This positively eliminates any chance of trouble by the lamp blowing out or exploding, as any back drafts which might get into the pipe, blow down the sides of the chimney instead of into it. This makes the "Faribault" the most perfect brooder for outdoor use. There are large glass windows in the feeding apartment, which let in plenty of light and sunshine, so much desired.

PRICES OF THE FARIBAULT OUTDOOR BROODERS.

No. 9—Capacity 120 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated 75 lbs.....\$14.25.
No. 10—Capacity 240 chicks, with galvanized iron roof, weight crated 110 lbs.....\$17.25.

PRICE LIST OF REPAIRS FOR INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

These extras or parts fit nearly all makes of Incubators or Brooders.

Tested Incubator Thermometer, by express, 95c; by mail, \$1.05.

Brooder Thermometer, by express, 50c, by mail, 55c.

Extra Wire Egg Trays, each, by express 75c. (Give exact size.)

Complete Set of patent automatic Regulator fixtures, \$2.75.

Acme Compound Wafer Thermostat, 75c, postpaid.

Sun Hinge Burner, No. 2, 50c; by mail, 55c; No. 3, 60c; by mail, 65c.

Lampwicks, either 1 or 1½ inches wide, each 5c; per doz. 50c, postpaid.

Lamp chimneys, No. 3, 45c; No. 2, 50c, postpaid.

New improved incubator lamp with large oil tank, lamp hanger, No. 2

burner and chimney, \$2.00; by mail, \$2.35.

New improved incubator lamp with large oil tank, lamp hanger, No. 3

burner and chimney, \$2.35; by mail, \$2.75.

Brooder or old style incubator lamp with No. 2 burner, by express,

\$1.50; by mail, \$1.75.

Brooder or old style incubator lamp with No. 3 burner, by express,

\$1.70; by mail \$2.00.

"STANDARD" GARDEN TOOLS.

These splendid tools have gained wide popularity within a very few years on account of their sterling worth and moderate price at which they sell. All tools are well made of the best material and fully guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free on request.

STANDARD No. 9 Double and Single Wheel Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Hoe and Plow.

A splendid tool with all latest improvements. Is easily changed from a double to a single wheel cultivator, and with the hill and drill seeder attachments combines three practical tools in one. The tool will not only deliver seed in drills, but by shifting one part only, will drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Seeder is driven with steel chain. Equipment includes four shovels, one pair hoes, one pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards.

Price Complete \$18.00



STANDARD No. 11 Hill and DrillSeeder.

This is tool No. 9 set up as a hill and drill seeder only, no other attachments. Seed planted with "Standard" seeders is in perfect condition to cultivate to the best advantage after the plants are up. Price: \$13.30

STANDARD No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator.

With this tool you can get your money's worth in a few hours work, whether you have 5 acres, one acre or a garden only 25 feet square. Has a strong steel wheel 24 in. in diameter, making it work easily and carrying the tool in perfect balance. The handles are quickly adjusted to suit the height of the operator or to regulate the depth desired to run attachments. The equipment includes double end shovel mold board with landside, combined sweep and rake, (practically 5 tools.)

Price: Complete \$4.75

The Standard No. 20 is a splendid cultivator for the smaller garden. Try one and be convinced.



BARKER WEEDE, MULCHER AND CULTIVATOR. Three Tools in One.

Makes Gardening Easy and Insures Best Yields.

The one implement every gardener should have, whether raising produce as a business or for the table.

The Barker Weeder, Mulcher and Cultivator is the only garden tool which will form a complete, porous and level soil mulch for conserving the moisture and holding it at the root of the growing plant where it assists in forming the nutrient solution, from which plants draw their nourishment. This soil mulch is also of such an even granulation that it readily permits complete aeration of the ground, allowing the noxious gases to escape. No other garden implement will do the work accomplished by the "Barker"—do it so thoroly and with so little labor.

Eight reel blades, working in combination with the knife passing under the surface, do the work. "Best weed killer ever used." Easy to operate, no delicate parts to get out of order. Enables you to safely get close to the plants and to do scientific, intense cultivation—makes gardening pay.

No. 6D—Cultivates strip 6 inches wide. Price \$8.90

No. 8½D—Cultivates strip 8½ inches wide. Price \$10.25

No. 10D—Cultivates strip 10 inches wide. Price \$11.40

No. 11D—Cultivates strip 11 inches wide. Price \$12.25

No. 66D—Cultivates 6 inch strip on each side of row. Price \$18.00

All parts and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

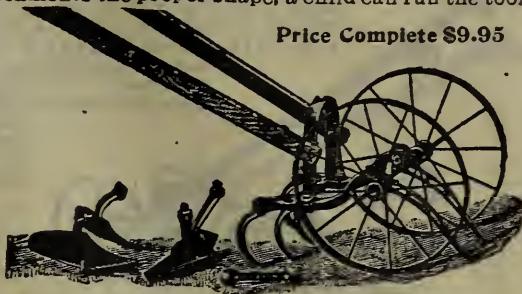
Illustrated, descriptive catalog of Barker Weeders free upon request.



Standard No. 13 Single & Double Wheel Cultivator.

This tool is light weight yet strong enough to last a life time; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivating astride the rows, to a single wheel, to cultivate between rows. With wheels 16 inches high and attachments the proper shape, a child can run the tool. When set up either as a single or double wheel the wheels can be adjusted up or down to gauge the depth of work; the handles are also adjustable for height to suit boy or man. Equipment includes four shovels, 1 pair hoes, 1 pair diamonds, and 2 leaf guards.

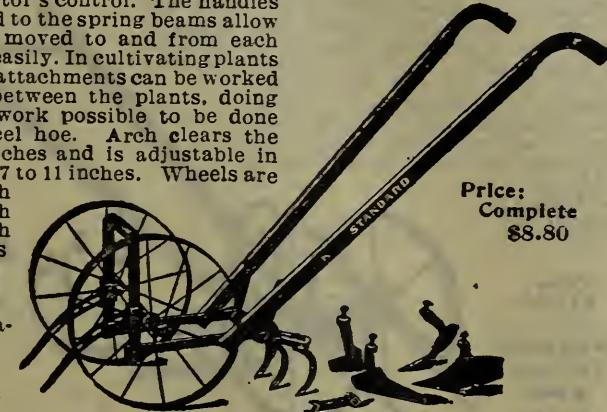
Price Complete \$9.95



STANDARD No. 5 Spring Beam Cultivator.

This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under operator's control. The handles being bolted to the spring beams allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheel hoe. Arch clears the ground 15 inches and is adjustable in width from 7 to 11 inches. Wheels are 16 in. high with 1 inch tires. With attachments as follows: 4 shovels, 1 pair hoes, one pair diamonds, two leaf guards and one wrench.

Price: Complete \$8.80



STANDARD Three-Shovel Attachment.

Has three oval blades each 1½ inches wide and 8 inches long, made and standard same as regular attachments. Will interchange and work on Standard No. 20 cultivator or on any of our single-wheel tools. Handles easily and does perfect work. A trial will convince you that this tool is a good one. Price 95c.

"STANDARD" MIDGET SEEDER.

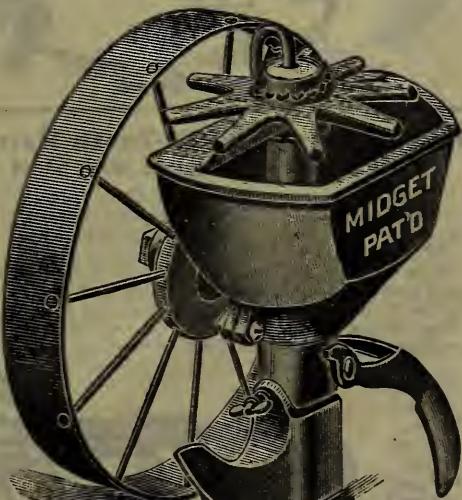
A SEEDER FOR SMALL GARDENS.—Will drill out clean a 5 cent package of seed just as well as a larger quantity. Will attach to any "Standard" single wheel cultivator, or to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. For use in close quarters, in beds or against a fence, or where it is not convenient to use the seeder attached to a cultivator frame, a short wood handle can be fitted to the seeder and used in this manner. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. While the hopper holds one pint, it will handle and drill out clean a 5c package of seed just as well as a larger amount. An index naming several different varieties of seed is in plain view on top and no trouble to adjust. The shoe is adjustable for any depth desired and the coverer swings so that small clods or a little trash does not interfere with its work.

This seeder is suitable for the man with a small home garden and is just as useful and efficient as a garden plow.

It is entirely set up and ready for use when it leaves the factory and the only thing necessary, is to bolt it to the plow frame. It has but few parts and the necessary adjustments are easily made. If you have use for a garden plow you have use for this seeder attachment.

The Standard No. 20 cultivator with the Midget Seeder, makes an ideal tool for the home garden.

Weight when packed 8 pounds. No. 1. Price only \$4.60

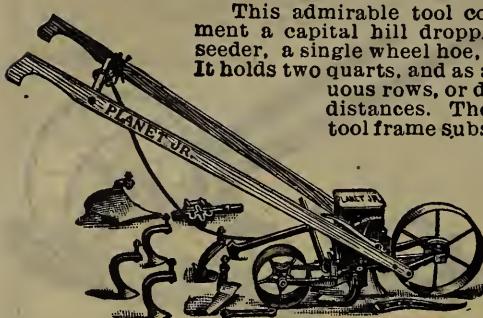


"PLANET JR." FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "PLANET JR." Tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalog free for the asking to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "PLANET JR." goods are well known machines, the best on the market. In sending your order to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

This admirable tool combines in a single implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts, and as a seeder it sows in continuous rows, or drops in hills at 5 different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It is useful almost every day during the season at every stage of garden work.



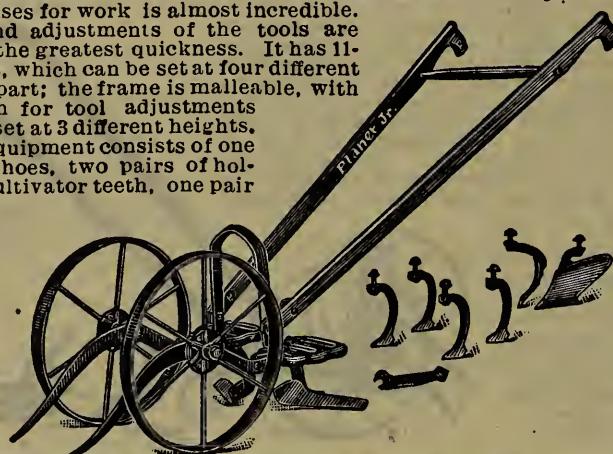
Price:
Complete \$23.00
No. 4D, as a drill only, \$18.25

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$15.00

This perfect wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of uses for work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable, with ample room for tool adjustments and can be set at 3 different heights. Complete equipment consists of one pair 6-inch hoes, two pairs of hollow steel cultivator teeth, one pair of plows, and one pair of leaf lifters.

Price:
\$15.00

With rakes
75 cents
a pair
extra.



No. 13 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe. \$10.65

This tool is the No. 12 with the six-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally used. Any or all of the other tools may be added at any time.



No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

Price: Complete, \$15.00

This new tool is of great value to gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener. It is thoroly well made and offered at a price that makes it pay the smallest gardener.

No. 91 Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer. Complete, with Steel Wheel, \$18.25

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers. The wheel won't clog; pulverizer leaves ground in perfect condition for seedling and plant setting.



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, and Double Wheel Hoe. Price \$26.00

This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. As a drill it is almost identical with No. 4, and as a hoe it is the same as No. 12. The change from drill to wheel hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can recommend. Will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; it is very accurate in planting all kinds of garden seeds. Two acres per day can easily be worked with this implement. The simplicity of this tool, both as a seeder and as a wheel hoe makes the combination thoroly practical.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder. \$21.50

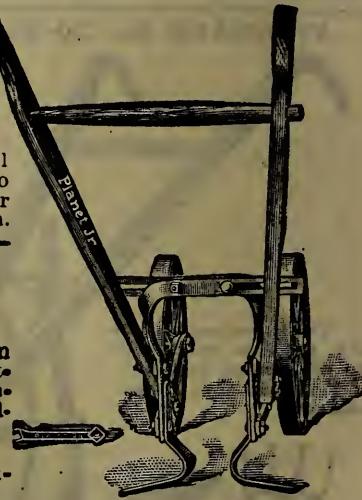
This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seeds in the thickness desired. The accurate hill dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. It is fitted with 15 inch steel driving wheel. The hopper holds three quarts. The special force feed works equally well whether sowing with only an ounce or full hopper. We guarantee this drill to be more accurate than any other made and to give entire satisfaction.

No. 60 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Onion Hoe.

Price: \$8.50

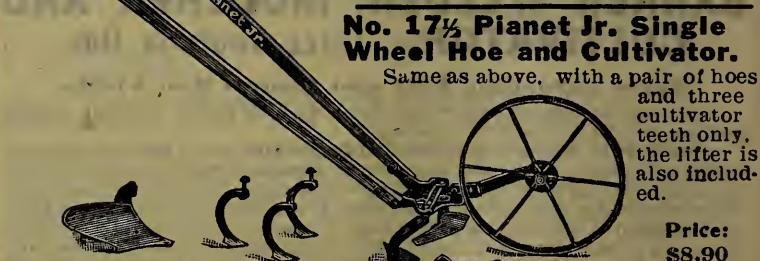
This new tool is a departure from all previous wheel hoes. It is adjustable for the complete culture of onions, or general hoeing. The new all-steel hoes are a decided improvement over the older model.

We have a special Onion Harvester for this tool. Price: \$2.00.



No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. \$10.25

The highest type of single wheel hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, three steel cultivator teeth and one large garden plow.



No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Same as above, with a pair of hoes and three cultivator teeth only, the lifter is also included.

Price:
\$8.90

No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe & Cultivator.

Price: with Steel Wheel, \$18.25

Strongly built so as to withstand incredible strain, yet light and easy to handle. Opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injury, throws to or from the row and throws back from center again. Cultivates any depth desired, and adjusts for any width. Does not clog.

No. 82
Price:
\$18.50.
Same as
No. 9, ex-
cept it has
7 teeth in-
stead of 5.



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TOM THUMB OR DWARF NASTURTIUMS.

No annual can equal Nasturtiums in brilliant coloring, profusion of flowers, duration of bloom, and ease of culture. Nasturtiums will thrive on almost any soil, in a well drained, sunny position, and furnish a gorgeous display of flowers from within a month of the time they are sown until killed by heavy frost. If only a very small space is available for flowers, we advise planting Nasturtiums, for they will give better results and a greater profusion of flowers than anything else obtainable with the same outlay of money, time, and labor. The six varieties named below and illustrated on the opposite page are especially fine for bedding purposes, they compose the select colors found in Nasturtiums.

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CLOTH OF GOLD—Brilliant scarlet flowers; bright golden yellow foliage.

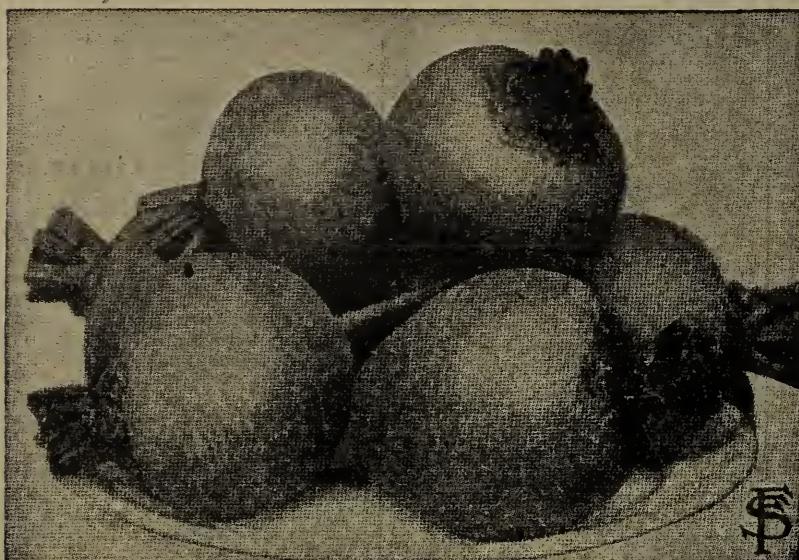
PEARL OR MOONLIGHT—Creamy white.

GOLDEN KING—Rich orange yellow flowers; dark purplish foliage.

KING THEODORE—Crimson maroon flowers; dark foliage.

LADY BIRD—Orange yellow with scarlet blotches; dark green foliage.

See opposite page for color illustration. Price: Six packets, one of each named variety for 25c; one ounce each of above 6 sorts for \$1.20.



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PEARL OR MOON

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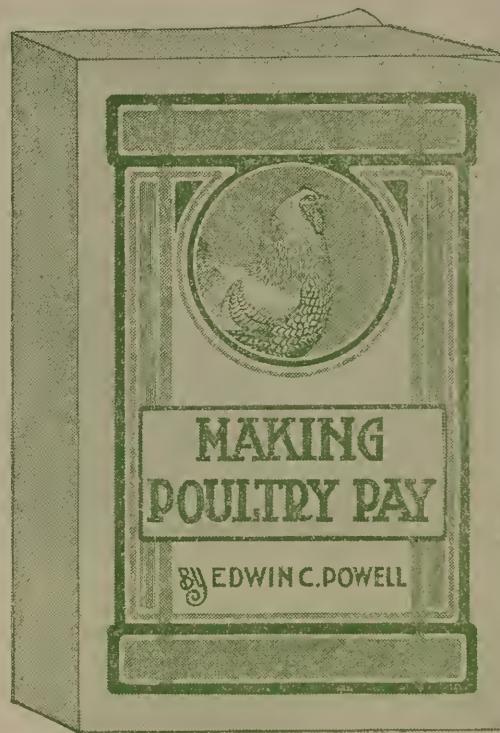
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Our thirty-three years' experience in corn growing among us enables us to know what our farmers in Northwest need and want in corn. We are in excellent position to supply strictly Minn-grown seed corn, well selected and graded and of good size germination. Strong vital our seed corn, for it requires more than high germination to make good seed. The two illustrated on the inside cover page are the Golden Jewel and Silver Jewel, and are described on pages 91 and 92.

ALFALFA SEED.

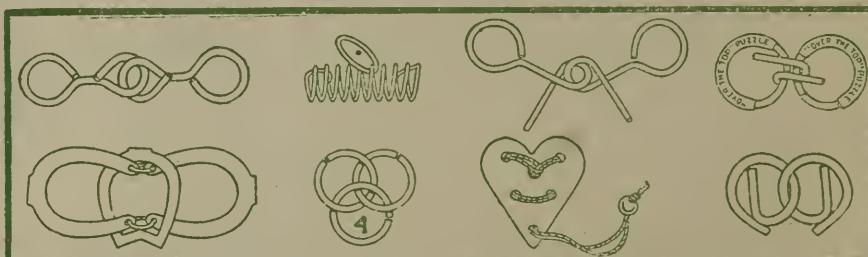
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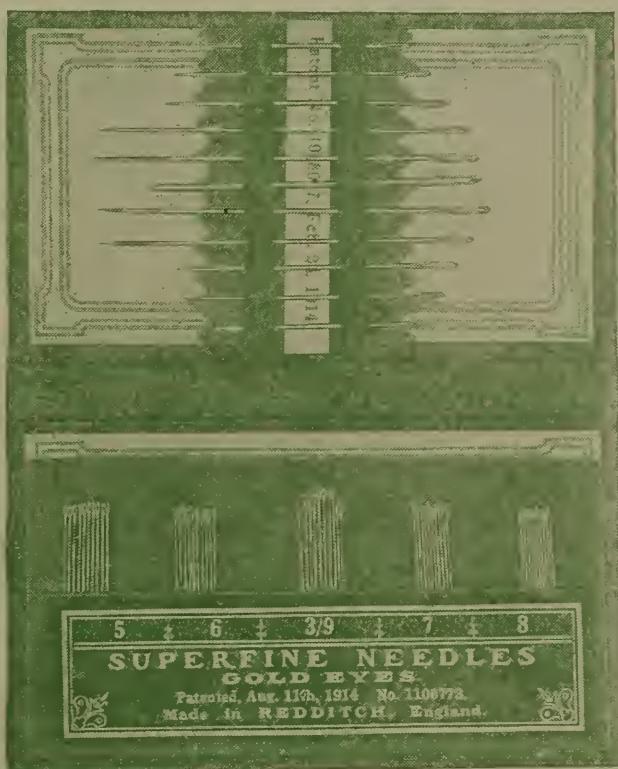
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